

K9 INVESTMENTS TRADING

Learn

Forex & Gold Trading

the Smart Way


Master the Skills. Control the Risk. Grow Consistently.




Beginner to Advanced Guide

Step-by-Step Learning | Real Market Insights

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 www.k9investmentstrading.com

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What is Forex?

Forex (foreign exchange) is the global market where people buy and sell different currencies.

Example:

If you travel from the US to Europe:

- You exchange  → 
- That exchange happens in the forex market.

How it works:

Currencies are traded in *pairs*, like:



- EUR/USD (euro vs US dollar)
- GBP/USD (British pound vs US dollar)

Who uses forex?

-  Banks
-  Businesses
-  Governments
-  Investors & Traders

Why people trade forex:

- To make profit from price changes
- To support global trade
- To hedge (protect/currency risk)

Key point: Forex is the largest financial market in the world, operating **24 hours a day**, 5 days a week.

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START TRADE WITH US!

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WHAT IS TRADED IN FOREX?

Simple Meaning

In Forex (Foreign Exchange Market), traders buy and sell currencies.

➔ You are always trading one currency against another

Currency Pairs

Currencies are traded in “*paire*”, such-as:

- ◆ EUR/USD (Euro / US Dollar)
- ◆ GBP/USD (British Pound / US Dollar)
- ◆ USD/JPY (US Dollar / Japanese Yen)

➔ The first currency = Base Currency

➔ The second currency = Quote Currency



What You're Actually Trading

You are speculating on whether one currency will go up or down against another.

- ◆ Buy ↑ If you think price will go UP ↗
- ◆ Sell ↓ If you think price will go DOWN ↘

1. Major Types of Pairs

Most traded in the world:

- ◆ EUR/USD
- ◆ USD/JPY
- ◆ GBP/USD

2. Minor Pairs

Do not include USD

- ◆ EUR/GBP
- ◆ EUR/AUD

3. Exotic Pairs

Include emerging market currencies:

- ◆ USD/INR
- ◆ USD/TRY

Why Forex Is Traded

-  Profit opportunities
-  Global market (24 hours)
-  High liquidity
-  Fast price movements

 **IMPORTANT** Forex trading involves high risk due to leverage. Always trade with proper knowledge and risk management.

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Buying & Selling Currency Pairs

What Does It Mean?

In Forex trading, currencies are always traded in **pairs**.

Example: EUR/USD

First currency = **Base Currency**

Second currency = **Quote Currency**

Buying a Currency Pair

When you **BUY** a pair (e.g. EUR/USD):

✓ You are buying **EUR**

✓ You are selling **USD**

➔ Profit if price rises

Selling a Currency Pair

When you **SELL** a pair:

✓ You are selling **EUR**

✓ You are buying **USD**

➔ Profit if price falls

Simple Example

EUR/USD = 1.1000

You **BUY** ➔ Price goes to 1.1050 ✓ Profit

You **SELL** ➔ Price goes to 1.0950 ✓ Profit

Key Points

- ✓ Buy = Expect market to rise
- ✓ Sell = Expect market to fall
- ✓ Always trading one currency against another

 In Simple Words: Buy ↓ Low, Sell ↑ High = Profit



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Forex Market Size & Liquidity

📊 Market Size

- The **forex market** is the largest financial market in the world
- Daily trading volume is around **\$7.5 trillion**
- Much bigger than stocks, commodities, or crypto markets



🌐 Global & Decentralized Market

- Forex is an **OTC (Over-the-Counter)** market
- No central exchange like stock markets
- Operates **24 hours a day** across the globe

💧 What is Liquidity?

- **Liquidity** = how easily you can *buy or sell without affecting price*
- Forex has **very high liquidity** because:
 - Huge number of participants (banks, institutions, traders)
 - Massive daily trading volume

⚠️ Important Note

- Liquidity can change based on:
 - Currency pair
 - Trading session (London, New York = highest liquidity)

🚀 Why Forex is Highly Liquid

- Continuous buying & selling worldwide
- Major currencies (**USD, EUR, JPY**) dominate trading
- Most trading is driven by **speculation (90%+)**

⚡ Benefits of High Liquidity

- ✓ Easy to enter and exit trades
- ✓ Lower **spreads** (trading costs)
- ✓ Less **price manipulation**
- ✓ Faster trade execution

💡 Simple Summary

- ➔ **Forex = Biggest + Most Liquid Market**
- ➔ **Trillions** traded daily
- ➔ **Easy to trade anytime**, anywhere



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Step-by-Step: How to Trade Forex

1 Understand What Forex Is

- Forex = buying one currency, selling another
- Example: **EUR/USD**
- You make profit when price moves in your favor

👉 The market is huge (\$7.0 trillion daily) and works 24 hours

2 Learn Currency Pairs (VERY IMPORTANT)

- Currencies are always traded in pairs
- Example: **EUR/USD** → Euro vs US Dollar

👉 If you think EUR will go UP → Buy

👉 If you think EUR will go DOWN → Sell

3 Learn Order Types

- Market Order → instant buy/sell
- Limit Order → buy at better price
- Stop Loss → protect your money

👉 Stop Loss is **MUST** (no trading without it)

5 Know Best Trading Time

- Tokyo
- London
- New York

👉 Best time = when markets overlap (more movement)

2 Understand Basic Terms

- Pip → smallest price movement
- Lot → trade size
- Spread = broker fee
- Bid/Ask → buy & sell prices

👉 These are your foundation (don't skip!)

4 How You Actually Trade (Simple Example)

- Let's say:
- **EUR/USD = 1.1000**
- You think it will go up
- You **BUY**

👉 If price goes to 1.1050 → profit ✓

👉 If price goes to 1.0950 → loss ✗

👉 That's literally forex trading.

6 Practice on Demo Account

- Practice first before real money
- Use demo account
- Make mistakes safely
- Learn charts + timing

👉 Best time = when markets overlap (more movement)

7 Learn Margin & Risk (VERY IMPORTANT ⚠️)

- Margin = borrowed money
- Leverage = bigger trades with small capital
- Stop Loss → protect your money

👉 Stop Loss is **MUST** (no trading without it)

🔥 Simple Beginner Strategy

- Start like this:
- Learn basics (Preschool section fully)
- Open demo account
- Trade only 1 pair (like EUR/USD)
- Use small lot size
- Always use stop loss
- Practice daily

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How Do You Trade Forex?

Forex trading means **buying one currency and selling another at the same time.**

 You trade **currency pairs** like: EUR/USD | USD/JPY | GBP/USD

1. You Trade in Pairs

- Currencies are always traded in pairs:



2. Buy or Sell (Main Concept)

- BUY (Long)**
- SELL (Short)**



3. Example Trade

- BUY EUR/USD at 1.1000** → Price goes to **1.1050**
Profit Loss



4. Use a Broker & Platform

- Broker + MetaTrader 4 / MetaTrader 5



5. Key Concepts

- Pips | Lot Size | Leverage | Margin | Stop Loss / Take Profit

6. Risk Management

- Use Stop Loss & Risk 1–2% Per Trade

7. Practice First

- Demo Account** Before Going Live

Simple Trading Flow:




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1. Understand How Forex Works


Forex = buying one currency and selling another.

Example:

EUR/USD :  If EUR rises vs USD,
you profit when you **buy**
If it falls, you profit when you **sell**


3. Choose a Trading Strategy

-  Scalping - quick trades (minutes)
-  Day trading - open & close in same day
-  Swing trading - hold for days
-  Position trading - long term

 Good learning platform: **Babypips**

2. Learn the Basics First




-  Pips & Lots • Leverage & Margin
-  Spread
-  Risk management

 Good learning platform: **Babypips**



4. Use Analysis (Very Important)

-  **Technical Analysis**
 - Charts, patterns, indicators
 - Tools: RSI, Moving Average, Support & Resistance
-  **Fundamental Analysis**
 - News, interest rates, inflation
 - Example: USD rises when US economy is strong



5. Risk Management (Key to Survival)

-  Risk only 1-2% per trade
-  Always use Stop Loss
-  Don't overtrade

6. Practice on Demo Account

-  Trade in demo for 1-2 months
-  Build consistency

6. Practice on Demo Account

-  Trade in demo for 1-2 months
-  Build consistency

7. Choose a Good Broker

-  Low spread
-  Regulated
-  Fast withdrawals

 Example: **Vantage Markets**

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Know When to Buy or Sell a Currency Pair



Core Idea

Forex trading is about **predicting which currency will rise or fall** against another.

You are always:

- ✓ Buying one currency
- ✓ Selling another at the same *time*

~(Babypips.com)

When to BUY (Go Long)

- You **BUY** a currency pair when:
 - ✓ You think the base currency will get **stronger**
 - ✓ You think the quote currency will get **weaker**

Example:

Pair: EUR/USD

If you think Euro will rise → **BUY**

Meaning:

Buy EUR, Sell USD



When to SELL (Go Short)

- You **SELL** a currency pair when:
 - ✓ You think the base currency will get **stronger**
 - ✓ You think the quote currency will get **weaker**



Example:

Pair: EUR/USD

If you think Euro will rise → **BUY**



Meaning:

Buy EUR, Sell USD



What Decides Buy or Sell?

- Economic growth
- Employment rates
- Interest rates
- Political stability
- Trade balance

→ These are part of **fundamental atalysis**

Simple Trick to Remember

Think like this:

BUY = Price goes UP → Profit

SELL = Price goes DOWN ~ Profit



Key Concept

- Buy = Expect strength**
- Sell = Expect weakness**



One Line Summary

- "Buy when you expect **strangth**,
Sell when you expect **weakness**."

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What is a Pip in Forex?

A **pip** is the smallest unit of price **movement** in a currency pair.

It helps traders measure:

- ✓ Price changes
- ✓ Profit or loss
- ✓ Market movement



Simple Example

If EUR/USD moves from **1.1050 → 1.1051**

That change = **1 pip**



How Much is 1 Pip?

- ✓ Most currency pairs:
 - 1 pip = 0.0001 (4th decimal place)
- ✓ Japanese Yen (JPY) pairs:
 - 1 pip = 0.01 (2nd decimal place)



Why Pips Are Important

Traders use pips to:

- ✓ Measure profit & loss
- ✓ Set stop loss & take profit
- ✓ Understand market movement



Important Point

Even though a pip is very small:

- ✓ With leverage, even 1 pip move can mean big money gain or loss

Simple Understanding

- ✓ Pip = measurement of movement
- ✓ Like cm or meter, but for price



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What is a Lot in Forex?

- ➔ A **lot** is the size of your trade in forex.
- ➔ It tells how **much** currency you are buying or selling.



In simple words:

Lot = Quantity of money you trade

Forex is not traded in single units – it's traded in *fixed batches called lots*



Easy Example

Think of it like this:



You don't buy 1 egg → you buy a **tray of eggs**



In forex, you don't buy 1 dollar → you buy a **lot of currency**

Lot Type	Units of Currency
Standard Lot	100,000 units
Mini Lot	10,000 units
Micro Lot	1,000 units
Nano Lot	100 units

➔ These are standard sizes used in trading

Example in Real Trading

If you trade:

- **1 Standard Lot** (100,000 units)



➔ You are trading a **BIG** position

➔ **1 Micro Lot** (1,000 units)

➔ You are trading a **SMALL** position

Why Lot Size is Important

Lot size directly affects:

-  **Profit**
-  **Loss**
- ➔ Smaller lot = Safer trading

➔ **Bigger lot** = Bigger profit and bigger loss

➔ **Smaller lot** = Safer trading

 **Pro Tip** ➔ **Beginners** should always start with:

- **Micro lots**
- Proper **risk** management



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What is a Spread in Forex?

👉 In forex, you always see **two prices**:

- **Bid Price** = price at which you SELL
- **Ask Price** = price at which you BUY

📌 **Spread = Ask Price – Bid Price**

👉 The difference between these two prices is called the **spread**.

🧠 **In Simple Words**

👉 **Spread = Trading Cost**

- ✓ You don't pay a separate fee
- ✓ The cost is **already included** in the price

👉 That's how brokers **earn money**

📊 **Example (Easy to Understand)**

Let's say:

• EUR/USD = 1.1051 / 1.1053

👉 Bid = 1.1051

👉 Ask = 1.1053

📌 **Spread = 2 pips**

Bid Price:
1.1051

← 1.1051 →

Ask Price
1.1053

Spread = 2 pips

🧠 **Simple Analogy**

- Think like a currency exchange shop:
- They sell to you at a higher price
- They buy from you at a **lower price**

👉 That *difference* = their profit (**spread**)

🔑 **How is Spread Measured?**

- ✓ **Spread** is measured in pips
- ✓ **1 pip** = usually 0.0001 for most pairs

👁️ **Types of Spread**

- ① Fixed Spread
- ② Variable (Floating) Spread

👉 Can increase during news or **volatility**

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The Bid and Ask Price Explained

What is Bid Price?

- The **Bid Price** is the price at which you can **SELL** a currency
- It is the price the broker is willing to pay you

✓ **Simple: Bid = Sell Price**

What is Ask Price?

- The **Ask Price** is the price at which you can **BUY** a currency
- It is the price the broker is asking from you

✓ **Simple: Ask = Buy Price**

Example

EUR/USD = 1.10252 / 1.10264

- Bid Price = 1.10252 (Sell)
- Ask Price = 1.10264 (Buy)

Important Rule

- When you **BUY**, you pay the Ask Price
- When you **SELL**, you get the Bid Price

What is Spread?

- **Spread = Ask Price – Bid Price**
- It is the difference between buy and sell price

Simple Real-Life Example

Imagine a shop:

- Shop buys phone from you → ₹10,000 (Bid)
- Shop sells phone → ₹12,000 (Ask)
- **Profit = ₹2,000 = Spread**

Key Points to Remember

- There are always 2 prices in forex
- Ask > Bid always
- You always start a trade with a small loss (spread)
- Spread is the cost of trading

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IMPRESS YOUR DATE WITH FOREX LINGO

💡 Main Idea

To trade forex (or even sound smart 😏), you must know *basic forex terms (lingo)* first.



1. Types of Currencies

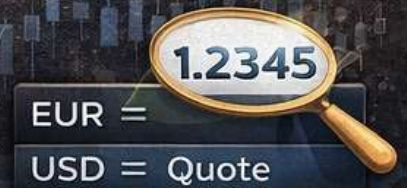
- ➡ **Major** currencies → Most traded (USD, EUR, GBP, etc.)
- ➡ **Minor** currencies → Less popular
- Exotic** currencies → Risky, less liquid
- ➡ **Majors** are safest for beginners



2. Currency Pair Basics

- ➡ **Base** Currency → First currency
- Quote** Currency → Second currency

Example: EUR/USD



3. Pip (Price Movement)

- ➡ Smallest price change
Usually 0.0001
- ➡ Used to measure *profit/loss*



4. Bid & Ask Price

- ➡ **Bid** → Price you SELL
- Ask** → Price you BUY
- ➡ **Difference = Spread (cost)**



5. Spread

- ➡ **Spread = Ask – Bid**
This is your trading cost
Lower spread = better



6. Margin

- ➡ **Money** required to open a trade
You don't need full amount
- ➡ Only a small portion is used



7. Leverage

- ➡ Control big money with **small capital**
- ➡ Example: 1:100
Higher leverage = higher risk

🔥 Simple Line

- ➡ **Learn the basic terms first**, then trading becomes easier and **smarter**.





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\$ Types of Forex Orders

➔ In forex, an **order** is just an instruction you give your broker to buy or sell a currency pair.

There are 2 main categories:

1. Market Orders (Instant Orders)

➔ Executed immediately at current price

✓ Buy Order

You buy at the current market price (Ask price)

✓ Sell Order

You sell at the current market price (Bid price)

Simple idea:

➔ Click → Trade executes instantly

2. Pending Orders (Future Orders)

➔ Executed later at your chosen price

A. Limit Orders (Better Price Entry)

✓ Buy Limit

Buy below current price

✓ Sell Limit

Sell above current price

Used when you expect price reversal

➔ "I want a better price"

✓ **Quick Summary** (Easy Memory Trick)

➔ **Market Order** → Instant entry

➔ **Limit Order** → Better price

➔ **Stop Order** → Breakout entry

Pending Orders (Future Orders)

➔ Executed later at your chosen price

A. Limit Orders (Better Price Entry)

✓ Buy Limit

Buy below current price

✓ Sell Limit

Sell above current price

Used when you expect price reversal

➔ "I want a better price"

B. Stop Orders (Breakout Entry)

✓ Buy Stop

Buy above current price

✓ Sell Stop

Sell below current price

Used when you expect trend continuation

➔ "I want to enter when price moves strongly"

5. Time-Based Orders (TIF)

➔ Controls how long order stays active

✓ **GFD** (Good for Day) → expires same day

✓ **GTC** (Good Till Cancelled) → stays until you cancel

✓ **IOC / FOK** → executed immediately or cancelled





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TRADING ORDER TYPES CHEAT SHEET



Simple Idea Order types are instructions you give your broker to enter or exit trades with control over price, timing, and risk.

1. Market Order

- ➔ Buy/Sell instantly at current price
- ✓ Fast execution
- ✗ No price control
- ➔ **Best for:** Quick entry/exit

2. Limit Order

- ➔ Buy/Sell at a specific price or better
- ✓ Full price control
- ✗ May not execute
- ➔ **Best for:** Waiting for perfect price

3. Stop Order (Stop-Loss)

- ➔ Executes when price hits a trigger level
- ✓ Protects from big losses
- ✗ Price may differ (slippage)
- ➔ **Best for:** Risk management

4. Stop-Limit Order

- ➔ Combines **stop + limit**
- ✓ Better price control
- ✗ No guarantee of execution
- ➔ **Best for:** Controlled entries/exits

5. Trailing Stop

- ➔ Stop-loss that moves with price
- ✓ Locks in profit automatically
- ✗ Can trigger early in volatility
- ➔ **Best for:** Letting profits run

5. Trailing Stop

- ➔ Stop-loss that moves with price
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- ➔ **Best for:** Letting profits run

🕒 GTC (Good Till Cancelled)

- ➔ Order stays active until you cancel it
- ✓ No need to re-enter daily
- ✗ May stay open too long
- ➔ **Best for:** Long-term setups

🔄 OCO (One Cancels Other)

- ➔ Two orders linked together
- ✓ One executes → other cancels
- ✓ Automates profit & loss control
- ➔ **Best for:** Full trade automation



Simple Line ➔ "Order types = control over entry, exit, and risk."



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DEMO TRADE YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS



The lesson says:

- 👉 You can open a demo account for **FREE** with most forex brokers
- 👉 These accounts work like real trading accounts



Why demo trading is important

- Learn how the trading platform works
- Practice trading without risking real money
- Test your strategies with **ZERO** risk



Key Rule

- 👉 You should **demo trade** until you develop a solid, profitable system before using real money



Reality Check

- If you're not profitable in demo
- 👉 You will likely lose money in real trading
- Emotions become stronger with real money
- Patience and discipline are required



Beginner Tip

- 👉 Focus on **ONE** major currency pair
 - Easier to learn
 - Less confusion
 - Better understanding of market behavior



Most Important Point



Do **NOT** open a live account until you are **consistently profitable** in demo trading



How long should you demo trade?

- 👉 At least **1 month** minimum
- 👉 Or until you are consistently profitable



Beginner Tip

- 👉 Focus on **ONE** major currency pair



"Don't Lose Your Money" Declaration

- 👉 Say this to yourself:
 - 👉 "I will demo trade until I develop a solid, **profitable system** before I trade with real money."
 - 👉 "I am a smart and patient forex trader!"

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Can You Get Rich By Trading Forex?


Short Answer:


 **Yes, it's possible... but NOT easy and NOT common.**

Reality Check (VERY IMPORTANT)



Not a Get-Rich-Quick Scheme

- Forex is not instant money
- Social media often shows fake lifestyle results
- Real success takes years of learning

 Many people enter forex thinking it's a quick way to become rich

 In reality, it doesn't work like that

High Risk = High Loss Possibility

- Leverage can:
- Increase profits 
- BUT also increase losses 

Trading is a Skill (Like a Career)

- Requires:
 - Practice
 - Experience
 - Emotional control

 Even professionals still *lose trades sometimes*

Most Traders Lose Money

- Around 90% of traders lose money
- Reasons:
 - No proper knowledge
 - No discipline
 - Poor risk management

You Need Capital


- You can't start with \$100 and become rich
- Serious trading needs:
 - Enough capital
 - Money you can afford to lose

Why People Fail


- Chasing quick money
- Overtrading
- No strategy
- Treating trading like gambling

What Actually Works

If someone wants success in forex:

- Learn step by step (like you're doing )
- Practice on demo account.
- Focus on consistent profits, not getting rich
- Use proper risk management

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BEST TIMES OF DAY TO TRADE FOREX

Key Idea ~ Forex market is open 24 hours, but not all times are good for tafor trading

🕒 4 MAJOR TRADING SESSIONS

- 🇺🇸 Sydney Session
- 🇯🇵 Tokyo (Asian) Session
- 🇬🇧 London (European) Session
- 🇺🇸 New York (US) Session

➔ Each session has different activity levels

🔥 Best Time = Session Overlaps

- ★ Most Important Concept
- ✓ More traders active
- ✓ More buying & selling
- ✓ Bigger price movements
- ✓ This means more profit opportunities

🕒 BEST TRADING TIME (Most Important)

- 🇬🇧🇺🇸 London + New York Overlap
- ✓ Highest trading volume
- ✓ Strong volatility
- ✓ Tight spreads
- ➔ This is the **BEST** time to trade forex

🔥 Best Time = Session Overlaps

- ★★ Most Important Concept
- ➔ The **BEST** trading time is when two sessions overlap
- ✓ More traders active
- ✓ More buying & selling
- ✓ Bigger price movements
- ✓ This means more profit opportunities

🕒 OTHER OVERLAP

- 🇯🇵🇬🇧 Tokyo + London Overlap
- ✓ Short period
- ✓ Moderate movemet,
- ➔ Less powerful than London–New York

🕒 WORST TIMES TO TRADE

- ✗ When only ONE session is open
- ✗ Very low activity → small movements
- ✗ Hard to make profit,
- ➔ **BEST** of all = London + New York overlap

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BEST DAYS OF THE WEEK TO TRADE FOREX

✓ BEST DAYS (MOST PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITIES)

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY

👉 These are the middle of the week, when:

-  Market activity (liquidity) is high
-  Volatility (price movement) is strong
-  More trading opportunities are available
-  Data shows that pip movement increases midweek, meaning more chances to make profits.

⚠️ LESS EFFECTIVE DAYS

◆ MONDAY

- Slow market
- Traders are still reacting to weekend news
- Low volatility



👉 Not many strong trading setups

◆ FRIDAY

- Active in the first half
- But slows down later as traders close positions



👉 Market becomes unpredictable and less liquid

✗ WORST TIMES

-  **SUNDAY** → very low activity
-  **LATE FRIDAY** → market "dies down"
-  **HOLIDAYS** → low volume

💡 SIMPLE RULE (VERY IMPORTANT)

- 👉 "MORE MOVEMENT = MORE OPPORTUNITY"
- ✓ Best trading = when volatility is HIGH
- ✓ That usually happens = midweek (Tue–Thu)

🔥 QUICK CHEAT SHEET

🏆 BEST:
TUE – WED – THU

⚖️ AVERAGE:
FRIDAY
(MORNING ONLY)

✗ AVOID:
MONDAY &
LATE FRIDAY



For educational purposes only. Not financial advice. CFD trading involves significant risk and may result in losses exceeding your investment. Ensure you understand the risks before trading. Trade responsibly.



WHAT IS FOREX MARKET STRUCTURE?

Forex market structure simply means how the forex market is organized and how price moves inside it.

There are two important meanings:

1 STRUCTURE OF THE MARKET (WHO CONTROLS IT)

The forex market is decentralized — there is no single exchange like stock market.

Instead, it works like a ladder (hierarchy):



✓ This whole system is called a **forex hierarchy**

2 MARKET STRUCTURE (HOW PRICE MOVES)

This is what traders usually mean 📌

Market structure = pattern of price movement

UPTREND (BULLISH)

- Higher Highs (HH)
- Higher Lows (HL)

☞ Market going UP

DOWNTREND (BEARISH)

- Lower Highs (LH)
- Lower Lows (LL)

☞ Market going DOWN

RANGE (SIDEWAYS)

- Price moves between support & resistance
- No clear direction

✓ These patterns help you understand:

- Trend direction
- Entry points
- Reversal signals

KEY CONCEPTS YOU MUST KNOW

- SWING HIGH & SWING LOW**

 - Swing High → peak point
 - Swing Low → bottom point
- BREAK OF STRUCTURE (BOS)**

 - When price breaks previous high/low
 - Confirms trend continuation
- CHANGE OF CHARACTER (CHOC)**

 - When trend starts reversing
 - Example: Uptrend → suddenly breaks low

WHY MARKET STRUCTURE IS IMPORTANT

- ✓ Helps you avoid random trading
- ✓ Gives clear direction
- ✓ Foundation for price action trading
- ✓ Used by banks & institutions
- ☞ Basically:
- ☞ If you don't understand structure, you're guessing.

SIMPLE EXAMPLE

- If you see:
- Price making **Higher Highs + Higher Lows**
☞ **You BUY**
 - Price making **Lower Highs + Lower Lows**
☞ **You SELL**



REALITY CHECK

Many beginners think:
"Indicators will help me"

But actually:

- ☞ MARKET STRUCTURE = BASE OF EVERYTHING
- ☞ INDICATORS COME AFTER STRUCTURE



EASY WAY TO PRACTICE

1. Open chart (EUR/USD)
2. Mark highs & lows
3. Identify:
 - Trend
 - Breaks
 - Reversals

