GraySpectre

PlayBook

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GraySpectre Playbook

If you are looking for a reliable and profitable way to trade in the Forex market, you have come to the right place. Our team of experienced traders has developed a highly effective trading system that utilizes cutting-edge technology and analytical tools to generate accurate signals for our clients.

In this playbook, we will define the principles and definitions of the idioms that we use in our services. We believe that by providing our clients with a clear understanding of the terminology and concepts that we use, they will be able to make more informed trading desicions and achieve better results. It is important to note that reading this playbook is essential to fully benefit from our trading signal services.

By understanding the principles and definitions outlined here, you will be able to fully utilize our system and make the most of the signals we provide. So, whether you are a seasoned trader or just starting out, we invite you to dive into this playbook and discover the secrets to successful Forex trading.

Overview

At our Forex Trading Signal Services, we strive to provide our clients with the best possible trading signals and resources to help them succeed in the Forex market. We understand that the Forex market can be complex and challenging, which is why we want to make sure our clients have a clear understanding of the principles and definitions of the idioms we use in our services.

By reading this playbook, our clients will gain a deeper understanding of the terminology and concepts we use in our trading signals. This will enable them to make more informed trading decisions and take advantage of the opportunities presented in the Forex market. Furthermore, our clients will benefit from the knowledge and expertise of our experienced traders, who have spent years developing and refining our trading system.

This playbook is a culmination of their collective knowledge and experience, and we believe it will be an invaluable resource for our clients.

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List of Topics

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Leverage

Leverage is a tool that allows you to control a larger position with a smaller amount of money. For example, if you have $1000 and you use leverage of 1:100, you can control a position worth $100,000. This can amplify your profits if the market moves in your favor, but it can also amplify your losses if the market moves against you. To use leverage, you will need to open a margin account with a brokerage firm. Margin accounts allow you to borrow money from the brokerage firm to fund your trades. The amount of leverage you can use will depend on your account balance and the risk tolerance of the brokerage firm.

Here are some tips for using leverage safely:

- Only use leverage that you are comfortable with.
- Set stop losses to limit your losses.
- Don't overtrade.
- Do your research before making a trade.

Leverage can be a powerful tool, but it is important to use it wisely. If you are not careful, you can lose more money than you invested.

Leverage

Here is a table that shows the different leverage types and their corresponding risks:

Leverage	Risk
1:1	Low risk
1:50	Medium risk
1:100	High risk
1:200	Very high risk
1:1000	Extremely high risk

We suggest that you start with a low leverage ratio, such as 1:50, and gradually increase it as you gain experience.

Remember, the higher the leverage, the higher the risk.

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Bid, Ask, & Spread (Terminology Pt.1)

These are the terms you should learn and familiarise yourself with before you set foot into the trading world.

- Bid price: The highest price that a buyer is willing to pay for an asset.
- Ask price: The lowest price that a seller is willing to accept for an asset.
- Spread: The difference between the bid and ask prices.

The spread is the cost of trading an asset. It is the amount that a broker charges to facilitate the trade. The spread is typically very small, but it can add up over time.

Bid, Ask, & Spread

There are two types of spreads: fixed spreads and floating spreads.

- Fixed spreads: The bid and ask prices are always the same.
- Floating spreads: The bid and ask prices can change over time.

The type of spread that a broker uses will depend on the type of asset that you are trading. For example, fixed spreads are typically used for forex trading, while floating spreads are typically used for stock trading.

It is important to understand the bid, ask, and spread before you start trading. By understanding these terms, you can make informed decisions about when to buy and sell assets.

Bid, Ask, & Spread

BUY:

- You will make a profit if the price increases.
- You will lose profit if the price decreases.

SELL:

- You will make a profit if the price decreases.
- You will lose profit if the price goes up.

→ Remember to Buy at a Low price and Sell at a High price.

Balance & Equity

→ Balance:

- The amount of funds you have in your account.
- It is the total amount of money that you have deposited into your account, minus any withdrawals that you have made.

→ Equity:

- The total value of your trading account, including both your balance and any open positions.
- Open positions are trades that you have placed but have not yet closed.

When you have no open positions, your balance and equity are the same.

For example, let's say you have a balance of $1,000

- Your balance is $1,000.
- Your equity is $1,000.

Balance & Equity

However, when you have open positions, your equity can be more or less than your balance.

This is because the value of your open positions can fluctuate with the market.

For example, let's say you have a balance of $1,000 and you open a trade for 100,000 units of EUR/USD at a price of 1.2000.

- Your balance is $1,000.
- The value of your open position is $120,000.
- Your equity is $1,2000.

If the value of your open positions increases, your equity will increase.
If the price of EUR/USD increases to 1.2100, the value of your open position will increase to $121,000.

- Your balance is $1,000.
- The value of your open position is $121,000.
- Your equity is $1,2100.

Balance & Equity

If the value of your open positions decreases, your equity will decrease.

If the price of EUR/USD decreases to 1.1900, the value of your open position will decrease to $119,000.

- Your balance is $1,000.
- The value of your open position is $119,000.
- Your equity is $1,1900.

It is important to monitor your equity closely. If your equity falls below a certain level, you may be subject to a margin call.

Margin & Margin Levels

Margin:

Margin is a type of loan that allows you to trade with more money than you have in your account.
When you trade on margin, you are borrowing money from your broker to buy securities.
The amount of margin you can use is determined by your broker and is based on your account balance and risk tolerance.

Margin Level:

Margin Level is a measure of the amount of equity you have in your trading account relative to the amount of margin you are using.
It is calculated as follows:

Margin level = (equity / total margin) x 100%

For example, if you have $10,000 in equity and you are using $5,000 of margin, your margin level would be 66.7%.

Margin & Leverage

Margin and leverage are two closely related concepts in forex trading.

Margin is the amount of money you need to deposit into your account to open a trade, while leverage is the amount of borrowed money you can use to amplify your profits.

When you trade on margin, you are essentially borrowing money from your broker to buy a larger position than you could afford with your own money. This can be a great way to increase your profits, but it also comes with increased risk.

Leverage is measured as a ratio, such as 1:100 or 1:200. This means that for every $1 you deposit into your account, you can control a position worth $100 or $200, respectively

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Lot Size & Budget Cheat Sheet

Budget (USD)	Lot Size
50 $	0.01
100 $	0.01 - 0.02 (maximum)
150 $	0.01 - 0.04 (maximum)
200 $	0.01 - 0.05 (maximum)
250 $	0.02 - 0.06 (maximum)
500 $	0.03 - 0.10 (maximum)
1000 $	0.05 - 0.20 (maximum)
5000 $	0.10 - 0.50 (maximum)

Calculating Pips

Pips are the smallest unit of measurement for price movement in the foreign exchange (forex) market.
A pip is equal to 0.0001 for most currency pairs, but it is equal to 0.01 for Japanese yen (JPY) pairs.
To calculate the pip value, you need to multiply the pip size by the trade size.
For example, if the pip size is 0.0001 and the trade size is 100,000 units of currency, then the pip value is $1.

Points	PIPS
1	10
10	100
100	1000

Calculating Pips

As you can see, there is a 10:1 ratio between points and pips.

This means that every 1 point movement in price is equal to 10 pips.

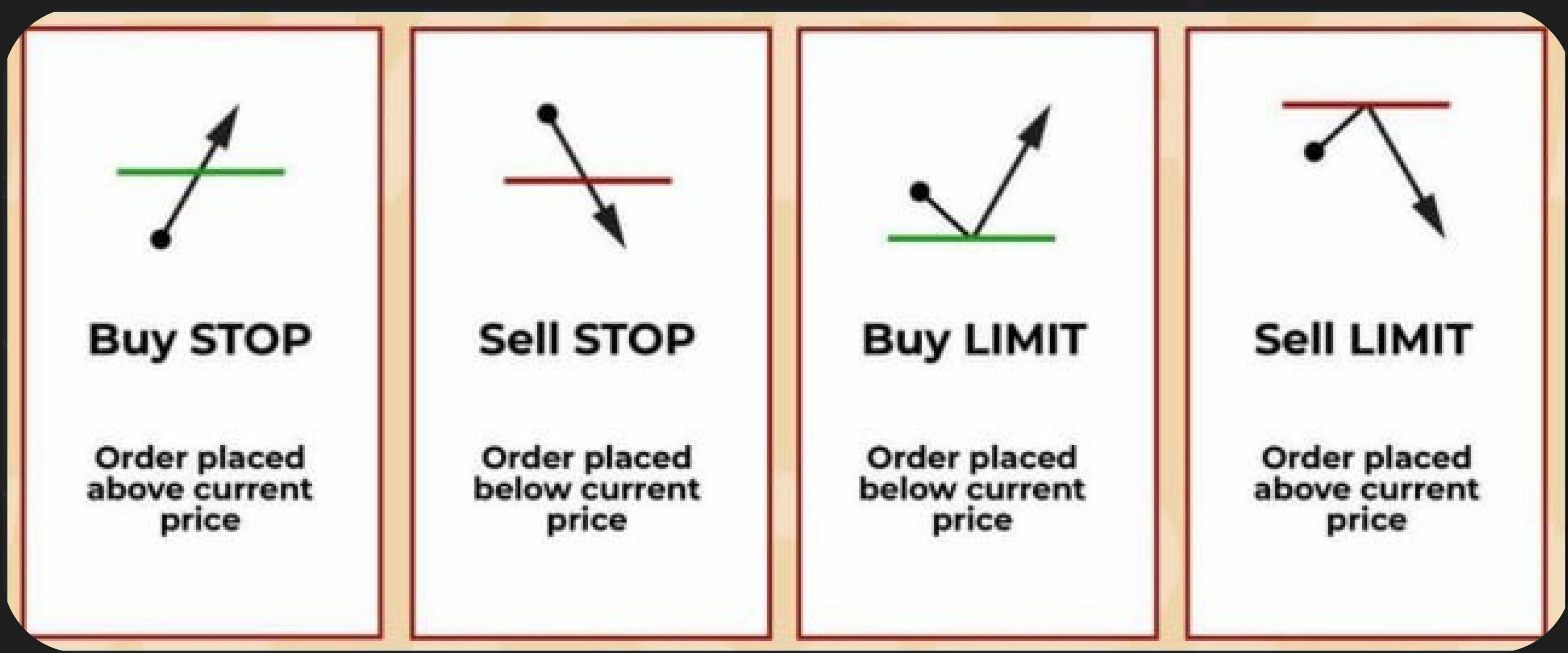
An example can be made with the price of gold: price 1936 to 1937 (1 point, 10 pips) price 1936 to 1946 (10 points, 100 pips) price 1936 to 2036 (100 points, 1000 pips)

With this info, you can calculate your Profit/Loss by this formula:

(Lot size entry x Point = Total profit/loss)

Trade Types

For usual trades, we would simply do a Market Order. Market order A market order is an order to buy or sell an asset immediately at the current market price. Market orders are the simplest type of order to place, but they can be risky because you don't know what price you will get.



There are other types of trade available for you to use though, we'll go through each one of them in the following pages:

Limit Order

A limit order is an order to buy or sell an asset at a specified price or better. This means that you can control the price at which you buy or sell an asset. Limit orders are more complex than market orders, but they can be a good way to protect yourself from losses.

- Buy limit order: This type of order will only be executed if the asset's price falls to or below the specified limit price.
- Sell limit order: This type of order will only be executed if the asset's price rises to or above the specified limit price.

Limit orders can be used to take advantage of market trends or to protect yourself from losses.
They can also be used to protect yourself from losses. For example, if you own an asset and you believe that the price is going to fall, you can place a sell limit order above the current price. This will ensure that you sell the asset if the price rises to your desired level.

Stop Order

A stop order is an order to buy or sell an asset when the market price reaches a certain level. Stop orders are often used to protect yourself from losses or to take profits.

- Buy stop order: This type of order will only be executed if the asset's price rises to or above the specified stop price.
- Sell stop order: This type of order will only be executed if the asset's price falls to or below the specified stop price.

Stop orders can be used to take advantage of market trends or to protect yourself from losses.
For example, if you own an asset and you believe that the price is going to fall, you can place a sell stop order below the current price. This will ensure that you sell the asset if the price falls to your desired level.

Stop Loss

A stop loss is a type of stop order that is used to limit losses.

Stop losses are often set at a certain percentage below the entry price. For example, if you buy an asset at $100, you might set a stop loss at $95.
This means that if the price of the asset falls to $95, your stop loss will be triggered and your asset will be sold. Stop losses can be a useful tool for managing risk, but it is important to understand how they work before you use them.

If you set your stop loss too close to the entry price, you might end up selling your asset for a loss even if the price recovers. On the other hand, if you set your stop loss too far away from the entry price, you might miss out on profits if the price continues to rise.

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Take Profit

A take profit is a type of stop order that is used to take profits.
Take profits are often set at a certain percentage above the entry price. For example, if you buy an asset at $100, you might set a take profit at $105. This means that if the price of the asset rises to $105, your take profit will be triggered and your asset will be sold.

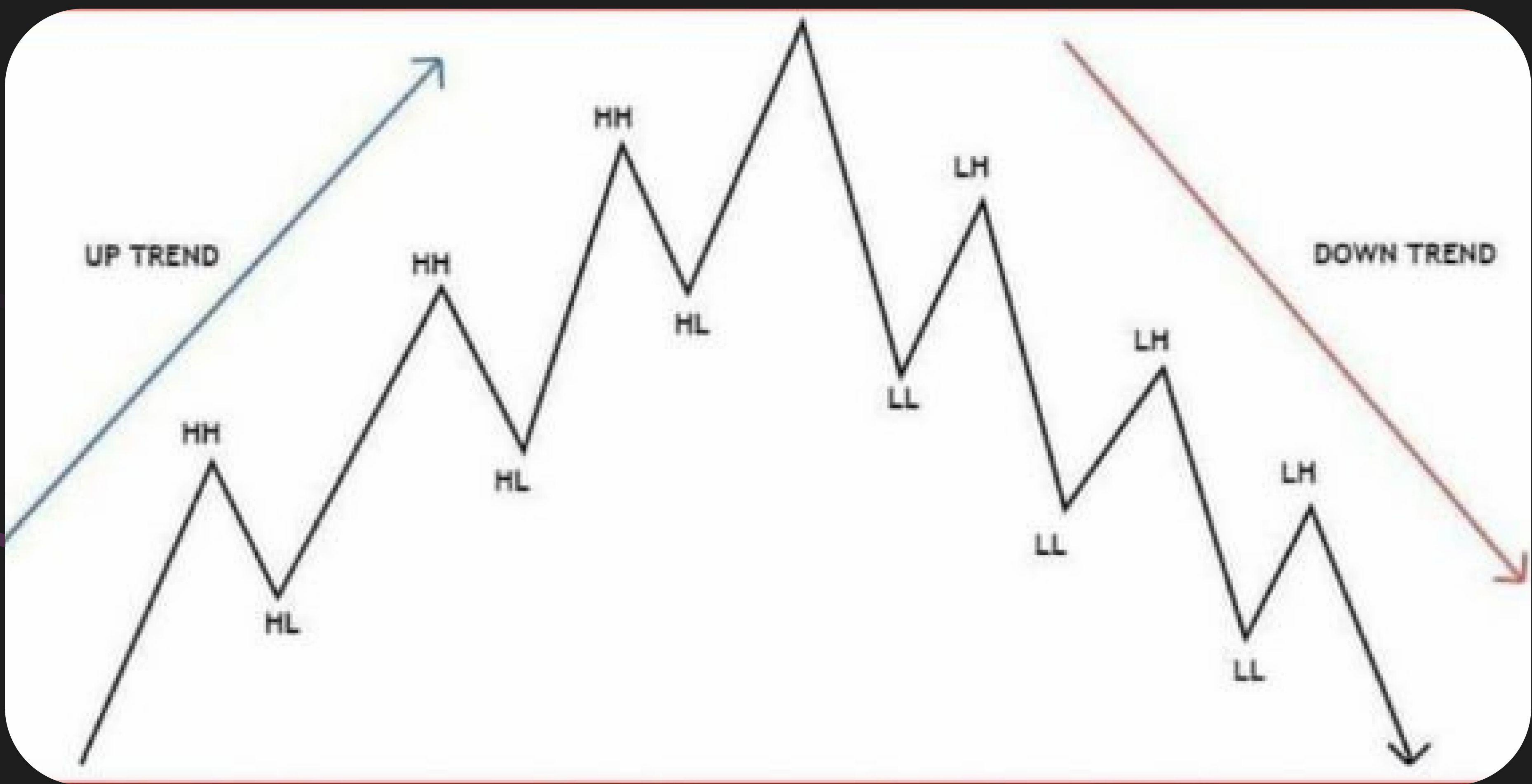
Take profits can be a useful tool for maximizing profits, but it is important to understand how they work before you use them. If you set your take profit too close to the entry price, you might end up selling your asset for less than you could have gotten if you had waited.

On the other hand, if you set your take profit too far away from the entry price, you might miss out on profits if the price continues to rise.

Market Trends

The market can be in one of two trends: bullish or bearish.

- Bullish (uptrend): The market is going up. Prices are hitting higher highs and higher lows. This is a good time to buy.
- Bearish (downtrend): The market is going down. Prices are hitting lower highs and lower lows. This is a good time to sell.



Market Trends

Here are some more details about each trend:

→ Bullish trend:

- **HH = Higher high**
- **HL = Higher low**
- **Retrace = The space between HH and HL**
- **Trend = Bullish**

→ Bearish trend:

- **LH = Lower high**
- **LL = Lower low**
- **Retrace = The space between LL and LH**
- **Trend = Bearish**

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Market Trends

→ **Uptrend:**

- **"The market is in an uptrend when it makes new Higher Highs (HH) and Higher Lows (HL)."**
- **"The First Half of the chart shows the market in an uptrend. Notice how each successive peak and trough is higher than the previous one."**
- **"Uptrends are characterized by increasing buying pressure. This means that there are more buyers than sellers in the market."**

→ **Downtrend:**

- **"The market is in a downtrend when it makes new Lower Lows (LL) and Lower Highs (LH)."**
- **"The Second Half of the chart shows the market in a downtrend. Notice how each successive peak and trough is lower than the previous one."**
- **"Downtrends are characterized by increasing selling pressure. This means that there are more sellers than buyers in the market."**

Market Trends

It is important to remember that trends can change.
A bullish trend can turn into a bearish trend, and vice versa.
It is important to monitor the market closely and make decisions based on the current trend.
Following examples of Charts will show you Bullish and Bearish trends:

Market Trends

→ When the market is in a Downtrend, this means that prices are generally Falling. In this situation, it is generally better to Sell stocks and take your profits.

Market Trends

→ When the market is in an Uptrend, this means that prices are generally rising. In this situation, it is generally better to Buy stocks and ride the wave of the rising prices.

Forex Time Frames

8 different time frames in Forex are as follows:

Time Frame	Meaning	Explanation
M5	5 Minutes	• This is a medium-term time frame that is used for swing trading and day trading.
M15	15 Minutes	• This is a medium-term time frame that is used for swing trading and day trading.
M30	30 Minutes	• This is a longer-term time frame that is used for position trading and swing trading.
H1	1 Hours	• This is a very popular time frame that is used for a variety of trading strategies.
H4	4 Hours	• This is a medium-term time frame that is used for position trading and swing trading.
D1	1 Day	• This is a longer-term time frame that is used for swing trading and position trading.
W1	1 Week	• This is a very long-term time frame that is used for position trading and trend following.
MN	1 Month	• This is the longest time frame and is used for trend following and investing.

Time Frames Recommendations

→ W - D - H1 - M5

This combination is a good choice for traders who want to trade with the trend. By using the weekly time frame to identify the overall trend, the daily time frame to confirm the trend, and the H1 and M5 time frames to find entry and exit points, you can increase your chances of success.

→ D - D - H1 - M5

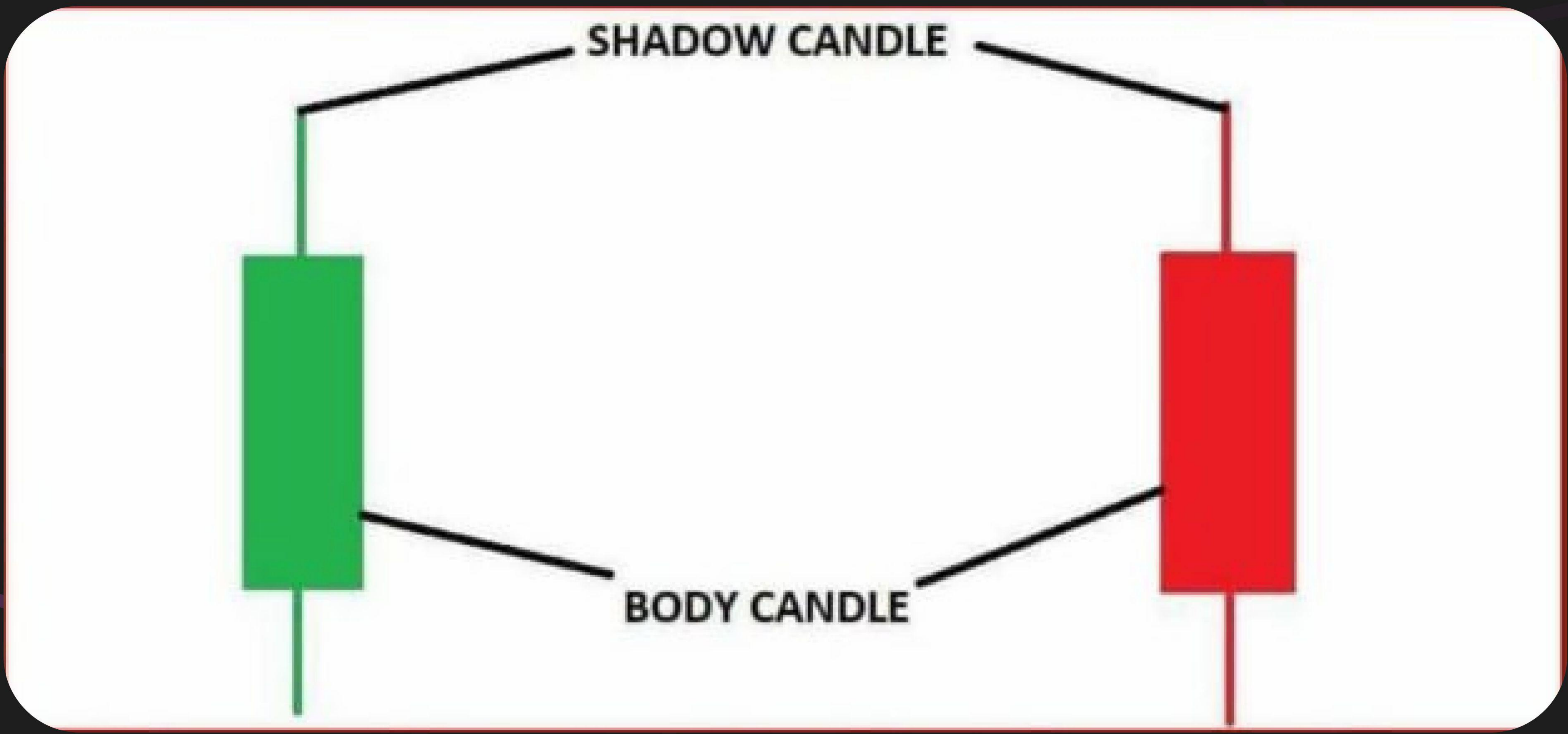
This combination is a good choice for traders who want to trade more frequently. By using the daily time frame to identify the overall trend and the H1 and M5 time frames to find entry and exit points, you can take advantage of short-term price movements.

→ D - H4 - M15

This combination is a good choice for traders who want to trade with a medium-term trend. By using the daily time frame to identify the overall trend, the H4 time frame to confirm the trend, and the M15 time frame to find entry and exit points, you can increase your chances of success.

Candlestick Charts

Candlestick charts (CS) are the most popular type of chart used by traders. They are a complete chart that can show you the exact price movement of an asset, depending on the timeframe you have chosen. Each candlestick can show you the open price, high price, low price, and close price of the asset.



Candlestick Charts

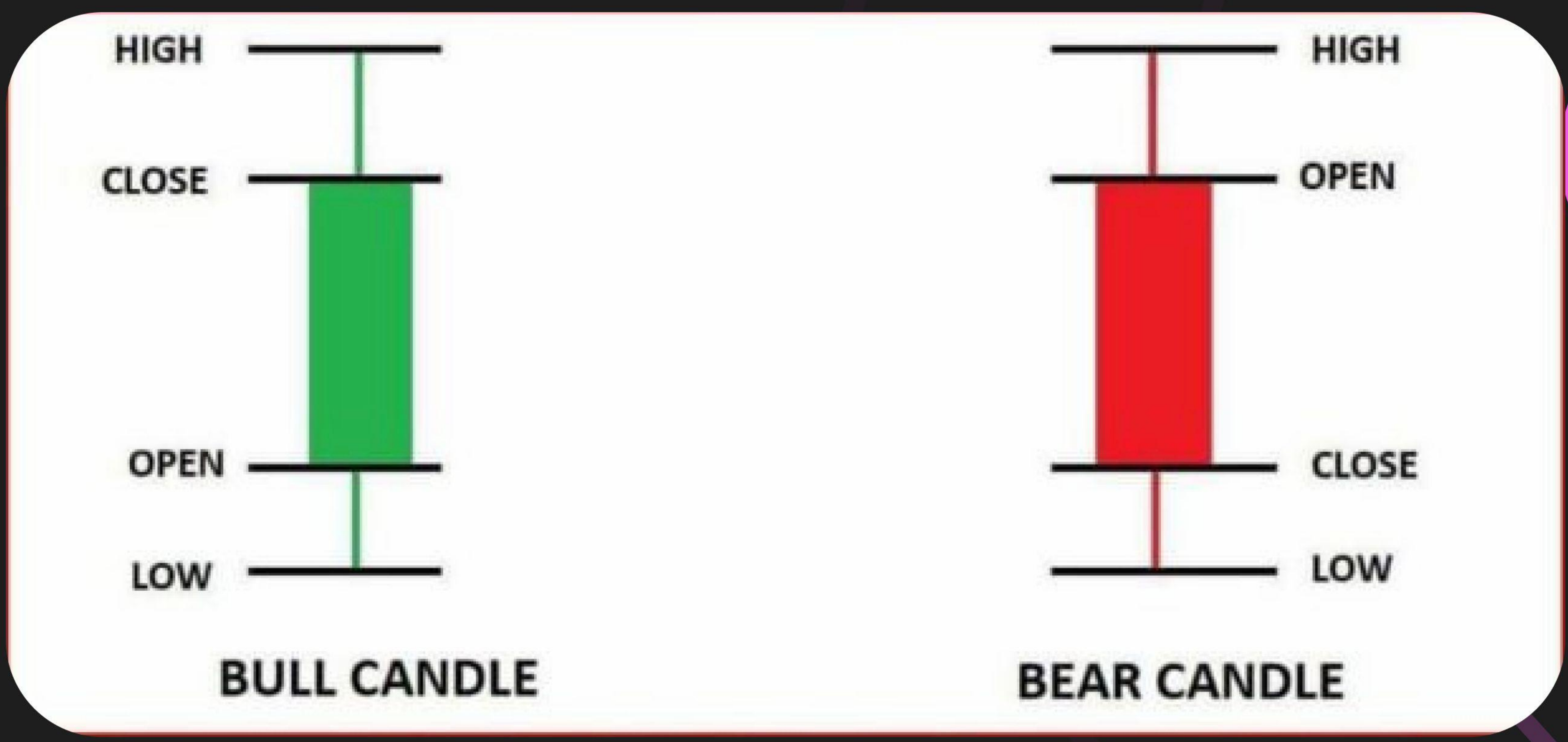
Here are some of the benefits of using candlestick charts:

- They provide a complete picture of price movement.
- They are easy to read and understand.
- They can be used to identify trends and patterns.
- They can be used to make trading decisions.

→ OHCL:

OHCL is a term used by professional traders to refer to the Open, High, Low, and Close prices of a financial asset. These prices are used to track the price movement of an asset over a period of time, and can be used to identify trends and patterns. OHCL charts are a popular tool for technical analysis, which is the process of using historical price data to predict future price movements

OHCL



OHCL Chart: The vertical lines show 1.Highest price / 2.Closing price / 3.Open price / 4.Lowest price for the timeframe chosen.

- Open price: The open price is the price at which the asset first traded during the time period represented by the candlestick.
- High price: The high price is the highest price that the asset traded for during the time period represented by the candlestick.
- Low price: The low price is the lowest price that the asset traded for during the time period represented by the candlestick.
- Close price: The close price is the price at which the asset last traded during the time period represented by the candlestick.

Breakeven

Breakeven (BE) is a point at which a trade neither makes nor loses money. It is also known as the price at which you have entered into a trading position. In terms of price action, it is the level at which the risk on the trade is recovered.

Breakeven

There are a few reasons why you might want to use breakeven.
First, it can help you to protect your capital or balance from experiencing any loss after making profit.
Second, it can help you to minimize any losses when trading. Third, it can help you to take profits more quickly.
There are a few different ways to set breakeven. One way is to shift your stop loss (SL) to before price action.
Another way is to place breakeven after a certain amount of profit has been made.
For example, you might place breakeven after 20 pips of profit. It is important to note that breakeven is not a guarantee of profit.
The market can always move against you and you could still lose money. However, breakeven can help you to reduce your risk and maximize your profits

How To Reduce Risks?

Forex trading is a risky business, but there are ways to reduce your risk. One of the most important things you can do is to always set stop losses and take profits. A stop loss is an order to close a trade at a predetermined loss, while a take profit is an order to close a trade at a predetermined profit. By using stop losses and take profits, you can limit your losses and maximize your profits.

How To Reduce Risks?

→ **Take Profits:**
A take profit is a predetermined price at which you want to close a trade for a profit. It is important to set take profits because it helps you to lock in your profits and avoid letting them slip away. The recommended take profits are 20, 40, and 60 pips.

→ **Stop Losses:**
A stop loss is a predetermined price at which you want to close a trade for a loss. It is important to set stop losses because it helps you to limit your losses and avoid letting them get out of control. The recommended stop loss is 40 pips. By following these tips, you can reduce your risk and increase your chances of success in forex trading.

Support & Resistance (SnR)

Support and resistance are two important technical analysis concepts that can help traders identify potential entry and exit points.

Support

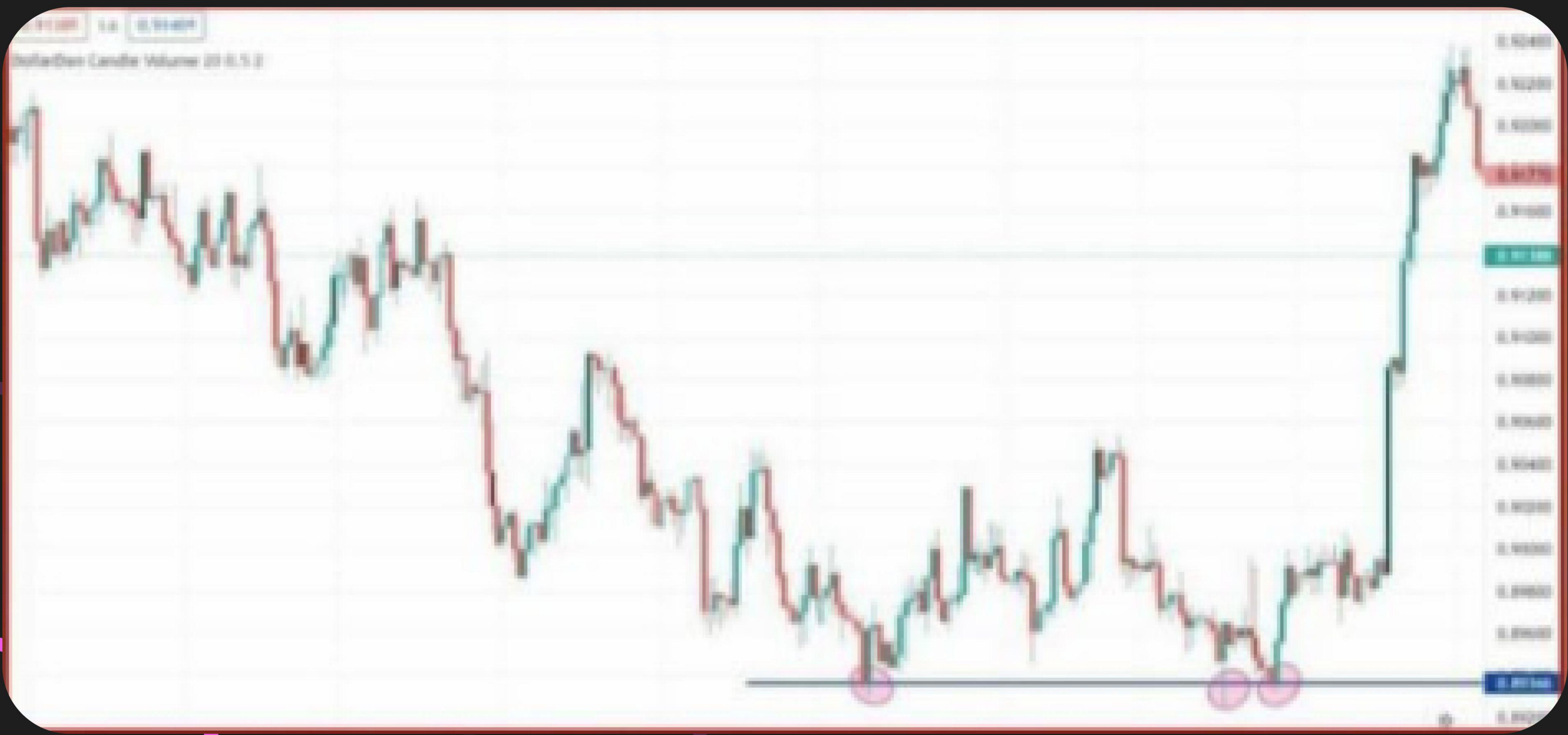
Support is a level where demand for an asset is high, causing the price to stop from falling. Traders may look to buy an asset at support levels, expecting the price to rise from there

Support: An area where the price is likely to stop falling due to high demand. This is a good area to buy an asset.

Support

There are two types of support:

- Strong support is a level that has been tested multiple times and has held each time. Traders are more likely to find buying opportunities at strong support levels.
- Weak support is a level that has only been tested a few times or has not held in the past. Traders are less likely to find buying opportunities at weak support levels.



Resistance

Resistance is a level where supply for an asset is high, causing the price to stop from rising. Traders may look to sell an asset at resistance levels, expecting the price to fall from there.

Resistance: An area where the price is likely to stop rising due to high supply. This is a good area to sell an asset.

Resistance

There are also two types of resistance:

- Strong resistance is a level that has been tested multiple times and has not been broken. Traders are more likely to find selling opportunities at strong resistance levels.
- Weak resistance is a level that has only been tested a few times or has been broken in the past. Traders are less likely to find selling opportunities at weak resistance levels.

Breakouts

Support and resistance levels can change if there is a Breakout.

A breakout occurs when the price breaks through a support or resistance level. After a breakout, the price may continue to move in the direction of the breakout.

- Support breakout occurs when the price breaks through a support level. After a support breakout, the price may continue to rise.
- Resistance breakout occurs when the price breaks through a resistance level. After a resistance breakout, the price may continue to fall.

By understanding support and resistance levels, traders can identify potential entry and exit points and make more informed trading decisions.

Notes

Some facts & notes about resistance and support:

- **Concept of SnR shapes the fundamental technical analysis of Forex**
- **Forex traders will buy at support and a nearby zone to grab the potential of a price hike.**
- **Forex traders will sell at resistance or a nearby zone which has the potential to drop.**

Strength of SnR

Strong support and resistance levels are more likely to hold than weak levels. There are a few things to look for when identifying strong support and resistance levels:

- Retests: A strong level will typically be tested multiple times. Each time the price reaches the level, it will either bounce off or consolidate around the level.
- Volume: A strong level will typically have high volume associated with it. This indicates that there is a lot of interest in the level from both buyers and sellers.
- Timeframe: Strong levels are typically found on longer timeframes, such as daily or weekly charts. This is because there is more price data on these timeframes, which makes it easier to identify trends and patterns.

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Strength of SnR

Examples of Strong Support line in charts:

Strength of SnR

Examples of Strong Resistance line in charts:

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Strength of SnR

Weak support and resistance levels are less likely to hold than strong levels. There are a few things to look for when identifying weak levels:

- No retest: A weak level may not be tested at all. If the price reaches a level and simply continues moving in the same direction, it is likely a weak level.
- Low volume: A weak level will typically have low volume associated with it. This indicates that there is not a lot of interest in the level from either buyers or sellers.
- Timeframe: Weak levels are typically found on shorter timeframes, such as hourly or 15-minute charts. This is because there is less price data on these timeframes, which makes it more difficult to identify trends and patterns.

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Strength of SnR

Examples of Weak Support line in charts:

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Strength of SnR

Examples of Weak Resistance line in charts:

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Signal to Noise Ratio

There are several reasons why it is important to identify strong or weak SNRs. First, it can help us to make more informed trading decisions. By understanding the strength of the SNR, we can get a better sense of the likelihood that a price move will be successful. This can help us to avoid taking on unnecessary risks. Second, identifying strong or weak SNRs can help us to identify better trading opportunities. When the SNR is strong, it indicates that there is a high probability of a price move in a particular direction. This can be a good time to enter a trade, as we are more likely to be successful.

Finally, identifying strong or weak SNRs can help us to improve our trading performance. By understanding the strength of the SNR, we can develop trading strategies that are more likely to be successful. This can lead to increased profits and reduced losses.

Understanding Signal to Ratio (SNR)

Imagine that you are a race car driver. You are about to compete in a race, and you have two options for cars to drive: a strong, well-maintained car, or a weak, poorly maintained car. Which car would you choose?
Of course, you would choose the strong car. The strong car is more likely to win the race, and it is less likely to break down.

The same principle applies to trading. When we are trading, we want to increase our chances of success and reduce our risk. By identifying strong or weak SNRs, we can make more informed trading decisions and improve our trading performance.

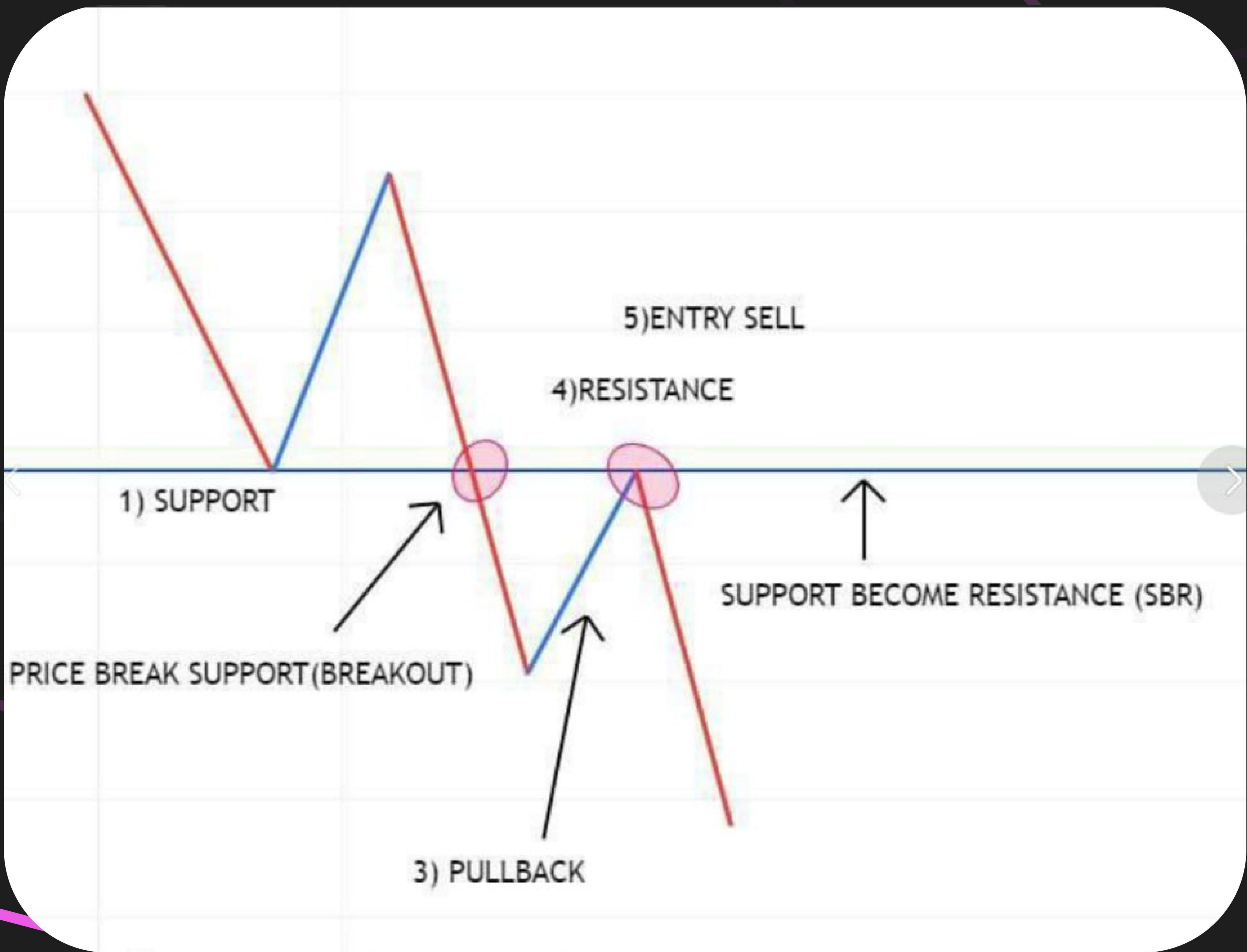
Strong SNR vs. Weak SNR

- Strong SNRs: Strong SNRs indicate that there is a high probability of a price move in a particular direction. This is usually the result of a confluence of factors, such as strong technical indicators, fundamental news, and market sentiment.

- Weak SNRs: Weak SNRs indicate that there is a low probability of a price move in a particular direction. This is usually the result of a lack of confluence of factors.

Support Breakout

1. We have a support line.
2. But there was a breakout.
3. Wait for the pullback for the sell entry.
4. The support line has become a new resistance (SBR).



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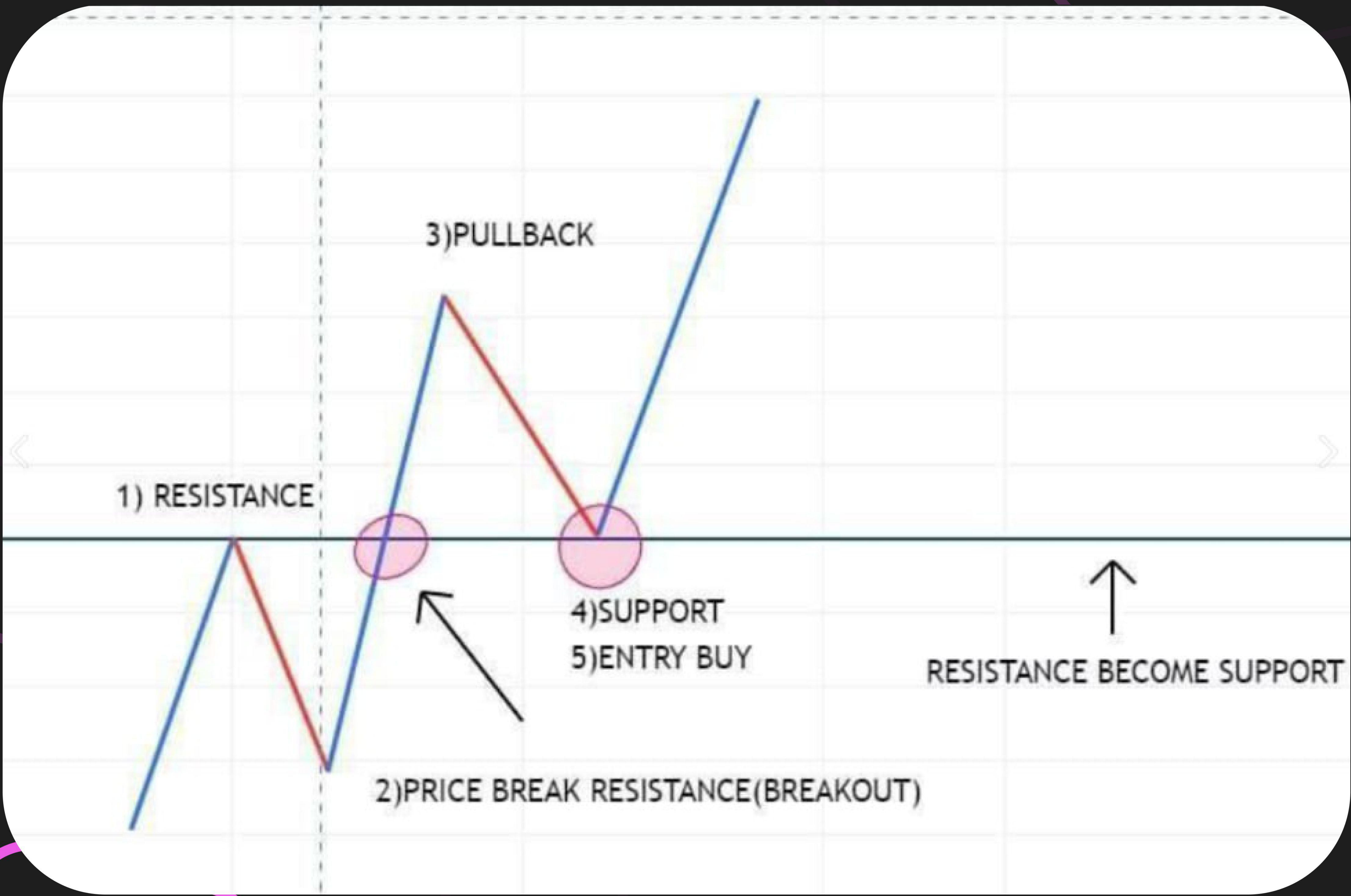
Resistance Breakout

1. We have a Resistance line.
2. But there was a breakout.
3. Wait for the pullback for the buy entry.
4. The Resistance line has become a new support (RBS)



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Example of SnR Analysis

When we want to analyze a stock chart, it is important to look at the left side of the chart first. This is because the left side of the chart shows the historical data, which can help us to identify trends and patterns.

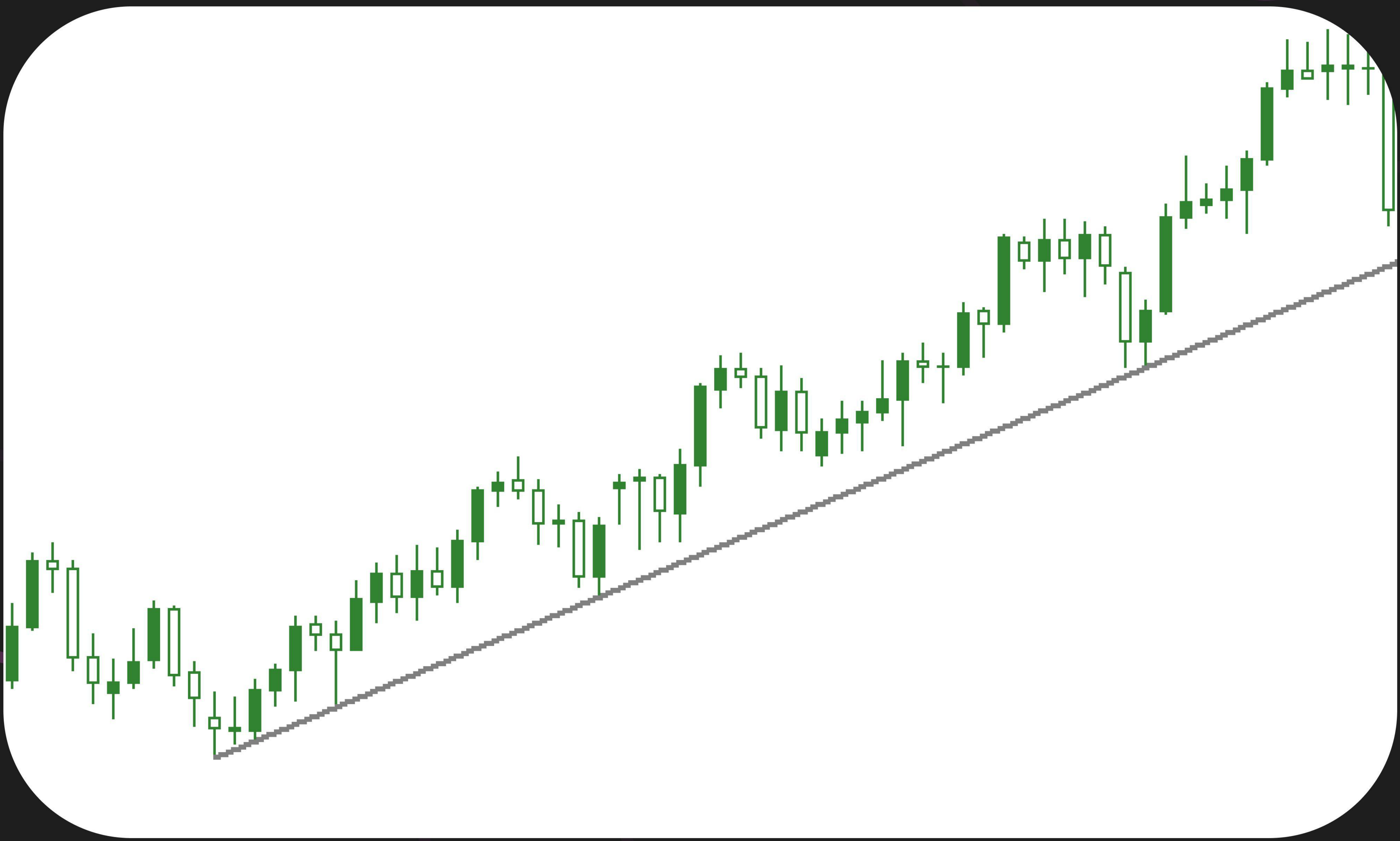
Example of SnR Analysis

In the chart in the previous page, we can see that the price of the stock has been rejected three times at the resistance zone.
This is a sign that the resistance zone is strong.
When the price reaches the resistance zone on the right side of the chart, it breaks through the resistance zone.
This is a sign that the resistance zone has been broken and that the price is likely to continue moving in the upward direction.

Once the price has broken through the resistance zone, we can turn the resistance zone into support. We can then wait for the price to reach the support zone and enter a buy trade.

Trendline

A trendline is a line that is drawn on a chart to connect a series of price points that are moving in the same direction. Trendlines can be used to identify trends and to predict future price movements.



Trendline

Trendlines and signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs) can be used together to identify potential trading opportunities. There are four types of trendline + SNR setups:

1. Trendline support (TLS): This is a price level where the price has previously found support. When the price reaches a TLS, it is likely to bounce back up.
2. Trendline resistance (TLR): This is a price level where the price has previously found resistance. When the price reaches a TLR, it is likely to bounce back down.
3. Trendline support become resistance (TLSR): This is a situation where a TLS breaks down and becomes a TLR. This can be a sign that the trend is reversing.
4. Trendline resistance become support (TLRS): This is a situation where a TLR breaks up and becomes a TLS. This can be a sign that the trend is reversing.

Trendline

→ Trendline Breakout:

A trendline breakout occurs when the price breaks through a trendline. This can be a sign that the trend is ending and that a new trend is beginning. To identify trends and entry zones, it is necessary to understand that trendlines are divided into two types:

- Major trendlines: Major trendlines are drawn on the larger timeframes, such as the daily or weekly charts. They are used to identify the overall trend of the market.
- Minor trendlines: Minor trendlines are drawn on the smaller timeframes, such as the 15-minute or 30-minute charts. They are used to identify smaller trends within the overall trend.

Trendline

By understanding the difference between major and minor trendlines, we can make more informed trading decisions. Major trendlines can be used to identify the overall direction of the market, while minor trendlines can be used to identify potential entry and exit points for trades. Here are some examples of how to use trendlines to identify trends and entry zones for different timeframes:

Scalping
- Major trendline: M30
- Minor trendlines: M1, M5, and M15

Intraday
- Major trendline: D1
- Minor trendlines: H1 and H4

Swing
- Major trendline: MN
- Minor trendlines: D1 and weekly

Trendline

Step 1 (Major Trendline):

Pull the trendline on a major timeframe according to the scalping, intraday or swing entry method.

For Example:

- Scalping: Drag on the timeframe M30 or M15.
- Intraday: Pull on the daily timeframe.
- Swing: Pull on weekly or monthly timeframe.

Step 2 (Minor Trendline):

Drag the trendline on a small timeframe to find entries according to the scalping, intraday or swing entry method.

For Example:

- Scalping: Pull on timeframe M1 or M5.
- Intraday: Pull on H1.
- Swing: Pull on daily.

Trendline

Major trendlines are typically drawn on the daily or weekly charts, while minor trendlines are typically drawn on the 15-minute or 30-minute charts. Major trendlines can be used to identify the overall direction of the market, while minor trendlines can be used to identify potential entry and exit points for trades.

How to Draw a Trendline

To draw a trendline, follow these steps:

1. Identify the overall trend of the market. If the market is trending upwards, you will need to draw a trendline connecting two or more highs.
   If the market is trending downwards, you will need to draw a trendline connecting two or more lows.

2. Draw a line connecting the two points. The line should be as straight as possible.

- We need to pull from HIGH to HIGH for Resistance.
- We need to pull from LOW to LOW for Support.

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Body to Body vs. Shadow to Shadow Trendline

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- We need to pull from HIGH to HIGH for Resistance.
- We need to pull from LOW to LOW for Support.

Body to Body

Drawing trendlines from the body of the candles is a more conservative approach.
This is because the body of the candle represents the actual price movement, while the shadows represent the range of the price movement.
By drawing trendlines from the body of the candles, you are more likely to identify a trend that is likely to continue.

However, drawing trendlines from the body of the candles can also lead to fewer trade opportunities.
This is because the body of the candle is smaller than the shadow, so there are fewer points to connect when drawing a trendline.

Shadow to Shadow

Drawing trendlines from the shadows of the candles is a more aggressive approach.
This is because the shadows represent the range of the price movement, not the actual price movement.
By drawing trendlines from the shadows of the candles, you are more likely to identify a trend that is likely to be volatile.

However, drawing trendlines from the shadows of the candles can also lead to more risk.
This is because the shadows are larger than the body of the candle, so there is a greater chance that the price will break through the trendline.

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How to Draw Trendline Support

1. Pull the trendline from Lower Low to Higher Low
2. Make sure the trendline has 2-3 Significant Touches
3. Make sure to draw the trendline from Shadow Candle to Shadow Candle

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How to Draw Trendline Resistance

1. Pull the trendline from Higher High to Lower High
2. Make sure the trendline has 2-3 Significant Touches
3. Make sure to draw the trendline from Shadow Candle to Shadow Candle

RBS Trendline

The RBS trendline is a trendline that is drawn after a breakout.
The trendline is drawn connecting the high of the breakout candle and the low of the first candle after the breakout.
The RBS trendline can be used to identify potential areas of support and resistance.

The RBS trendline is drawn connecting the high of the breakout candle (1) and the low of the first candle after the breakout (2). The RBS trendline can be used to identify potential areas of support (3) and resistance (4).

The RBS trendline can be a useful tool for identifying potential areas of support and resistance. However, it is important to remember that the RBS trendline is not always reliable. The price may break through the RBS trendline and continue in the direction of the breakout.

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How to Draw an RBS Trendline

You need to pull from HIGH to HIGH.

In the picture above:

- RED Line is the Resistance Trendline.
- BLUE Boxes are the Retest/Retrace area.
- The RED Line is the Resistance Trendline that turns into Support after price Breakout.
- Entry area is after the RED Circle where the price touches the trendline again.

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SBR Trendline

The SBR trendline is a trendline that is drawn after a breakout.
The trendline is drawn connecting the low of the breakout candle and the high of the first candle after the breakout.
The SBR trendline can be used to identify potential areas of support and resistance.
The SBR trendline is drawn connecting the low of the breakout candle (1) and the high of the first candle after the breakout (2). The SBR trendline can be used to identify potential areas of support (3) and resistance (4).

The SBR trendline can be a useful tool for identifying potential areas of support and resistance. However, it is important to remember that the SBR trendline is not always reliable.
The price may break through the SBR trendline and continue in the direction of the breakout

How to Draw an SBR Trendline

You need to pull from LOW to LOW.
In the picture above:

- BLUE Line is the Support Trendline.
- BLUE Boxes are the Retest/Retrace area.
- The BLUE Line is the Support Trendline that turns into Resistance after price Breakout.
- Entry area is after the RED Circle where the price touches the trendline again.

Martingale Triangle

The Martingale triangle is a trading strategy that uses a series of smaller bets to offset losses from larger bets. The strategy is based on the idea that the market is more likely to continue in the same direction than to reverse.
The Martingale triangle works by placing a small bet on a trade.
If the trade is successful, the bet is won and the profit is kept. If the trade is unsuccessful, the bet is lost and the next bet is placed at a larger size.
The size of the next bet is increased by a predetermined amount, such as 10% or 20%.
The Martingale triangle strategy is designed to eventually win a trade and recoup all of the losses from previous trades.
However, it is important to remember that the market is not always predictable and there is a risk of losing all of the money that is invested.

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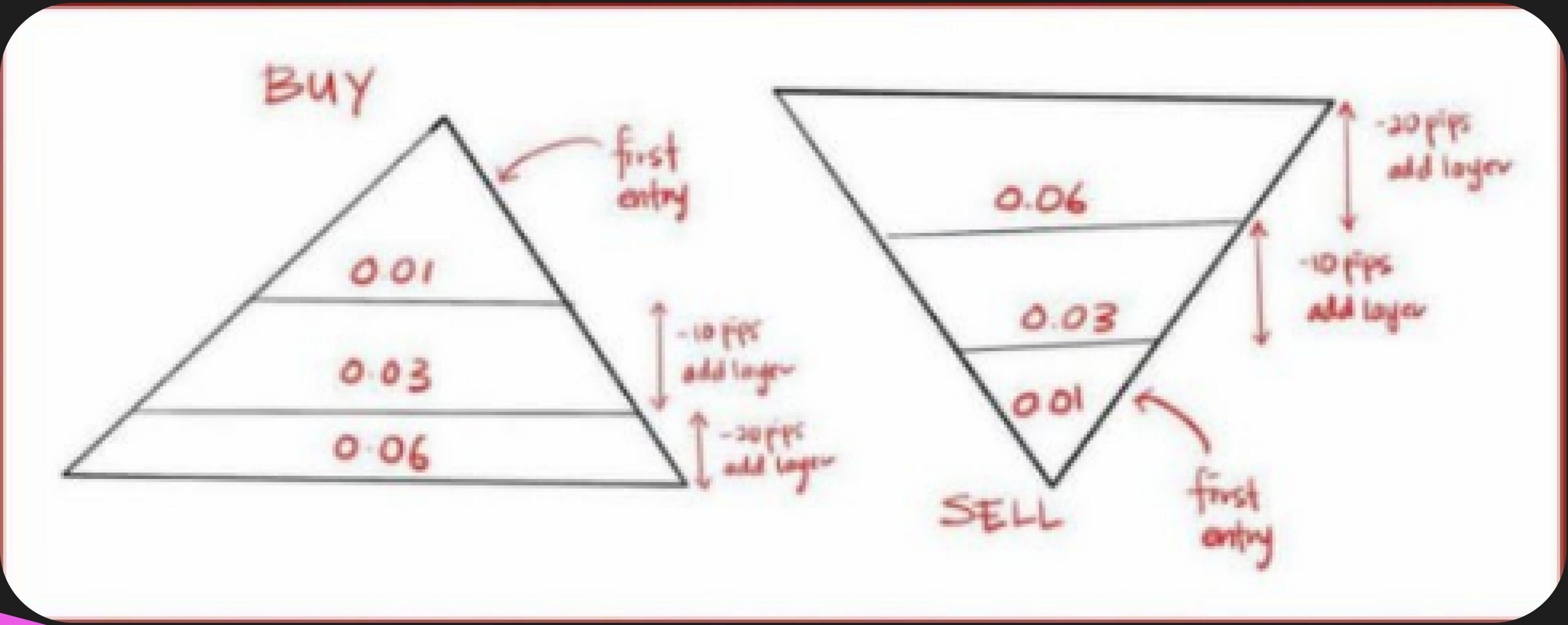
How to Use Martingale Triangle

1. Choose the right lot size. Say you have $200 equity in your account. Pick 0.10 lot (between low and mid risk).
2. Once a signal is out, the mindset has to be to fulfill 0.10 lots by layering. So first, enter the smallest and cutest lot of 0.01 or 0.02.
3. When the price is floating negative 5/10 PIPs from the open/entry price, add the layers and increase the total lots from the small one you entered initially.
4. When the price floats further in the range of negative 20 PIPs from the entry/opening price, add your position to fulfill the total of 0.10 lots by entering the final layer with a bigger lot size of 0.05 to 0.07 lots.
5. Only layer twice to avoid over layering.
6. If you hit SL, your losses are minimized if compared to entering the market with 0.10 lots in your first entry.
7. If you are profiting, your profits will be much bigger compared to if you were to enter the market with one trade of 0.10 lot as your first entry.

Important Notes:

- Martingale triangle is a risky trading strategy. It is important to only use this strategy with money that you can afford to lose.
- It is important to use stop losses to limit your losses.
- It is important to have a plan for when to exit the trade.
- It is important to only trade with a reputable broker.



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Fundamental vs. Technical Analysis

In the trading world, there are two main types of traders: fundamental analysis traders and technical analysis traders

- Fundamental analysis traders use economic, geopolitical, and currency policy data to predict market movements. They analyze a country's economic and political situation to determine how it will impact the value of its currency. They also look at specific indicators, such as interest rates, inflation, and employment, to make their predictions.

- Technical analysis traders use historical price data and chart patterns to predict future price movements. They believe that past price movements can be used to predict future movements. They use a variety of indicators, such as moving averages, support and resistance levels, and trendlines, to make their predictions

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Different Technical Analysis (TA) Traders

in the grouping of Technical analysis traders (TA), there are 3 types of traders with different targets and market approach:

- Scalper trader: in general, scalpers always take small profits in short periods and smaller PIPs if compared to other traders. scalpers usually take profit in less than 2 hours with a pips count of around 15-30 PIPs.

- Intraday trader: intraday traders will leave their position running less than 24 hours in a day before they close or realize their profits. total targeted PIPs usually roam around 50-100 PIPs.

- Swing trader: swing traders are rare traders and more experienced as swinging one position is not an easy feat for new traders. in executing a swing position, a trader must have a high level of patience to wait for the best setup to enter. they usually set their positions for days, weeks, months and sometimes even a whole year. total PIPs targeted is usually higher than 100 PIPs.

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