## Why Party Poker?

Party Poker Cracked is written around the Party Poker site for a number of reasons.

Firstly, Party Poker are the largest poker site on the net, they're fully licensed and regulated and have a proven track record of providing quality reliable service since 1997.

Secondly, they have the greatest number of new players. The best thing is, these players are in the main rubbish. Many other sites typically attract players of a higher caliber, however most pro players agree, the easy money is to be made at Party!

Thirdly, Party Poker offer signup bonuses, using the links below you have a choice of freebies when you sign up:

## $\$ 25$ Free upon 1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Deposit

Or

## 20\% up to \$100 Extra on 1 ${ }^{\text {st }} \underline{\text { Deposit }}^{\text {Den }}$

[Note: There is no need to enter a 'Bonus Code' using the above links]


## "Party Poker Cracked"

This is what you have been waiting for so let's get right to it. This is not some 400-page book that will bore you. It is designed to be brief, effective, and to be easily mastered.

Please note the Poker Chart, as you should refer to it often while reading this. I personally have it taped to the wall next to my computer for easy reference when I gamble online.

When I go to the casino and play limit Texas Holdem I usually win 4 out of 5 times. I play tight and aggressive. When I first started playing online I couldn't believe how diverse the players were. I was winning 1 out of 5 sessions online. What a joke I thought. I know I am good but why am I losing so much?

## Due to privacy, I will not tell anyone how much money I made on Party Poker.com last year but I can tell you that my play money account is over 60 million dollars (note the screen shot)!

This book will help you win consistently when gambling online, playing NO LIMIT poker. Can I guarantee that? Absolutely not. I can't control your sessions, but after applying the principles in this book you should be much better off and find your way to huge success.

Let's get one thing straight. PartyPoker.com and Empirepoker.com are virtually the same thing. When I refer to PARP I am referring to both websites as they have identical algorithms.

Let‘s address each subject one at a time:
Please refer to the chart as you read.

## Texas Hold‘em Poker Category Card Chart

| 1 | AA | KK | QQ | JJ | A,Ks |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | TT | A,Qs | A,Js | K,Qs | A,K |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 9,9 | A,10s | K,Js | Q,Js | J,10s | A,Q |  |  |  |
| 4 | 8,8 | K,Ts | Q,Ts | J,9s | T,9s | 9,8s | A,J | K,Q |  |
| 5 | 7,7 | A,9s | A,xs | Q,9s | T,8s | 9,7s | 8,7s | 7,6s | 6,5s |
| 5 | K,J | Q,J | J,T |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 6,6 | 5,5 | K,9s | J,8s | 8,6s | 7,5s | 5,4s |  |  |
| 6 | A,T | K,T | Q,T |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 4,4 | 3,3 | 2,2 | K,xs | Q,8s | T,7s | 6,4s | 5,3s | 4,3s |
| 7 | J,9 | T,9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | J,7s | 9,6s | 8,5s | 7,4s | 4,2s | 3,2s |  |  |  |
| 8 | A,9 | K,9 | Q,9 | J,8 | 10,8 | 8,7 | 7,6 | 6,5 | 5,4 |

S= Suited X=Any Card

For this entire book we are going to assume that you're playing real money $\$ 25$ buy in no limit hold'em with 8-10 players at the table.
Big blind .50 cents Small Blind .25 cents.
These are the parameters I only recommend playing by the way until you master the -online" game.

In real life I get so excited when I get a Category one hand! In PARP, I cringe when I get a category one hand except for J,J or A,Ks.

Why is that you might ask?


#### Abstract

AA KK QQ. Whenever you get one of those 3 hands, two other players will indefinitely have a pocket pair as well a large percentage of the time. And you'll know by the way unless you are first to act because the betting will start getting really big pre-flop. This scenario happens very often. I would say that $40 \%$ of the time that 1 of the 2 smaller pocket pairs will flop a set (Three of a kind.)


This means your AA KK or QQ are liabilities in PARP. Don't get me wrong I win with these -great" starting hands but it‘s only about $20 \%$ of the time.

Knowing this I will not call a raise, or place a bet more than $\$ 5$ preflop with $\mathrm{AA}, \mathrm{KK}$, or QQ!!!!! If I bet $\$ 2$ and it goes to $\$ 10$ I am usually going to lay that hand down (fold). I almost always check these hands. After the flop, if I don't get a set I usually fold if there is a bet over $\$ 1$.

I used to raise, call, reraise, check-raise, you name it with these hands only to be sickened at the outcome in PARP.

Here is why this happens in PARP. You will come to a table and after playing for awhile with correct strategy you will usually win 3-4 hands and your money will be doubled-tripled on average. (You started with a $\$ 25$ buy in meaning you have $\$ 50-\$ 75$ at the table.)
Once this happens, (Because of party poker's fairness policy), the website will literally COME AFTER YOU. You will start getting 3,4, or 5 Pocket pairs within just 10 hands. (Statistically impossible.) (This is just one of many things the website will throw at you.)

Your temptation and possibly greed will be so overwhelming you will be tempted to -go all in" with your pocket Aces, Kings, etc. Watch out because you will see the worst bad beats in history. Here is one example of a bad beat
that happens all the time.
EX: You flop AA and bet $\$ 5$ you get raised to $\$ 25$ by some other player. It‘s obvious he has a Pocket pair as well. Probably kings or queens. The flop comes and there are no face cards. If he has any money left he bets $\$ 10$ and you call. $4^{\text {th }}$ Street comes and you notice there are 3 spades on the board. You have A diamonds and A clubs. You don't know this but your opponent has Q hearts and Q SPADES. $5^{\text {th }}$ st produces a 10 of spades and you lose to a flush with your opponent having the Q of spades.

This has happened to me countless times and it will make your stomach turn. You may work your ass off for an hour and a half and be up $\$ 80$ in profit to have it all go away with one hand that you statistically were supposed to win.

Solution: Don't call AA KK OR QQ with more than a $\$ 5$ preflop bet. If you don't flop the set and the bets are getting big RUN RUN RUN and FOLD!
(This is provided that you are winning money on PARP. If you are down money or just getting started these hands on the flip side produce amazing wins. Once your winning consistently though, these hands will come back to haunt you.)

Pocket Jacks seem to win about half the time in real life and half the time in PARP. One actual congruence. Amazing. I won't call pocket jacks for more than $\$ 4$ preflop. If I bet $\$ 2$ and it gets raised to $\$ 10$, I am probably going to lay down(fold) the hand unless I haven't won a hand that I have bet on in what seems like ages.

If you don't flop the set RUN.

## $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 0} 9,9 \mathbf{8 , 8} 7,7 \mathbf{6 , 6}$

The best hands in PP. These hands pay off the best. There are pitfalls. I usually slow play or limp in with these hands but make sure the bet is close or up to $\$ 3$ per player before the flop. I flop set after set with these hands, and they are the absolute hardest for your opponents to read!

Be careful and this is the reason for the slow play. But remember, you have to get something in the pot pre-flop for any hand to pay off.

## Legend: s-spades h-hearts c-clubs d-diamonds

Example:
You have pocket 6's pre flop and there is $\$ 12$ in the pot. 3 others players are in with you. The flop comes 7s 6h Qs. This is a hand you probably will lose in PARP. Here‘s why. Either someone has a set of 7‘s, or someone is on a flush draw that will probably hit. If you can get away with $4^{\text {th }}$ st for under $\$ 2$, go for it. If a spade hits on 4 st be careful.
We will touch on bluffing and maniacs later in this book, but in my experience it's better to play tight and fold unless you have a great read on your opponent and it‘s obvious he doesn't have a flush and was never on a flush draw.

## 5,5 4,4 3,3 2,2

These are also great hands because they are almost impossible to read. When you flop a set with these hands nobody can put you on them especially if you slow play the flop. I will call up to $\$ 3$ but usually $\$ 2$ on hands like these.

Here is one great thing to know about PARP and pocket pairs. If you flop a set and there are 3 different suits for the 3 flopped cards and there is only 1 Connected string i.e. (4,5 6,7 8,9 J,Q etc. different suited of course) you are going to win the hand over $90 \%$ of the time. You could go all in but you might scare everyone away, so use tact. You definitely need to bet strong say \$4-\$7 to scare off the players with 2 suited cards in their hands.

## The ACE

I believe that any ACE, x (x- any card) in PARP is worth a $\$ 1$ call preflop. I believe that any ACE, s (s-suited card) in PARP is worth up to a $\$ 3$ call in preflop.

Playing hands like these will never be worth a big pot or raise by another
player unless you flop 2 pair, or 4 of the same suit or a straight draw (straight draw with an ace is always inside so be ready to run if the betting gets big)

When you flop 4 of the same suit you have roughly a 1 in 3 chance of making your flush. It is practically worth chasing (semi-bluffing) that hand all the time. Do your best to keep the betting moderate until the flush hits. If the betting is reasonable I will usually stick a hand like that out to see if it hits providing there are at least 2 other players and the betting is reasonable. Another congruence of Real life poker and PARP is that you should never chase a hand unless you are getting good pot odds and you only need one card to hit and there are a lot of ways it can hit.
If your chasing a 7 and you have 2 of them it is NEVER worth chasing unless the table is checking or betting only 50 cents per card.

## NEVER CHASE unless its free or very cheap.

If your opponent doesn't punish you for chasing by betting several dollars or more, then take advantage of it. (providing you only need one card, not two)

## If you need 2 cards to make a straight or 2 cards to make a flush after the flop RUN RUN RUN and fold unless it is being checked to you!!!!!!!!

## Suited connectors 10,J 8,9 7,6 etc

Suited connectors rock and are by far the most fun hands to play in PARP because they can hit in so many ways. Besides flopping sets these are the second most profitable hands in PARP. I will call up to $\$ 4$ with these hands pre-flop with suited connectors 8,9 or higher. I will call up to $\$ 2$ in PARP for suited connectors 7,8 or lower. I.e. 4h, 5h.

It‘s either hit or miss. And you‘ll know. There are only three ways to hit after the flop. You either end up with an open-end straight draw, a 4 card flush draw, or two pair. (naturally you could flop a set, a full house, a straight, a flush, and bigger hands but we'll touch on those flops later.)

If you have $8 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{~s}$ and the flop is 10 s , Jd, you are looking pretty good.

To sum it up, it‘s quite simple if you need one card to make the str8 or one card to make the flush it's usually worth the ride.

Here are some examples where it‘s not worth the ride in PARP as these come up all the time.

Example:
You have $9 \mathrm{~h}, 10 \mathrm{~h}$ and the flop is $7 \mathrm{~s}, 8 \mathrm{~s}$, Ad. Be very careful because flushes come out of nowhere in these type of scenarios. What will most likely happen is that someone has just flopped a pair of ACES, and they will start building the pot. Your straight draw is happy to call and so is the flush draw. (if someone has one) If you have been winning a lot you can expect PARP to throw a js or 6 s on $4^{\text {th }}$ or $5^{\text {th }}$ street. You make your straight and some pud makes his flush. If the betting is reasonable stay in, but if it gets high get ready to run. You‘ll most likely be beat.

Never chase an inside straight draw unless it‘s so cheap (checked to you or .50 cents) that it's worthwhile and there is no flush draw out there as well. Example ( $6,8,9,10$ ) you need a 7 to hit Good luck be cause it rarely ever happens.

## The Small Big Blind:

I will CALL category 5-8 on the big blind and small blind providing I can do it for a dollar or less.

By the way a few hands that never seem to hit in PARP are K,J Q,T

A few hands that hit a lot are $3,44,7$ and 3,5 . I will call up to $\$ 1$ on these hands all day long pre-flop. I would never go over $\$ 1$ though. I play unsound hands like these 1 out of 30 hands,(unless I am in cycle) ((more on that later)) and these are the three hands I have chosen for those purposes. It helps prevent me from looking like I play too tight to the other players. When these hands win it is so fun to watch the uproar of people saying - I cant‘ believe you played a hand like that"
—LMAO" I write back to them.

Bluffing: Bluffing is a great tool in no limit hold'em but should be used with absolute discretion. There are so many call stations in PARP that it can be hard to bluff.(more so in no limit,) You can't physically read body language in PARP since your playing on the computer but I can tell you a few things. When someone pauses for $5-15$ seconds in PARP and then does a huge raise or they go all in, or match your remaining chips via raise, they are $95 \%$ of the time NOT BLUFFING.
When I sense a player is bluffing a lot (usually easy to pick up in PARP because it is very rare to see someone win more than 3 out of 7 hands in a cycle, I will just wait until I have the nuts or an incredibly good hand, and I will pause for less than 3 seconds and then check. When they try to run me over with a big bet I smile to myself and raise or just call. After they fold with my raise or try to rersaise me I just laugh and take all of their money. They then disappear off the table.

I don't personally bluff in PARP but maybe one out of 20 hands I actually play. It just creates bad habits.

## Action: -You have to give action to get action"

I am not sure who said that, but it‘s very true. It‘s called no limit hold‘em for a reason. If you get a table that is betting 50 cents here and there, and there is a lot of checking, then that‘s your dream table. That is what you are looking for by the way on PARP. Those people don't belong on a no limit table. They belong on a .50/\$1 table. It is your job and your responsibility to break the entire table. Here is how you do it.

You should have enough card theory by now ADJUSTED FOR PARP, So let's get to the meat of how to make the big money.

When you find a table like that, and there are many of them out there... (I just look for the table that has at least 8 players and the smallest pot average ((which is listed under table categories by the way.))

What you do is wait for one of your good starting hands like a medium sized pocket pair or a nice suited connector like 10,J or even an A,xsuited hand. Then you bet $\$ 2$. Most of the table will fold. Doesn't matter what happens win or lose. Get your next good hand and bet $\$ 2$ before the flop again. Doesn't matter what happens. After about 4 or 5 hands that you bet on, which may be

20-30 actual deals (hopefully less) the table will start to get acclimated to YOUR STYLE.

Before you got there everyone was calling a $\$ .50$ big blind hoping to catch a great flop and then betting $\$ 1$ or $\$ 2$ after the flop and then like 7 out of 8 players would fold. Loose passive is what it's called; the opposite of a winner on a NO LIMIT HOLDEM TABLE even in PARP.
After you start betting your \$2-\$3 (only on good hands of course) the players who were calling every $\$ .50$ bet will start to get bored and impatient because before you got there, they were calling every blind.

They will step it up a notch with you, but they are still playing the same crappy hands they were playing before but now with a $\$ 2$ bet and a sense of having pot commitment.

What will happen then is you have to be patient for a really good flop and you just keep betting incrementally higher. Say $\$ 3$ after the flop $\$ 44^{\text {th }}$ st and $\$ 5$ or more $\$ 5^{\text {th }}$ st. I always like to mix it up so there's no one right way. I might just do $\$ 3 \$ 3 \$ 3$ flop, 4th, river etc., or $\$ 2 \$ 5 \$ 4$ etc. with a potential all in on the nuts.

People will start to fear you, they will start to get pissed at you and leave, only to be replaced by yet another person who shouldn't be playing no limit hold‘em. This strategy works so well that I can usually turn $\$ 100$ into $\$ 400$ within just a few hours. Just remember, even though you bet $\$ 2-\$ 3$ before the flop that if you don't like the flop get out of the hand.

## Bankroll:

Let‘s talk about bankroll. To play tight aggressive no limit poker, you need at least a $\$ 200$ bankroll. I will often drop $\$ 50-\$ 75$ in the first hour or so that I play priming up the table. Then people get excited and start betting more and more. This is where you take advantage. Now instead of someone calling only a $\$ 1$ raise they will be likely inclined to call $\$ 6$ or $\$ 7$ bets, and even all ins. Keep in mind only consider going all in when you have the nuts or damn close to it.

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