

The Online Poker Code Crack

Online Poker IS Rigged!
And I will show you how to beat their software...

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1. Introduction

Online poker has taken the Internet and live play by storm ever since the huge turnout at the 2004 World Series of Poker. Because of this, several online poker rooms have started up and created a fantastic opportunity for any average person to make life-changing money.

However, if you have played enough games online, you soon find out that online poker is quite different from live play. The bad beats seem endless as 68 off suit crush your Aces every time. The reason for this so-called anomaly, that many claims are rigged, is simple if you know how to manipulate the online poker software programs.

Unlike live play, the cards in an online poker room are dealt randomly by a software program. This 'randomness' is generated by a code in the poker software called a random number generator (RNG or PRNG). The first use of a computer random number generator dates back to the 1950's when early programmers were attempting to produce an artificial intelligence through software by programming a computer to make what seemed to be random choices.

Although the concept is brilliant, the outcome was less than desirable. Why? Because a computer can not THINK! It can not choose anything randomly without first being given instructions to choose randomly. The simple explanation is that the random number generator is in reality a pseudo-random process that appears to randomly select choices and produce results.

The information contained in this eBook is the result of 3 years of research on more than 30,000 tournaments (from freerolls to \$216 buy-ins) I personally played online at Fulltilt and Pokerstars. This information was compiled and processed through various hand analyzers and programs written by me to determine some sort of pattern or sequence to online poker.

My previous experience as a computer programmer and software developer has assisted me in understanding the anomalies of the online poker rooms. I began writing software in the late 1980s and my primary interest was artificial intelligence, random number generators, and game theory.

The information contained in this eBook is the direct result of that research and is not a whimsical 'system' conjured up with suppositions and guesswork. The bottom line is that if you follow the advice in this book, you **will** cash, you **will** reach more final tables, and you **will** get deeper in every tournament you play.

It is necessary to note that you will not win every tourney you play (Even Tiger Woods cannot win all the time, nobody does!). You also will not cash in every tourney you play.

However, you will increase your overall winnings by getting deeper and when you cash it will be BIG! Follow the advice and increase your ROI and your bankroll.

Finally, play smart and do not attempt to defeat the program because you think you are smarter than the computer. The Online Poker Code Crack is real and you will soon learn how valuable it is for you once you implement it into your play.

For the skeptics, my ROI online is greater than 53%, my in the money (ITM) cashes are above 24%, and online (as well as live) poker is my primary source of income. I have played in the WSOP main event as well as some of the largest live tournaments in Vegas and Atlantic City.

For obvious reasons, I will not reveal my online identities in this book. However, you may freely contact me through my website or email address if you have any questions or need further assistance.

Thank you for purchasing this book, and I wish you the best of luck! I hope to see you at the Final Table!

2. The Random Number Generator

What it is and how it works

NOTE: *This eBook is not about the RNG itself. Instead, it explores the associated software used by online poker rooms. **Although the RNG selects the cards used in each deal, it is NOT the determining factor in which hand will win at the showdown.** That determination is made via another software process known as equitable distribution, which is the subject of this eBook.*

Online poker rooms use a special software function called a Random Number Generator (RNG) or Pseudo-Random Number Generator (PRNG) in order to ‘shuffle’ the cards. A basic RNG program works in the following manner:

The program is instructed to dimension an array of 52 numbers (the cards, 0 through 12 in four different suits); the random function will then select an order of sequence for this array of 52 numbers using what is known as a ‘SEED’ generator or seed number.

The SEED is the starting point at which the program will select to give the appearance of randomness. Since the seed has to be a static number, original programs used the TIMER function on the server’s CPU clock (0 to 65535). This would be the starting point of the random function call. Therefore when the program was run, each time it would begin at a different number from 0 to 65,535 and deal cards at that specified number.

Obviously, you can see the flaw as after a time, one could easily determine the outcome since the seed was such a small limited number of possibilities. More sophisticated programs abandoned the use of the timer function to generate the seed number and resorted to other mathematical solutions to create a more infinite number of possible combinations.

Modern programs use several different varieties to obtain the seed, including white noise generators, frequency modulators and other electronic methods that have an undeterminable amount of randomness. This sophistication has made it easier for the programs to generate a sequence of cards that is much harder for anyone to predict.

However, the RNG is NOT the problem! The real problem in online poker and computer generated decks is that the outcomes are MORE predictable simply because the computer itself does not have the capacity to contain all possible combinations of a 52 card deck. Therefore, the predictability of future outcomes is easier to determine by examining the previous outcomes of hands at your table.

Let us take a closer look at a standard 52-card deck and the possible combinations it is able to produce. If you lay out all the cards face up on a table in order Ace through King in each of the four suits, you have ONE possible combination of the deck. Now, shuffle the deck a few times and layout the cards again on the table. You will note that the cards

are in a different order, this is a second combination of the deck (we will call this deck sequence). After shuffling a third time, you lay out the cards again face up and they are in a different order again.

Each shuffle of the cards will produce a different deck sequence and therefore a different outcome when dealt out to players at the table. This process can be repeated infinitely, each time producing a different deck sequence. In reality, the possible number of deck sequences is almost infinite! In fact, in order to deal out every possible deck sequence it would literally take you thousands of years!

WHY?

Because a standard 52 card deck has a total possible deck sequences of

**80,658,175,170,943,878,571,660,636,856,404,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000**

Believe it or not! That is the total number of every possible deck sequence that can be made. That number is so huge, the odds of you repeating the exact same sequence through random shuffling of the deck are virtually impossible in your lifetime.

Taking the factorial result of 52 (expressed as 52!) arrives at this number. The exclamation point is a mathematical function called factorial and is derived by multiplying the number by itself less one until zero is reached. In other words, $52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \dots$ etc., you can use any standard scientific calculator to arrive at this number as well, by entering 52 and pressing the $n!$ Key.

Now back to our RNG: Since the possible deck sequence is so large, there obviously should be no way anyone could possibly predict the outcome of a computer generated deck, right?

Well, Sort of!

The problem is not with the possible deck sequence; it is with the capacity of the computer. A basic 32-bit architecture computer is able to handle 4,294,967,296 computations (or in this case, decks). That means that out of the quadrillions and quadrillions of possible deck sequences, a 32-bit computer is able to only process 4.2 billion, less than .00000000000000000000000000000001% of all the possibilities. A 64-bit machine is no better, as it is able to process only 18,446,744,073,709,551,616, still not even close to all possible deck sequence combinations. Now lets look at a 128-bit system:

340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,770,000,000

A little better, however, still not enough. In fact, a 128-bit system can barely hold 1/1 trillionth (.00000000000001%) of all possible deck sequences. Finally, let us examine a 256-bit system, which can handle

**1,157,920,892,373,161,952,357,098,500,869,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000**

This is more than sufficient to handle all possible deck sequences!

HOWEVER, a 256-bit system is far beyond the scope of any online poker room, unless they would like to borrow Roadrunner (the most powerful computer in the world owned by the US Government at Los Alamos Labs) or Jaguar, the worlds second fastest and most powerful computer! That's right, folks, online poker rooms do not have the capacity to handle every possible deck sequence of a 52 card deck,

So, what does this mean for you?

Well let us put this into perspective so you have a basic understanding of what is going on with the RNG. Let's say you wanted to paint a picture, and out of the millions of possible colors you can choose from, I told you, you can only select red, black or white. Would not be a very impressive picture would it? In other words, out of the millions of possible colors, you get to choose only three; this is the same basic problem that occurs in the online poker's RNG. You have millions of possibilities, yet only three choices.

I realize all this information may be overly technical and a bit overwhelming, however a basic understanding of the RNG and the computer programs associated with the online poker rooms will help your game. Especially in the next section where I reveal what really is going on behind the scenes and how you can manipulate the program to your advantage.

In the most basic form, what this does is changes the whole game and the whole percentages of how to win. It dramatically changes your outs and the possibilities of making hands. The fact that the RNG is only able to process an extremely limited number of hands is the very reason you will witness so many bad beats and is the exact cause as to why inferior hands will easily dominate good starting hands.

Since the program is only able to process a limited number of possible deck sequences, you need to adjust your play accordingly and do NOT view online poker the same as live play. Unlike live play, the deck sequence and possible hands online are extremely limited. So you must adjust your play and follow the techniques in this book in order to cash more often and get deeper in your online tournaments.

It became evident to the programmers that by using a limited processor and the RNG they could only produce a limited number of possible deck sequences. Therefore, certain code was included in the online poker software to compensate for this loss. The code's intention was to produce a fair game for all, since billions and billions of possible deck

sequences could not be produced, in essence, the program would easily allow one or two people to continually dominate a table or tournament.

The code I am referring to is the subject of this book and in mathematics is what is known as Equitable Distribution or Equidistributive sequence. Understanding this code is the answer to winning in online poker and dominating tournaments and tables.

Conclusion

A RNG must have a seed number in order to begin, originally, online poker rooms used the timer function, this proved undesirable, because after so many hands the program repeated the same hands and people were able to ‘predict’ outcomes. In other words, the RNG could not produce enough random hands.

The next generation used a constant shuffle technique which did not predetermine the deck, but continued shuffling remaining cards until action (flop, turn, river). This also soon became undesirable as the outcome was less than equitable since one person could theoretically win pot after pot regardless of their starting hands. One site that used this was pokerroom.com (now closed). This technique also did not produce enough random hands and was considered unfair to all players.

The present generation software used in online poker today has far more sophistication in seeding the random number using white noise generators and 64-bit hierarchy to produce a larger variety of hands. HOWEVER, they also included something different in the new generation that makes it easy for anyone to cash if they know how. This new technique was brought on by the insistence of several licensing organizations to produce fair outcomes for all players, and to keep one person from dominating a table or tournament.

The code that is added into the RNG is a mathematical function called ‘*Equitable Distribution*’.

Greater details of Random Number Generators, Monte Carlo methods, Stochastic optimization and Monte Carlo Integration is found on Wikipedia or any University mathematics website. If you would like to learn more about RNG and their process, I recommend you read up on those subjects as well.

With this brief understanding of the RNG, let us move onto the real point of this book ‘Cracking the Code.’

3. Using the Code

Crack the code by manipulating the program

The programming code used in the online poker software is intended to make the game appear random, fair, and life-like. However, because it is a computer program, achieving randomness and fairness is quite difficult. Multiple subroutines and sub-programs are written into the online poker software in an attempt to produce a 'fair' game. Two major subroutines that appear to adversely affect online poker play are the Equitable Distribution sequence and an action inducing function, we will call the Inducer.

The first of the subroutines we will discuss is a mathematical function known as equitable distribution (or more formally, Equidistributed sequence). This function attempts to equally distribute the results of each action fairly among all known sets. In other words, the Equidistributed sequence will attempt to ensure each player at a table has an equal opportunity, over the course of time, to win a hand.

Sounds confusing don't it?

To put it into simpler terms, the equitable distribution of winning hands is divided equally among all players at a table. This means that if you win a hand, you will have a win percentage, expressed by the program. Therefore, if you play one hand and win, your percentage is 100% if you play two hands and win one; your percentage is now 50%.

Each win is calculated into the number of hands dealt and divided by the number of hands won. Therefore, if you were dealt 10 hands and win one, you have a Net Win Percentage (NWP) of 10% (1 out of 10). In the case of 50 hands and 7 wins your NWP is 14% (7 divided by 50). The NWP is the basis for equitable distribution and is the explanation as to why your good hands (AA, KK, AK) will NOT hold up against what you may call a donkey hand (94, J3, Q7)!

The software program used by all major online poker rooms use some form of equitable distribution algorithms to ensure that a fair game is played and that one person can not dominate a table. For example, without equidistributed sequence, it would be possible for one individual to bluff or steal at every pot, and potentially win hand after hand.

The implementation of equidistributed sequence was necessary to make the online poker game realistically fair, since the program fails at producing enough random hands as discussed earlier in the RNG section above. If the software were able to produce every possible deck sequence, there would be no need for equidistributed sequence and your hands would actually be true to life.

In a sense, the Equidistributed sequence function is somewhat unfair in that it forces inferior hands to win. I am sure you have witnessed it numerous times. You are at a final table and a short-stack has not played a hand in 20 or 30 hands, then all of a sudden he is

forced all in by the blinds with something like K6 off-suit, you have pocket Aces and BAM! He hits trips, two pair, or a four-card flush or straight.

AMAZING, Isn't It?

However, it happens constantly and the explanation is the program's equitable distribution. The game must by law (Physical Law as well as mandated Government Law) be a fair game, and the programmers (who incidentally probably know very little about poker) have added in this function call to force a fair game. In their eyes, it is fair, however, when your superior hand gets cracked by a ridiculous inferior hand, how is that fair?

The software used by online poker rooms also fail in the respect that it does not take into account the probability and statistics of winning hands. When AA is a 91% favorite over 4 Q off suit, the program is not aware of this. Nor is it programmed in that manner. The program actually is forced to distribute a win to the hand that has the lowest NWP.

So, does that mean you can play any two cards?

No, what it means is that if you want your GOOD hands to hold up, you need to maintain a low NWP and maximize your winnings with each pot. For example, let us say you have AK suited on the button, and you have been dealt 32 hands with only one win so far. Your NWP is slightly above 3%, and if you win the hand, your NWP will go to 6%. There is an extremely high probability that you will win the hand, therefore you NEED to maximize your winnings.

On the button, let us say you have one caller before you and the SB and BB after you. The correct move is to LIMP. That is right, do not play scared poker and raise or jam, you want people in the pot. If you raise, you scare away the BB and SB and maybe the caller. That means you get a small pot with a monster hand and a MONSTER NWP!

Because your NWP is so low, it makes no difference what anyone else is holding, especially if your NWP is lower than the other players, (keeping an eye on their wins also helps you make correct decisions.) You want someone to hit something to keep them in, the absolute best scenario is to slow play the flop and bet big enough on the turn to either force a fold or maximize your money with a caller that is on the draw.

Following this example, you will begin to notice two things:

1. Your better hands hold up.
2. Your chipstack gets real healthy.

With a healthy chipstack, you will find it easier to get deeper and reach more final tables. You must keep tuned into your NWP and play accordingly. In the same scenario above, let us assume your NWP was 4 wins out of 32 hands making you at 12.5%. There is a

strong possibility you will NOT win the AK hand because your win would push your NWP over 15%. As hard as it may sound, if you have a high NWP you need to fold your AK regardless of what you may believe or think.

You CAN NOT defeat the equitable distribution function no matter how hard you try! How do I know? You may ask. BECAUSE I tried! I attempted thousands of possible scenarios in online tournament play to defeat the equidistributed sequence. Without a doubt, no questions about it, the program works and you can not defeat it. So, stop trying!

Now for the Juice!

Pokerstars and Fulltilt are the two most popular poker sites and this eBook will examine those two sites specifically. If you use other poker sites, you may want to adapt the advice in this book toward their specific software, or better yet, switch over to Fulltilt or Pokerstars.

First, we will examine Pokerstars and how the equitable distribution works on there. There are a few differences in the implementation of the software between Pokerstars and Fulltilt. After the Pokerstars section we will look at Fulltilt. You may skip Pokerstars if you do not play there.

POKERSTARS

Actually, a graphic representation of what is going on in the program will help you in understanding the process. Below are images of a live online tournament on Pokerstars.

In the image, note the **stats** bar. Your stats are calculated by the software to indicate the number of hands you have played, how often you saw the flop, and how often you won with and without a showdown.



Why are these stats so important?

Because these very stats are what will determine your overall outcome on each hand that you play.

On Pokerstars, there are two numbers you need to concern yourself with:

The number of hands dealt

The overall win Percentage is a whopping 40%, while the NWP was 20% (1 in 5).

Pokerstars appears to allow more wins when your showdown percentage is 100%, in other words in the example above I had won 1 of 1 pots at showdown. This gave me a 100% showdown ratio and I had won 1 pot without a showdown out of 5 hands which gives me a 20% gross win ratio.

If your showdown percentage is less than 100%, you need to be cautious in any pot. If it were to fall below 75%, chances are none of your hands will hold up. Understand, on Pokerstars you are using TWO distinct percentages which both needs to be in a certain range for you to win. The gross win ratio (pots won without a showdown) needs to be below the 8% - 11% range at a full table (9 persons or more), and the pots won at showdown has to be greater than 90% and preferably at 100%.

There is a way to ensure your showdown ratio does not get too low. For example, if you are involved in a hand that you are sure you will not win, and it is checked around to you on the river, fold when action comes to you. This will not count towards your showdown ratio.

RECAP

Pokerstars Net Win Percentage (NWP) needs to remain below 11% at all times in order for your strong hands to hold up. If your win percentage (that is pots won without showdown divided by number of hands dealt) is higher than 11%, your hands will NOT hold up!

At the same time, your showdown percentage needs to stay as close to 100% as possible. Otherwise, you are in a danger zone!

FULLTILT

On Fulltilt, click on the top right hand bar labeled 'stats'. This opens the statistics for your current tournament.



Stats



You need only to look at the far right column, which shows won/total, and add up all those percentages. In this case, you add up all the won/total percentages and your Net Win Percentage (NWP) is 11%. This percentage is on target where you do not want to play any hands until it falls below 10%. In this case once you have reached more than 41 hands, your percentage would fall to 10%, and then you may consider only strong hands.

In the example below you will see another stats chart, where the NWP is 16%. This puts your play into a danger zone and guaranteed you will begin to lose hands. This is the exact explanation behind the equitable distribution, and shows that when your percentage reaches a mark above the equal distribution of the players at the table, you will begin to lose hands.



This fact is evidenced by the showdown ratio. Notice that in 5 showdowns, there were 3 losses, that is because the NWP is too high (16%).

In addition to keeping your NWP low, you also need to maximize your chips when you pull a pot. The best strategy for doing this is to limp with your monster hands and NOT push. It is ridiculous to 'All-In' on aces or kings, when your percentage is low, because you **will** win the hand, so make money at it! Slow play and trapping become excellent weapons to gain a huge chip advantage.

A further explanation of the NWP and Equitable Distribution

When there are 9 people at a table, the equitable distribution is 1 winner out of 9 players or 11%, as tables pare down and the tournament gets deeper, you will find yourself at shorter tables. When this occurs, the equitable distribution and your NWP minimum will change as well. At a table of 8 people, the equitable distribution is 12.5 % (1 out of 8), therefore your NWP can go up to 12.5%. Likewise when you are at a 6 handed table, the equitable distribution is 16% (1 out of 6) and therefore your NWP can fall around 16%.

Bear in mind the NWP will change as the players are reduced on a table, until you reach heads up. In the heads up scenario, obviously your NWP is 50%, however, it is best to try and push your wins below this number so that you can dominate the heads up match.

In other words, when you reach heads up, allow your opponent to win more hands than you do. Fold the SB and if he raises your BB, fold that as well. You want to try and put the advantage on you by allowing your opponent to win 3 or more hands in a row. When this occurs, you will definitely win the following hand.

I have found that when I reach heads up, I do not take the attitude of knocking out my opponent. Rather, I keep track of how many hands he is winning, and slow play when he has won a larger percentage of hands than I. I have successfully won 1st place innumerable times using the equitable distribution against my opponent.

RECAP

Your NWP and the equitable distribution of the table are a major factor in getting deep in any tournament you play. Keep your eye constantly on the stats of the game, the other players in the game and how often they are winning as well. The same equitable distribution that works for you is at work for them as well.

However, they probably are not aware of this technique and you can take full advantage of the program against them. For example, if you have an opponent at the table who has won several hands and his NWP is high, you want to find an opportunity to get involved in a hand against him, because if your NWP is low, you will win the hand.

I have used this strategy many times in tournaments to chip up against a player who has built a nice stack, but has won too many hands. Oftentimes, I have cracked extremely good hands with inferior hands just by playing into the player with a high NWP.

I advise playing very low stakes tourneys to begin to grasp the concept of the equitable distribution and NWP. This will allow you to realize the veracity in this program.

This leads us into the next part of the online poker program, which I call the 'Inducer'.

4. The Inducer

Action Inducing plays created by the Program

In addition to the equitable distribution of hands, another part of the online poker software you need to be aware of is what I call the Inducer.

The Inducer is an algorithm used in the software to do exactly what its name implies, to induce action between players. The typical Inducer will allow several hand scenarios to be available that will induce actions from players.

For example, you hold QK of clubs and join the pot with a min raise. Three other players are in the pot as well, and the flop comes down A of hearts 5 of clubs and 9 of clubs. You have a flush draw, so naturally you are likely going to call a small or medium size bet. The turn is the 10 of spades; this now opens the possibility of a straight and flush draw, and naturally induces action. The original raiser makes a pot size bet, you are compelled to call because of the large number of outs. Of course, the river is a blank and you are left with a King high hand, the bet comes to you and you have to fold.

This is an example of the program inducing action by revealing many different possibilities to make a hand. If you have played enough online, you will notice how often a board can destroy your great starting hands. You can have a set on the flop and always there seems to be a draw on the board.

On the other hand, in many cases, you will notice that a 'case' card always comes out. For example you have two guys in the pot and one has KQ while the other holds QQ the board shows the case Q. This occurs all too frequently to be an anomaly, rather it is an Inducer to get action from players.

So, What does this mean for you?

The Inducer while it will encourage play, chasing, and the false notion that your hand is superior, you must use the NWP and your stats to determine if you should continue in the hand. If your NWP is too high, of course you will not win the race and make your hand against an already made hand.

The wise choice is to lay down your hand when your NWP is high, or even better to not make the preflop call to begin with. A perfect example of an action Inducer is shown in the image below.

Remember this from earlier in the book? You have a suited Ace versus Pocket Jacks versus Pocket 5's versus AK. Although this scenario is certainly possible in real live play, it occurs quite frequently online. For this reason, you must be careful when selecting your

preflop hands to play. In fact, if your NWP is high, it is best to avoid any 'Inducer' by not getting involved in the hand.



Watching the showdowns between players as you get deeper in a tournament can reveal a further study of the Inducer. It appears that in many cases, the Inducer function is not called until later in a tourney and typically appears to have the sole purpose of busting out people and speeding up the tournament process.

You must keep a careful eye toward strong hands when you get deeper in a tourney, as the Inducer will begin to create action among players. The most important part of your survival in a deep tourney is to stick to your guns, remain disciplined toward your NWP, and avoid falling into the trap of playing monster hands that are destined to lose.

Again, if your NWP is high, you should avoid getting involved in a pot. The best case scenario is to fold, however, if curiosity gets the better of you, limp in, but do not raise or call a raise. After folding a few times and seeing the outcomes of these hands you will have a better understanding of the Inducer.

In conclusion, the Inducer is an additional part of the software used in online poker to create action among the players. Typically a big stack will make a move with a very strong hand and get called by one or more players. In the end the big stack will often lose simply because the program is attempting to create action.

Watch for the Inducer action in your tourney plays and when possible, especially if your NWP is high, learn to avoid it. It is the death curse of many tournament players.

The following two sections of this book will give you strategies you need to implement as well as using your Net Win Percentage. The basis of cracking the online poker code is by using the NWP created by the software, to manipulate your odds of winning and cashing in more tourneys.

Before you attempt to enter larger tournaments, I suggest you start with very small buy-ins and watch what happens with your NWP. Play according to your net wins percent and not according to the cards you are dealt. As stated, the program does not intelligently select the hands nor does it know the odds of AA over 2 9. The determining factor in winning online poker is by using the methods in this book.

Follow through by studying some of the strategies in section 5 and 6 to further enhance your game and give you a wider advantage against your opponents.

5. Playing the Stakes

How to protect your Bankroll

One of the most vital parts of continuing to play poker is to protect your bankroll. Failure to play the proper strategies and take a vested interest in preserving your bankroll will doom you to failure as a poker player and inevitably turn you into what the online poker industry calls a 'deposit junkie'. That is someone who repeatedly deposits on the online poker sites, rarely ever cashes, and has never made a withdrawal. If you find yourself in this situation, you definitely need to examine strategies that will preserve your bankroll.

Although everyone suffers bad beats and at times we find ourselves on a losing streak, if you learn to protect your bankroll you will not succumb to the deposit junkie syndrome. The first and most important strategy in protecting your bankroll is to play only stakes that do NOT exceed 10% of your total bankroll. In the best case scenario, you should only enter tourneys that represent 5% of your total bankroll.

If your bankroll is \$100, the maximum entry you should even consider is \$5 and in no case should you ever go over \$10. The reasoning behind this is that an above average player will cash in 12% to 15% (1 out of 6 or 1 out of 8) of the tournaments they enter. The amount you cash for will replenish your bankroll, and if you go on an extended losing streak, the 5% rule will allow you to play more tourneys without going broke.

In addition to the buy in of 5% to 10%, another important consideration is the field size. Since the field size invariably determines the payout amount and payout ratio, you want to enter tourneys where you actually have a reasonable opportunity to cash and receive a good return on your investment (ROI).

I strongly discourage against single table tournaments (STT or 9 person Sit n Go), simply because the payout for 1st is usually no more than 4 or 5 times your money. For example in a \$10+\$1 tourney, first place is usually \$45, 2nd is 27 and 3rd is \$18. What that means is that if you play a STT and place first you have won only enough to buy into 4 more tournaments. You must place 1st in every four tourneys you play just to keep even. In addition, you must take 1st at least two out of four times to make a real profit.

The best case is to enter only tournaments that give you a minimum of 10 or 12 times your buy in for first place. Typically, a 45 or 90 man tourney is ideal for this situation, with the 90-man tourney offering the absolute best odds. For example, on Fulltilt a 90 person tourney with a \$3 buy in pays \$72, that is 24 times your money for first, and even if you cash in the middle of the final table you still get at least 6 times your money.

Therefore, it is best to play in larger fields as the cash is better and the experience will make your game stronger. In addition to the field size, a question of whether you should play turbo or non-turbo should be addressed as well. A turbo tournament typically has faster blinds and will encourage poor play by inexperienced players.

I prefer the turbo, simply because they allow for a quicker game and gets people who suffer from chip anxiety, to get their money in bad. However, when you want to play a more serious game, go for the regular tournaments as the blinds allow you to more selectively sit and wait for your hands and the NWP discussed in this book works great with the regular 10 or 12-minute tournaments.

It is mostly a choice of your own preference which tournaments you play, however, remember to use this advice to protect your bankroll and avoid the Deposit Junkie status!

6. Additional Advice for winning and Playing Final Table Strategy Proper Heads Up Play

This section contains additional advice, strategies for using the NWP and a Q & A session at the end as well as Final Table strategy and Proper Heads up play.

The first 10 or 12 hands should be played very cautiously. No bluffing, no chasing and avoid committing too much to the pot. At this time, there is no established NWP for any player at the table; therefore, you want to wait until an NWP is established before you involve yourself in too many pots early on.

How bluffing affects the NWP:

Bluffing is a technique that should be used very sparingly in online poker. There are two important reasons you want to avoid bluffing.

First and foremost, the huge amount of amateurs online will call to chase, or if they have a pair on board, and this could be detrimental to you should they call you all the way down.

Secondly, each pot you win increases your NWP, and essentially will count as a win against your total percentage. This may adversely affect future good hands when someone will call you down and suck out on you. Bluffing just to win a small pot is not only ridiculous in online poker; it also will decrease your odds of winning later pots.

In other words, a bluff should only be used when your NWP is very low and you are sure the person will fold their hand and if the pot is big enough.

Ideally, if the board has little potential for a straight or flush draw, and your NWP as compared to the others in the pot is relatively lower; your bluff may succeed.

Playing Position:

One of the lamest and most ridiculous things to do online is to play position. Although that usually works great in live play, remember, you are essentially playing cards determined by a computer program and the NWP is the factorial determination of whether you win the hand or not. So raising when you are against the BB only or on the button when only the SB and BB are in the hand has an adverse effect in many cases.

The reasons are simple again, if your NWP is low and you make a move like this you most likely will win the pot. However, you will NOT maximize your chips. So what if you pull a pot, if it is only worth 2 or 3% of your stack what are you gaining?

You must Maximize every pot you win, in order to increase your chipstack and stay healthy to defeat the later blinds. In other words stealing a small pot actually harms you because your NWP increases and your chipstack does not.

Maximizing Wins

When your NWP is low and you decide to enter a pot, do it with the intention of building a large pot for yourself. For example, let us say your NWP is 6%, you have pocket Aces in middle position and blinds are 100/200. You want to either limp or min raise to keep as many people in the pot as possible. Your NWP is low enough that you are almost certainly guaranteed a win. So you limp and 5 people are in the pot, the flop comes down and you min bet to again keep players in. This typical strategy is trapping and is extremely effective when your NWP is low and you have a monster hand.

Odds are on you as a winner, and if you slow play and trap when you have a low NWP, you will maximize your chips. I have seen people call my traps with nothing more than King high just because I bet so low. It is as if they can not resist and they feel compelled to call although they know they are losing. This is the absolute best way to maximize your chipstack on every good hand.

Remember, trap, slow play, min raise, and limp; it is the key to success, especially when your NWP is low. Using this strategy to build chips rather than pushing and raising too high will build chips faster, and give you strength to survive the later blinds.

Before you make a move, ask yourself, How many chips do I want at the end of this hand? Would you like to increase your stack by a few percent or possibly double? The right limp and the right board for your opponent to call you down or push may mean a huge pot for you at showdown!

Keep in mind the NWP is very important when you use the trap and slow play. If your NWP is high (say 15% OR MORE) and you are dealt pocket aces, you definitely want to play it very cautiously and fold to a large raise. I know it is hard to fold aces, however, you must remember the program is in charge. Your NWP determines the winner and it makes no difference if you have the best hand preflop or on the flop, there is always that turn and river that will kill you when your NWP is high.

Besides, if you are patient and wait for your NWP to go lower, you will chip up immensely when you get another good hand.

Most Importantly! Do not play Scared Poker! That is where you raise huge just so no body can call because you do not want your Aces or Kings to get cracked. When you raise huge and take a little pot because everyone folded, you have wasted a great hand and possibly a turning point in the tournament by not maximizing your chips.

Do not be scared your good hands will get sucked out on, in fact let them! If you lose the minimum with a strong hand, it makes better sense then getting busted out because some

idiot called your all in. In the long run, your NWP will reward you with better hands and better pots.

HOW TO MAKE THE NWP WORK FOR YOU

Strategies to increase your opponents NWP

This is a great way to help an opponent get caught in a hand and lose a lot of chips. The game after all is not always about you winning, but about others losing. For every person knocked out puts you closer to the money.

Oftentimes, I will fold the small blind to the BB if we are the only two in the hand, for two reasons, one the pot is not big enough, and two I forced a win on his NWP stats. If this occurs several times, this player will rack up a high NWP and have a difficult time winning when he has a legitimately good hand.

Another method I use is if I see a guy that has won several hands and I know his NWP is high, I will limp in a pot with him, especially if it is just us or a third player. Then I will intentionally check every street until he bets so I can fold to him and force a win on him. This further increases his NWP and makes him extremely vulnerable when he has a good hand.

If I know a player has a very high NWP and I have a very low NWP, I like to get involved in pots with him because I know my odds of winning are greater than his, regardless of his hand. In many cases, I have successfully taken down pots with inferior hands against a superior hand when the players NWP was high.

Keep in mind the entire time you are playing that the lower your NWP and the higher relative strength your starting hand, you will take down monster pots. That is an indisputable fact!

Avoid draws when your percentage is above 8%, and involve yourself in fewer hands to help push your NWP down.

The truth is folding actually does give you EQUITY! In online poker, the concept of Fold Equity helps build your hands up with more strength so they will hold up. This is a part of the program and you can not defeat it no matter how hard you try.

Follow these tips and strategies to help you win.

I will now recap and outline the exact procedure for playing online poker using the NWP and my Online Poker Code Crack:

Before you begin playing get in the correct frame of mind, this is not LIVE poker. Therefore, throw out all the stats, odds, outs, percentages, and everything else, as the

software program ignores all this! Bare in mind the only way to win, cash, or get deep is to follow your NWP.

- 1.** Avoid playing much in the first or second level (at least 10 or 15 hands) so you can establish a low NWP. Of course, if you get a powerful hand you want to slow play it especially early in the tournament.
- 2.** Keep an eye on your stats throughout the tournament and keep aware of as many other players' stats as possible, it maybe helpful to keep a 'scorecard'. I realize that as tables break and you get moved it is more difficult, however you can follow others by their play. If you are not sure about someone else's NWP, it is not that important as long as yours are low. You will have a higher chance to win the hand.
- 3.** Use the final table and heads up strategy listed in section 6 of this book. You will see that you are able to move up the money ladder easier by not trying to bully or dominate the final table. The shortstacks have not played a hand in a while and they will win simply because their NWP is lower. Keep your NWP low by folding your small blind when nobody else is in the hand except the BB. Do not try to 'steal' the BB as this results in a small pot and increases your NWP.

Q & A

Q: I noticed a guy playing at my table and he constantly wins, his NWP has to be huge, but it seems like he never loses. What is with that?

A: This is an additional fault in the program. I like to call this player the 'clean-up guy'. He does exactly like you say, usually deeper in the tournament. He wins constantly and knocks out several people. Let him do his job and stay out of his way for now. You will note that the 'Clean-up guy' rarely makes the money, because he believes he is on a good run. This is just another trick in the program. Sometimes you may find yourself in this position, where it seems like you can never lose a hand. I caution you to be careful as that 'run' will end soon and likely you will get knocked out with a powerful hand.

Q: What if I have not played a hand for 30 or 40 hands, and my NWP is really low, like 4%? Should I play any two cards or wait for better hands?

A: Oftentimes, you will go through many hands before you see a quality starting hand. Just like in live play. However, this does not mean they are terrible hands to play. If you find a spot where you can sneak in without a raise, you may want to play some hands that have relative strength like suited cards or connectors. You will find that when your NWP is low, your hands tend to make the flop and produce a decent hand. I do recommend playing certain hands when your NWP is low and folding those hands when your NWP is high.

Q: It seems there are hands that win a lot, I am curious as to why certain hands always seem to get there.

A: There are certain hands that will win a large percentage of the time, and the reasoning behind that again is the program. For example, 7 9 tends to take down a lot of pots, this is likely related to the fact that the program tends to select middle cards more often than outside cards and 7 9 is exactly in the middle. I have also noticed that Q 10 wins quite often as well. However, again I caution against playing these hands unless you have a low NWP. This is only an observation and not founded in any statistical fact.

Q: Is there a way to prevent my Aces from getting cracked?

A: That is simple, You can actually make more money on Aces if you slow play them. Try to avoid playing scared poker and go all in when you hit the flop or when you have a strong starting hand. You want to maximize your chipstack and you can hardly do this if you go all in and everyone folds. Play your aces slow, always! I realize people do not agree with this, but remember you are playing against a computer program that determines the outcome of your hands. I would say my overall percentage of aces losing is less than 10%. If you feel uncomfortable about a situation, fold your aces and move onto the next hand.

Q: It seems like the donkeys get rewarded so often, What can I do to keep my good hands from getting beat?

A: Unfortunately, donkeys, chasers, and amateurs will always play bad. The advantage you have is that you know how the program works with your stats and NWP. Use this to your advantage, if your NWP is high, you need to fold your middle pairs, AK, and other good starting hands. The real reward comes when your NWP is low and you get the opportunity to suck out against someone that has a high NWP and a good hand.

Q: I was in a tourney and my NWP was 22%, we were down to 15 before the money, and I kept getting good hands, which I had to play, QQ AJ suited etc. I ended up getting busted out before the money. What is with that?

A: Typically, I call this the '**online poker trick**'.

You will get great starting hands as you gain more chips. I have seen this occur innumerable times, where you seem to be getting the best hands when your chipstack gets large. You need to stick with the program and follow your NWP. Remember this is not a live tourney, the program will give you great hands and then you will lose with them simply because your NWP is too high. Avoid the trick, and stick to your guns and obey the rules of the NWP.

Final Table Strategy

Once you reach the final table, your NWP is still relevant! So, avoid becoming the HERO and trying to take out everyone at the final table. The shortstacks at the FT have likely not played a hand for a long time and therefore their NWP is quite low. Even if you get a good starting hand, you want to avoid if at all necessary doubling up the shortstacks.

Let the other players bust each other out and you patiently wait while your NWP gets lower. You will find that this strategy moves you up the money ladder every time. I have arrived at many final tables as the shortstack and successfully made it to top 4 or 5 and in several cases made first, by following my NWP.

How many times have you seen the shortest guy at the table end up doubling and even tripling up and soon become the FT chipleader? It happens more often than you know, simply because of the NWP. So, fold those mediocre hands, avoid doubling up shorty, and let the program help knock out players while you move up in the money.

Remember; play your NWP not your cards.

Proper Heads Up Play

The absolute best advantage you have in heads up play at the Final Table is that you know more about the program and the NWP than your opponent! Force wins on your opponent by folding your small blind and big blind when he raises several times in a row. This pushes wins on his side and makes your odds of winning even better.

Since the logical NWP should be around 35% to 50% for each of you, I recommend folding three or four hands to your opponent before you limp in and take the next pot. Remember the software will FORCE you to win, if you have not taken a win in several hands.

Do not get sucked into playing the all in aggressive bully strategy heads up that many players try. This will only get you broke and a second place finish in many cases. Allow your opponent to be aggressive and pounce on him when you get a winning hand.

My most memorable win heads up was when I allowed my opponent who had a 4 to 1 chip lead on me to take command and bully my blinds. Finally, after I had let him win 4 in a row, I limped with 2 9 of clubs in the small blind, he min raised and I called. The flop came 2, 2, K, he pushed all in and I called, he had KQ and I took it down when the turn and river were bricks.

After that double up, I called his next hand and doubled again, leaving him with less than 2 BB. He was out in three hands and I won the tourney. His aggressive behavior had won him 27 hands heads up against my 6 hands heads up. That means he had a 27/33 NWP (81%) heads up against my 6/33 (19%). Believe it! It works!

7. Summation Graphs, Charts, Glossary

The final word on the online poker sites is simply; it is a computer-generated program. As with any computer program, inherent flaws and imperfections exist that are easily manipulated. Use the strategies in this book along with the strictest discipline towards the equitable distribution and the NWP. You will find yourself getting deeper in tourneys and cashing larger than ever before.

Avoid playing the online tournaments like you do in real life, as long as your NWP is low, you will win the strong hands when you enter the pot. Bluffing, making moves and trying to dominate a table are definite no-nos in online play. Save those moves for your live play and avoid them in online play.

The online poker sites are easily manipulated, so use this information to your advantage.

Good luck at the tables and start to get deep today!

Glossary of Terms

NWP Net Win Percentage, arrived at by dividing the number of hands dealt against the number of hands won (e.g. 5 hands won divided by 50 hands dealt equals 10% NWP)

OWP Overall Win Percentage, This number represents the overall wins as calculated on Pokerstars. It is the total wins at showdown and without showdown added together and then divided against the total hands dealt.

Equitable Distribution A process of equally dividing something between all known sets. In other words, 9 players at a table each have an equal opportunity to win a hand and the program will equally distribute, over time, a win to each player.

Equidistributed Sequence The mathematical process used in Equitable Distribution.

RNG Random Number Generator – A function implemented to create a seemingly random number by a computer program.

PRNG Pseudo-Random Number Generator – this is the true name for a RNG and signifies that the Random number is not actually random.

Inducer -This part of a software program is used to induce or force some sort of action by participants in a game.

ROI Return on Investment – The amount of your return (winnings) subtracted from the amount of your buy-ins, as expressed in a percentage amount. If you bought into 10

tournaments with a \$10 buy in and you cashed for a total of \$200 your ROI would be 100% (\$200 win - \$100 buy-in = \$100 profit)

Chart of NWP

As an example, I have laid out a short graph on win and dealt percentages that show the NWP. You can easily figure your own by simply dividing the hands won by hands dealt. You may want to print out this chart or your own for quick reference while playing.

The row on top is the number of hands won, while the column on the left is the number of hands dealt to you. Intersect the lines to arrive at the NWP for that hand. In other words, if you were dealt 18 hands and won 2 of them so far, your NWP is 11%. By playing the 19th hand, should you win, your NWP will jump to 16%, which may be a little dangerous. You want to consider carefully before choosing to play the 19th hand in this scenario.

The red numbers are danger! Be careful when playing any hand if your NWP is in this range. The numbers in green are safe zones; you should be able to take down the pot in this area. However, remember that you want to maximize your pot! So do not get overly aggressive and try to make as much as possible off these hands.

The black numbers are neutral zones, this area may or may not produce winning hands so you should exercise caution and play carefully in this area. The chart is coded for a 9 person table, keep in mind that as the tables get shorter when you are getting close to the money, you may exercise a bit more leniency and allow for as much as 12% to 15%.

After several tourneys and watching the NWP, you will get the hang of when you should be involved and when you should fold.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	100.0%											
2	50.0%	100.0%										
3	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%									
4	25.0%	50.0%	75.0%	100.0%								
5	20.0%	40.0%	60.0%	80.0%	100.0%							
6	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	66.7%	83.3%	100.0%						
7	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	57.1%	71.4%	85.7%	100.0%					
8	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	50.0%	62.5%	75.0%	87.5%	100.0%				
9	11.1%	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%	55.6%	66.7%	77.8%	88.9%	100.0%			
10	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	40.0%	50.0%	60.0%	70.0%	80.0%	90.0%	100.0%		
11	9.1%	18.2%	27.3%	36.4%	45.5%	54.5%	63.6%	72.7%	81.8%	90.9%	100.0%	
12	8.3%	16.7%	25.0%	33.3%	41.7%	50.0%	58.3%	66.7%	75.0%	83.3%	91.7%	100.0%
13	7.7%	15.4%	23.1%	30.8%	38.5%	46.2%	53.8%	61.5%	69.2%	76.9%	84.6%	92.3%
14	7.1%	14.3%	21.4%	28.6%	35.7%	42.9%	50.0%	57.1%	64.3%	71.4%	78.6%	85.7%
15	6.7%	13.3%	20.0%	26.7%	33.3%	40.0%	46.7%	53.3%	60.0%	66.7%	73.3%	80.0%
16	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	25.0%	31.3%	37.5%	43.8%	50.0%	56.3%	62.5%	68.8%	75.0%
17	5.9%	11.8%	17.6%	23.5%	29.4%	35.3%	41.2%	47.1%	52.9%	58.8%	64.7%	70.6%
18	5.6%	11.1%	16.7%	22.2%	27.8%	33.3%	38.9%	44.4%	50.0%	55.6%	61.1%	66.7%
19	5.3%	10.5%	15.8%	21.1%	26.3%	31.6%	36.8%	42.1%	47.4%	52.6%	57.9%	63.2%
20	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	45.0%	50.0%	55.0%	60.0%
21	4.8%	9.5%	14.3%	19.0%	23.8%	28.6%	33.3%	38.1%	42.9%	47.6%	52.4%	57.1%
22	4.5%	9.1%	13.6%	18.2%	22.7%	27.3%	31.8%	36.4%	40.9%	45.5%	50.0%	54.5%
23	4.3%	8.7%	13.0%	17.4%	21.7%	26.1%	30.4%	34.8%	39.1%	43.5%	47.8%	52.2%
24	4.2%	8.3%	12.5%	16.7%	20.8%	25.0%	29.2%	33.3%	37.5%	41.7%	45.8%	50.0%
25	4.0%	8.0%	12.0%	16.0%	20.0%	24.0%	28.0%	32.0%	36.0%	40.0%	44.0%	48.0%
26	3.8%	7.7%	11.5%	15.4%	19.2%	23.1%	26.9%	30.8%	34.6%	38.5%	42.3%	46.2%
27	3.7%	7.4%	11.1%	14.8%	18.5%	22.2%	25.9%	29.6%	33.3%	37.0%	40.7%	44.4%
28	3.6%	7.1%	10.7%	14.3%	17.9%	21.4%	25.0%	28.6%	32.1%	35.7%	39.3%	42.9%
29	3.4%	6.9%	10.3%	13.8%	17.2%	20.7%	24.1%	27.6%	31.0%	34.5%	37.9%	41.4%
30	3.3%	6.7%	10.0%	13.3%	16.7%	20.0%	23.3%	26.7%	30.0%	33.3%	36.7%	40.0%
31	3.2%	6.5%	9.7%	12.9%	16.1%	19.4%	22.6%	25.8%	29.0%	32.3%	35.5%	38.7%
32	3.1%	6.3%	9.4%	12.5%	15.6%	18.8%	21.9%	25.0%	28.1%	31.3%	34.4%	37.5%
33	3.0%	6.1%	9.1%	12.1%	15.2%	18.2%	21.2%	24.2%	27.3%	30.3%	33.3%	36.4%
34	2.9%	5.9%	8.8%	11.8%	14.7%	17.6%	20.6%	23.5%	26.5%	29.4%	32.4%	35.3%
35	2.9%	5.7%	8.6%	11.4%	14.3%	17.1%	20.0%	22.9%	25.7%	28.6%	31.4%	34.3%
36	2.8%	5.6%	8.3%	11.1%	13.9%	16.7%	19.4%	22.2%	25.0%	27.8%	30.6%	33.3%
37	2.7%	5.4%	8.1%	10.8%	13.5%	16.2%	18.9%	21.6%	24.3%	27.0%	29.7%	32.4%
38	2.6%	5.3%	7.9%	10.5%	13.2%	15.8%	18.4%	21.1%	23.7%	26.3%	28.9%	31.6%
39	2.6%	5.1%	7.7%	10.3%	12.8%	15.4%	17.9%	20.5%	23.1%	25.6%	28.2%	30.8%
40	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	12.5%	15.0%	17.5%	20.0%	22.5%	25.0%	27.5%	30.0%
41	2.4%	4.9%	7.3%	9.8%	12.2%	14.6%	17.1%	19.5%	22.0%	24.4%	26.8%	29.3%
42	2.4%	4.8%	7.1%	9.5%	11.9%	14.3%	16.7%	19.0%	21.4%	23.8%	26.2%	28.6%
43	2.3%	4.7%	7.0%	9.3%	11.6%	14.0%	16.3%	18.6%	20.9%	23.3%	25.6%	27.9%
44	2.3%	4.5%	6.8%	9.1%	11.4%	13.6%	15.9%	18.2%	20.5%	22.7%	25.0%	27.3%
45	2.2%	4.4%	6.7%	8.9%	11.1%	13.3%	15.6%	17.8%	20.0%	22.2%	24.4%	26.7%
46	2.2%	4.3%	6.5%	8.7%	10.9%	13.0%	15.2%	17.4%	19.6%	21.7%	23.9%	26.1%
47	2.1%	4.3%	6.4%	8.5%	10.6%	12.8%	14.9%	17.0%	19.1%	21.3%	23.4%	25.5%
48	2.1%	4.2%	6.3%	8.3%	10.4%	12.5%	14.6%	16.7%	18.8%	20.8%	22.9%	25.0%
49	2.0%	4.1%	6.1%	8.2%	10.2%	12.2%	14.3%	16.3%	18.4%	20.4%	22.4%	24.5%
50	2.0%	4.0%	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.0%	14.0%	16.0%	18.0%	20.0%	22.0%	24.0%
51	2.0%	3.9%	5.9%	7.8%	9.8%	11.8%	13.7%	15.7%	17.6%	19.6%	21.6%	23.5%
52	1.9%	3.8%	5.8%	7.7%	9.6%	11.5%	13.5%	15.4%	17.3%	19.2%	21.2%	23.1%
53	1.9%	3.8%	5.7%	7.5%	9.4%	11.3%	13.2%	15.1%	17.0%	18.9%	20.8%	22.6%
54	1.9%	3.7%	5.6%	7.4%	9.3%	11.1%	13.0%	14.8%	16.7%	18.5%	20.4%	22.2%
55	1.8%	3.6%	5.5%	7.3%	9.1%	10.9%	12.7%	14.5%	16.4%	18.2%	20.0%	21.8%
56	1.8%	3.6%	5.4%	7.1%	8.9%	10.7%	12.5%	14.3%	16.1%	17.9%	19.6%	21.4%
57	1.8%	3.5%	5.3%	7.0%	8.8%	10.5%	12.3%	14.0%	15.8%	17.5%	19.3%	21.1%
58	1.7%	3.4%	5.2%	6.9%	8.6%	10.3%	12.1%	13.8%	15.5%	17.2%	19.0%	20.7%
59	1.7%	3.4%	5.1%	6.8%	8.5%	10.2%	11.9%	13.6%	15.3%	16.9%	18.6%	20.3%
60	1.7%	3.3%	5.0%	6.7%	8.3%	10.0%	11.7%	13.3%	15.0%	16.7%	18.3%	20.0%
61	1.6%	3.3%	4.9%	6.6%	8.2%	9.8%	11.5%	13.1%	14.8%	16.4%	18.0%	19.7%

Additional support and questions should be directed to admin@caligonia.com with the subject line of 'Poker'.

Good Luck and I hope to see you at the FINAL TABLE!
Paul
