

US Stock Express

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S&P 500 Last **6,999.26** Change **+31.88 (0.46%)**

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S&P 500 (SPX:US)

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1 year (daily)

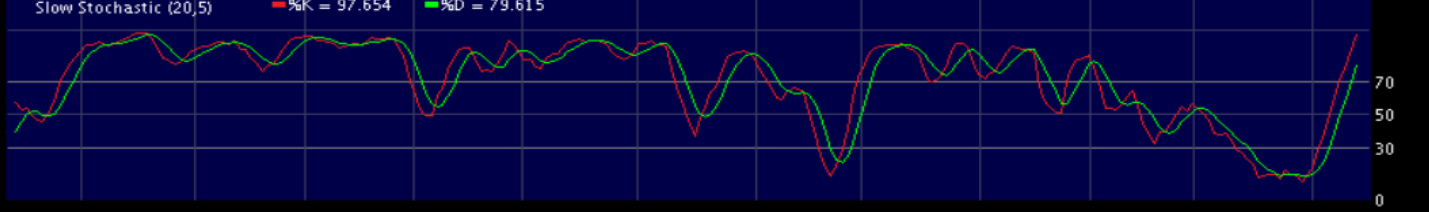
15/04/2026 O:6978 H:7000 L:6967 C:6999

SMA(10):6737 SMA(20):6637 SMA(50):6764 SMA(100):6811 SMA(250):6479
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S & P

May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr
MACD (12,26) = 43.928 EMA (9) = -19.848 Divergence = 63.777



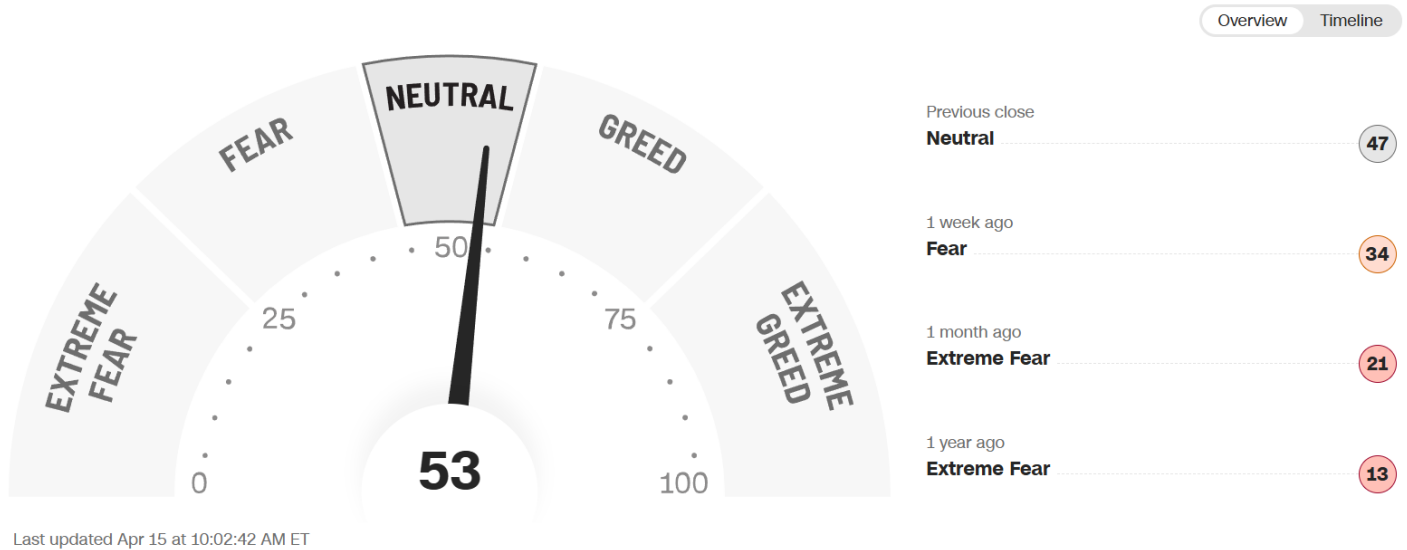
Previous record high of S&P is at 7002.28 on Jan 28, adjusmtnet of 10% is usual and reached at 6316.91 on Mar 30.

*Risk disclosure: Price can go up and down at any moment, use free money to trade and bear the risk according to your own capital;
 Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.
 All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.
 Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



North East West South is **NEWS**

Israel and Lebanon agreed to hold further negotiations “at a mutually agreed time and venue,” the US State Department said.

The IMF now expects global growth of 3.1% in 2026, a 0.2 percentage point downgrade from its January forecast. This modest revision assumes that the war will be “relatively short-lived,” it said. Global inflation is also seen rising to 4.4% this year.

Russia is targeting university students for military recruitment.

The Stanford Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence Institute (Stanford HAI) released its latest AI Index Report 2026, highlighting that global AI development has entered a stage of fierce competition. The top models from China and the US have repeatedly taken the lead over the past year, with the US model narrowly winning by only 2.7% as of March 2026.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) lowered its forecast for global oil demand in the second quarter to an average of 105.07 million barrels per day, down 500,000 barrels from the forecast in the previous month's report.



Lowest price of Bitcoin this year seen at 60,187.00 on Feb 6, and started to rise.



Highest point of WTI future seen at \$117 on April 7, before the war it closed at \$67.82 on Feb 27.



World Observation

Day 1513
Russia/Ukraine Conflict

The end of Tunnel is near

Please put down the previous 4 charts in your market diary, including S&P, Fear & Greed Index, BTC and WTI. A successful investor should have their own market diary no matter in which format. It doesn't matter in a format that only you yourself can read and no one can understand. These are all precious records of the year or even next year or more.

The end of a dark tunnel is not far away, and beams of light can be seen now. Initially, most media thought the ceasefire was just a fragile agreement. After a marathon negotiation, no concrete result can be seen. So, what changes come? It is the US learnt from their enemy Iran to shift away the focus to the right point. At first when the US used great effort to destroy the military power of Iran, the response of Iran was to bombard the nearby countries in the Persian Gulf, hoping to divert away the firepower of the US and also asked their allies to stop the attack of the US against Iran. Later on, they found the attack only made allies in strong support of the US. So, Iran turned to blockade the Hormuz Strait. But why do they not do it on Day 1, for they know it is a public waterway and not only belongs to them. But when they are defeated and have no cards to play, this is the only way no matter if it is a pirate action or economic terrorism.

Once the US was getting ready to have the tankers escorted by US warships to pass through the Strait, later on found it is not so worthy of, for it will make warships in danger and easily attack even by a single soldier shooting out drones on the mountain side. They will be the targets of shooting only.

So, they use the anti-blockade method of blocking all ports in Iran. When commercial ships going in and out will be targeted by the US. Those staff on commercial ships are just basic workers employed by various shipping companies worldwide and would not dare to expose their life for oil. How many warships and aircrafts are using? Please refer to the AI list on next pages. The US is exercising their strong points and avoiding their weak points. These cannot be done on Day 1, only can be done after 90% of the Iranian military firepower has been destroyed. The best proof is the recuse of the down F15 weapons officer. Iran used the effort of the whole nation and award of US\$60,000 with numerous search dogs, still cannot find the office in their own country where they should be familiar with the geographical locations. But the US also used 200 planes and warships in searching, even without search dogs and the officer was hurt and could not run fast, still as successful as the capture of Maduro where Venezuela could not protect their president even using the whole nation's effort.

Firepower is justice!

Economically, it is quite hard for Iran to carry on the fighting under such a block and their hyper-inflation problem is much harder than that of the US. Trump also wanted to stop the war, but Iran wanted more than Trump. Shall we just go back to Day 1, Trump is very easy to talk about in such a case. Before Feb 28, Trump had 4 points to negotiate with Iran, but at the very last moment, he narrowed it to 1 point only, that is to stop the development of nuclear power. That is if Iran can put one step backward, Trump would stop the war at once, for he has already got what he wanted in military power, even in Mission Impossible of saving the weapons officer of F15 and thus gained high prestige, but for sake of midterm election he must stop the war as soon as possible.

Therefore, the negotiation ahead would not be too hard. Every cloud has a silver lining!

The U.S. Navy's blockade of Iranian ports in April 2026 involves *over a dozen warships and more than 10,000 troops*, but exact breakdowns of ship classes and aircraft numbers have not been publicly disclosed. Official reports confirm aircraft carriers, destroyers, amphibious assault ships, and support vessels are deployed, but CENTCOM has not released precise counts of each type. Army Recognition + 1



GPT-5 is here - OpenAI



U.S. Naval Assets in the Iran Blockade

Confirmed Deployment

- **Warships:** *More than a dozen* vessels positioned in the Arabian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.
- **Troops:** *Over 10,000 personnel* involved in the operation.
- **Mission:** Halt all traffic entering or leaving Iranian ports, enforce maritime control, and secure the Strait of Hormuz. Army Recognition + 1

Likely Ship Types (based on U.S. Navy standard force composition in such operations)

- **Aircraft Carriers:** Typically 1–2 carriers to provide air dominance and command capability.
- **Destroyers (Arleigh Burke-class):** Several, for escort, missile defense, and strike capability.
- **Amphibious Assault Ships:** At least 1, carrying Marines and aircraft for rapid deployment.
- **Cruisers (Ticonderoga-class):** Often paired with carriers for air defense coordination.
- **Mine Countermeasure Ships:** Possible deployment to secure shipping lanes against Iranian mines.
- **Support Ships (oilers, supply vessels):** Essential for sustaining long-term blockade operations.



Aircraft Involvement

- **Carrier Air Wings:** Each carrier typically deploys *60–70 aircraft* (F/A-18 strike fighters, EA-18G Growlers, E-2D Hawkeyes, MH-60 helicopters).
- **Marines' Aircraft:** Amphibious assault ships carry *AV-8B Harriers or F-35Bs*, plus helicopters for troop transport.
- **Patrol & Surveillance:** P-8 Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft and drones likely supplement the blockade.

GPT-5 is here - OpenAI

Key Limitations

- **No official breakdown:** CENTCOM has deliberately withheld exact numbers of carriers, destroyers, and aircraft.
- **Operational secrecy:** Details on mine-sweeping ships, submarines, or specific aircraft squadrons remain classified.
- **Inference only:** The above composition is based on standard U.S. Navy doctrine for large-scale blockades, not confirmed counts.

Summary Table

Asset Type	Estimated Role	Likely Numbers (Unconfirmed)
Aircraft Carriers	Air dominance, command	1-2
Destroyers	Escort, missile defense, strike	6-8
Amphibious Assault Ships	Marine deployment, air support	1-2
Cruisers	Air defense coordination	2-3
Mine Countermeasure Ships	Lane clearing, anti-mine ops	2-4
Support Ships	Logistics, refueling	Several
Aircraft (Carrier Wing)	Strike, surveillance, electronic warfare	60-70 per carrier

In short: **the blockade force is large, multi-domain, and includes carriers, destroyers, amphibious ships, and aircraft wings—but CENTCOM has not disclosed exact totals.** Would you like me to build a scenario matrix comparing *possible force compositions* (minimal, moderate, maximum blockade) to visualize how the U.S. might scale this operation?

Army Recognition

U.S. Orders Naval Blockade of Iran Ports to...

Military Times

US blockade halts ship traffic to Iranian po...

Show all

As of mid-April 2026, the US Navy (primarily through the 5th Fleet and CENTCOM) has deployed naval forces in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and surrounding areas to enforce a maritime blockade of Iranian ports. [Taskandpurpose +1](#)

This follows the 2026 Iran conflict (Operation Epic Fury) and includes mine-clearance operations in the Strait of Hormuz to support freedom of navigation while interdicting Iranian port traffic. No full official public breakdown of every asset exists (operational details are often classified or change rapidly), but open-source reporting and fleet trackers consistently describe a ~15-ship core presence in the Middle East region dedicated to or supporting the blockade/enforcement effort. [Economic Times +1](#)

Additional ships (including more carriers and minesweepers) are en route or in adjacent areas (e.g., Red Sea, eastern Mediterranean). Submarines are typically attached to carrier strike groups but are not publicly detailed here.

Ships by Type and Approximate Numbers (Blockade-Relevant Forces)

Here is the breakdown based on the latest available reporting (as of ~April 13-15, 2026):

- **Aircraft Carriers (CVN):** 1 primary (USS Abraham Lincoln, with Carrier Strike Group 3 in the Arabian Sea).
Two more are supporting or en route (USS Gerald R. Ford in the eastern Mediterranean; USS George H.W. Bush heading from off Africa to join 5th Fleet operations). These act as mobile airbases for strike, surveillance, and interdiction. [News.usni +1](#)
- **Guided-Missile Destroyers (DDG, Arleigh Burke-class):** 11 (core of surface interdiction and air defense).
Examples include: USS Bainbridge, USS Thomas Hudner, USS Frank E. Petersen Jr., USS Delbert D. Black, USS John Finn, USS Michael Murphy, USS Mitscher, USS Pinckney, USS Rafael Peralta, USS Spruance, and USS Milius. Two of these (Frank E. Petersen Jr. and Michael Murphy) recently transited the Strait of Hormuz for initial mine-clearance/demo operations. [Economic Times +1](#)
- **Amphibious Assault/Ready Group Ships:** 3 (Tripoli Amphibious Ready Group).
 - 1 Amphibious Assault Ship (LHA): USS Tripoli (can embark Marines, helicopters, and MV-22 Ospreys).
 - 1 Amphibious Transport Dock (LPD): USS New Orleans.
 - 1 Dock Landing Ship (LSD): USS Rushmore.
 (A second Boxer ARG is also referenced as deploying to the region.) These support Marine operations, helicopter assaults, and logistics near the blockade zone. [Economic Times +1](#)



- **Mine Countermeasure / Minesweeping Ships:** 3–5+.
 - 3 Independence-class Littoral Combat Ships (LCS) with dedicated Mine Countermeasures (MCM) mission packages already in the 5th Fleet (USS Canberra, USS Santa Barbara, USS Tulsa).
 - 2 Avenger-class MCM ships en route from Japan (USS Pioneer and USS Chief) for additional minesweeping support. (Traditional Avenger-class ships based in Bahrain were decommissioned in 2025 and replaced by LCS MCM variants.) These are critical because Iran has mined or threatened the Strait of Hormuz. [News.usni +1](#)
- **Other Support Ships:** Fleet replenishment oilers (e.g., USNS Henry J. Kaiser) and logistics vessels operate in the area but are not counted in the “combat” 15-ship figure. No cruisers are prominently listed in current blockade reporting.

Approximate total ships directly involved in or supporting the blockade: ~15 (1 carrier + 11 destroyers + 3 amphibious) in the immediate Middle East theater, with minesweepers/LCS and additional carriers pushing the broader regional presence higher. [Economic Times +1](#)

Aircraft (Naval and Supporting the Blockade)

Carrier-based and maritime patrol aircraft provide surveillance, strike capability, electronic warfare, and over-the-horizon interdiction. Exact total numbers are not publicly released, but:

- **Carrier Air Wings** (one per carrier, ~70–90 aircraft each):
 - Fighter/attack jets: F/A-18E/F Super Hornets and F-35C Lightning II (stealth multirole).
 - Electronic warfare: EA-18G Growlers.
 - Airborne early warning/command: E-2D Hawkeye (or E-2).
 - Transport/refueling: CMV-22B Osprey and C-2 Greyhound.
 - Helicopters: MH-60R/S Seahawks (anti-submarine, search-and-rescue, and MCM support). (CVW-9 is on Abraham Lincoln; similar wings on the other carriers.) [News.usni](#)
- **Maritime Patrol / ISR Aircraft:** P-8A Poseidon (land- or sea-based) for wide-area vessel tracking and anti-surface warfare. [Armyrecognition](#)
- **Additional land-based support** (from regional bases in the broader CENTCOM area): F-15E Strike Eagles, F-22 Raptors, tanker aircraft (KC-135/KC-46), etc., but these are Air Force assets rather than strictly naval.

These forces enable persistent air coverage for the blockade, vessel identification, and rapid response. The exact composition can shift daily with rotations, but the above reflects the publicly reported posture for the Iran port blockade operation. For the absolute latest official details, refer to U.S. Central Command or Navy statements, as deployments evolve quickly.