Ultimate Binary Trading Course
by Samrat Trader

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Binary Trading Course

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Course : Binary Options Mastery Course
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INTRODUCTION OF BINARY OPTION

📘 About Binary Options

Binary Options are a simple yet powerful way to trade in the financial markets.
In binary trading, a trader predicts whether the price of an asset (like a currency pair, stock, or commodity) will go up or down within a specific time period.
If your prediction is correct, you earn a fixed profit — if it's wrong, you lose the invested amount.
That's why it's called "binary" — the outcome has only two possibilities: Win or Lose.

⚙️ How Binary Options Work

Choose an Asset:
Example — EUR/USD, Gold, Bitcoin, etc.
Select a Time Duration:
The expiry time can be 30 seconds, 1 minute, 5 minutes, or even longer.
Predict the Direction:
If you think the price will go up, you place a Call (UP) trade.
If you think the price will go down, you place a Put (DOWN) trade.
Wait for Expiry:
When time ends, if your prediction is correct, you get a fixed payout (usually 70%–90%).
If not, you lose the invested amount.

📊 Example:

Suppose you invest $10 on EUR/USD going UP in the next 1 minute.
If the price closes higher, you might earn $9 profit (total $19 return).
If it goes lower, you lose the $10.

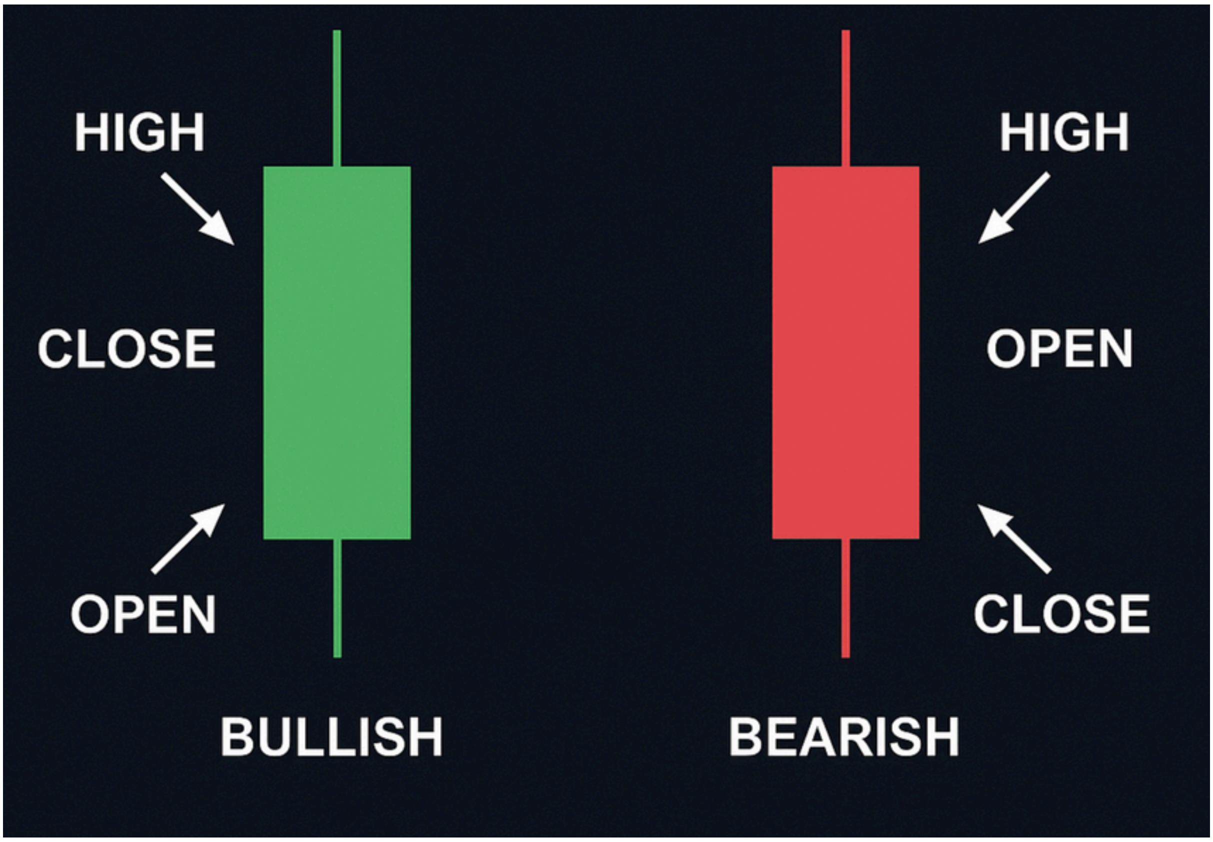
⚠️ Important Note

Binary options are high-risk instruments.
Always trade responsibly and never risk money you can't afford to lose.
A solid strategy, discipline, and risk management are key to long-term success.

CHAPTER - 1

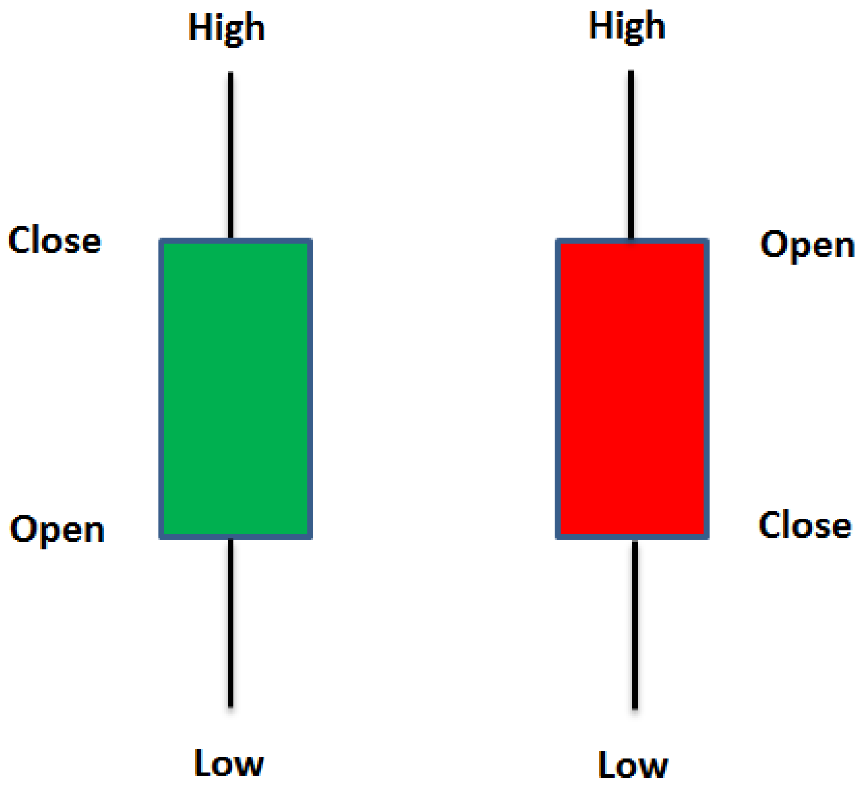
Understanding Different Types of Candlesticks

Candlestick charts are among the most powerful tools in trading.
Each candle shows the Open, High, Low, and Close prices of an asset within a specific time period.
The color and shape of a candlestick help traders understand the market's momentum, psychology, and direction.



1. what is candlestick

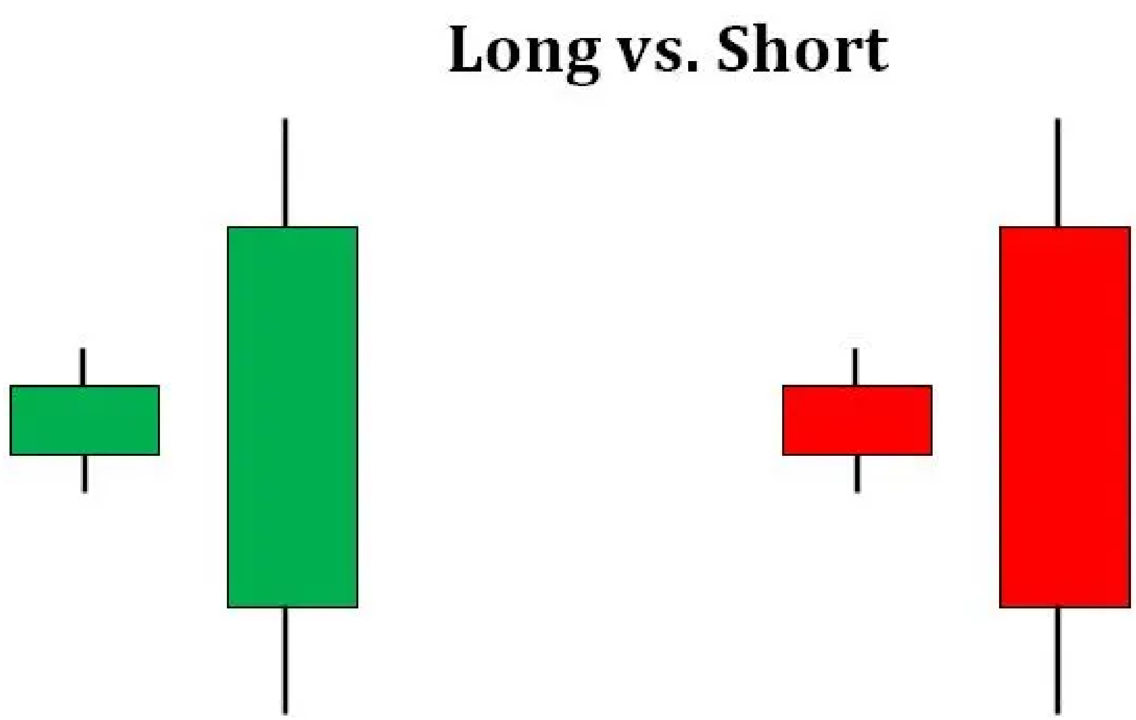
Japanese candlesticks are formed using the open, high, low and close of the chosen time frame.



A candlestick is a chart used in trading to show price movement during a specific time.
Each candlestick shows:
Open: Starting price
Close: Ending price
High: Highest price
Low: Lowest price
If the close > open, it's a bullish (green) candle — price went up.
If the close < open, it's a bearish (red) candle — price went down.
Candlesticks help traders quickly understand market trends and momentum.

2. candlestick size

The candlestick body size tells how powerful the market movement was during that period.
Long Body:
Shows strong momentum.
If it’s green (bullish) → buyers were in control, and price rose sharply.
If it’s red (bearish) → sellers dominated, and price fell strongly.
Short Body:
Shows little difference between opening and closing prices — meaning low volatility or indecision in the market.
In short, a bigger body means stronger trend, while a smaller body means weaker or uncertain trend.



3. Candlestick shadows (tails)

The shadow (or tail/wick) of a candlestick shows the highest and lowest prices reached during a time period.

There are two parts:

Upper Shadow: The line above the body — shows how high the price went.

Lower Shadow: The line below the body — shows how low the price went.

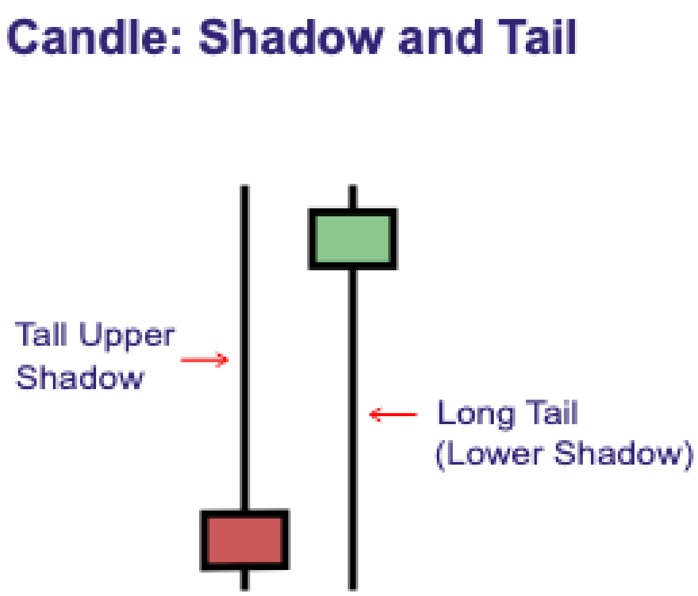
🔍 ***What Shadows Indicate:***

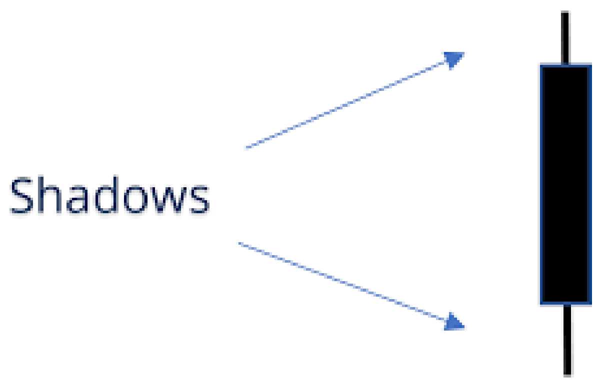
Long Upper Shadow: Buyers pushed prices up, but sellers pulled them back down → selling pressure.

Long Lower Shadow: Sellers pushed prices down, but buyers brought it back up → buying pressure.

Short Shadows: *Most of the trading happened near the open and close — stable movement.*

In short, shadows show rejection levels and market pressure from buyers or sellers.





Candlestick Pattern

A candlestick pattern is a visual signal on a trading chart that helps traders understand what might happen next in the market. These patterns are formed by one or more candlesticks and represent the psychology of buyers and sellers — who is stronger and who might take control next.

🔹 ***Why Candlestick Patterns Matter***
Candlestick patterns help traders:

Identify trend reversals (when the market is about to change direction).

Confirm trend continuation (when the current trend is likely to continue).

Understand market sentiment (who is dominating — buyers or sellers).

🔸 ***Main Types of Candlestick Patterns***
1. Bullish Patterns (Buy Signals)
Show that buyers are taking control and prices may rise.

Hammer: Long lower shadow, small body — shows buyers pushed price up after heavy selling.

Bullish Engulfing: A small red candle followed by a large green one — strong buying pressure.

Morning Star: A three-candle pattern signaling a shift from selling to buying.

*2. **Bearish Patterns (Sell Signals)***
Show that sellers are taking control and prices may fall.

Shooting Star: Long upper shadow, small body — buyers tried to push up, but sellers pulled price down.

Bearish Engulfing: A small green candle followed by a large red one — strong selling pressure.

Evening Star: Opposite of Morning Star — signals an upward trend may reverse downward.

*3. **Indecision Patterns***
Show that neither buyers nor sellers have full control.

Doji: Open and close are nearly equal — signals market indecision or potential trend change.

Spinning Top: Small body with long shadows — low momentum, uncertain direction.

📊 ***Summary***
Pattern TypeMarket SignalMeaningBullishPrice may go upBuyers gaining controlBearishPrice may go downSellers gaining controlIndecisionUncertain movementMarket waiting for direction

In simple terms:
Candlestick patterns tell the story of price action — who's winning (buyers or sellers) and what might happen next.

4. The engulfing bar candlestick pattern

The Engulfing Bar candlestick pattern is made of two candles and shows a possible trend reversal.

Bullish Engulfing:

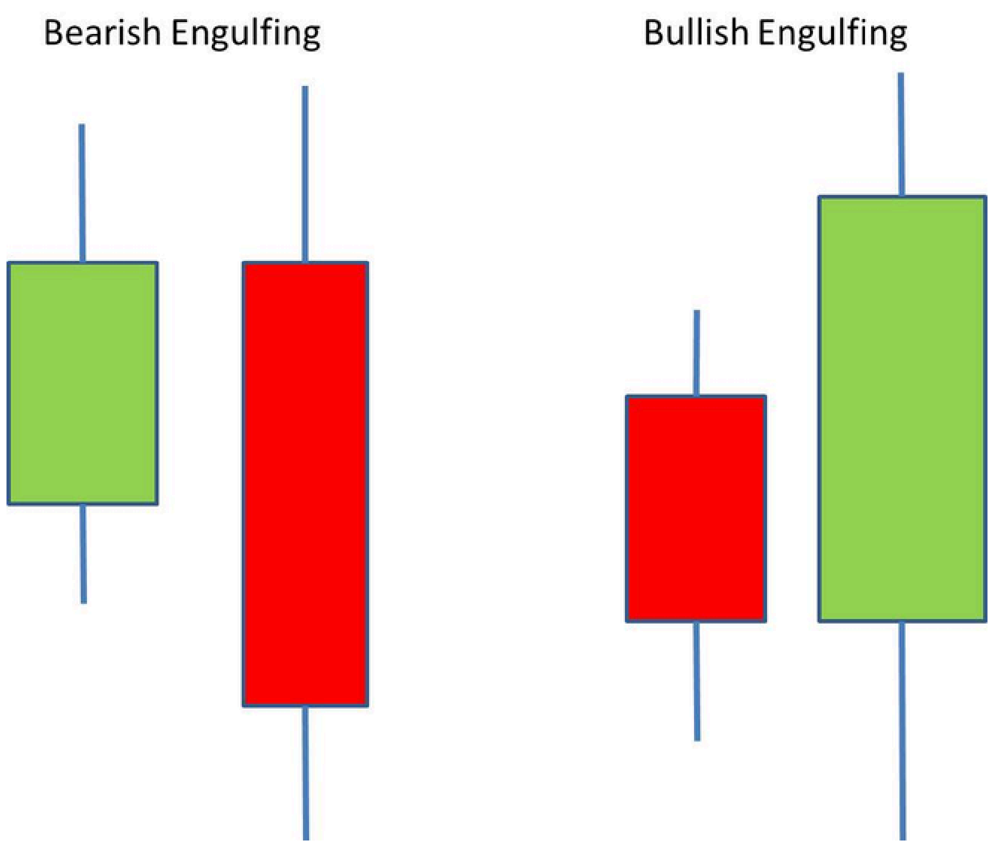
A small red candle followed by a big green candle that completely covers (engulfs) the red one.

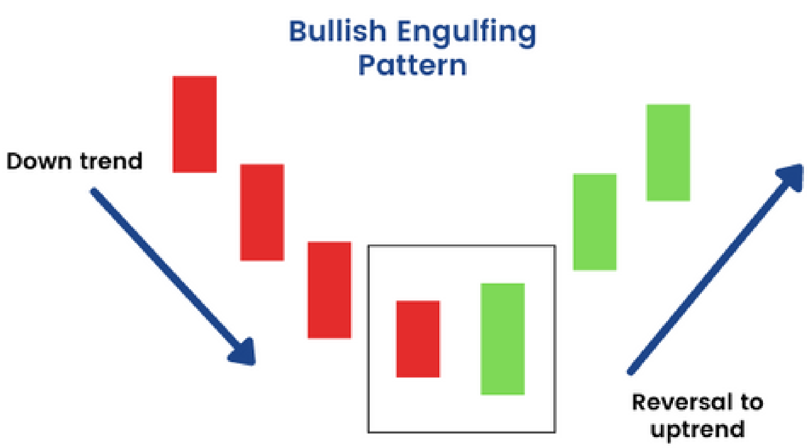
👉 *It means buyers have taken control — price may go up.*

Bearish Engulfing:

A small green candle followed by a big red candle that covers the green one.

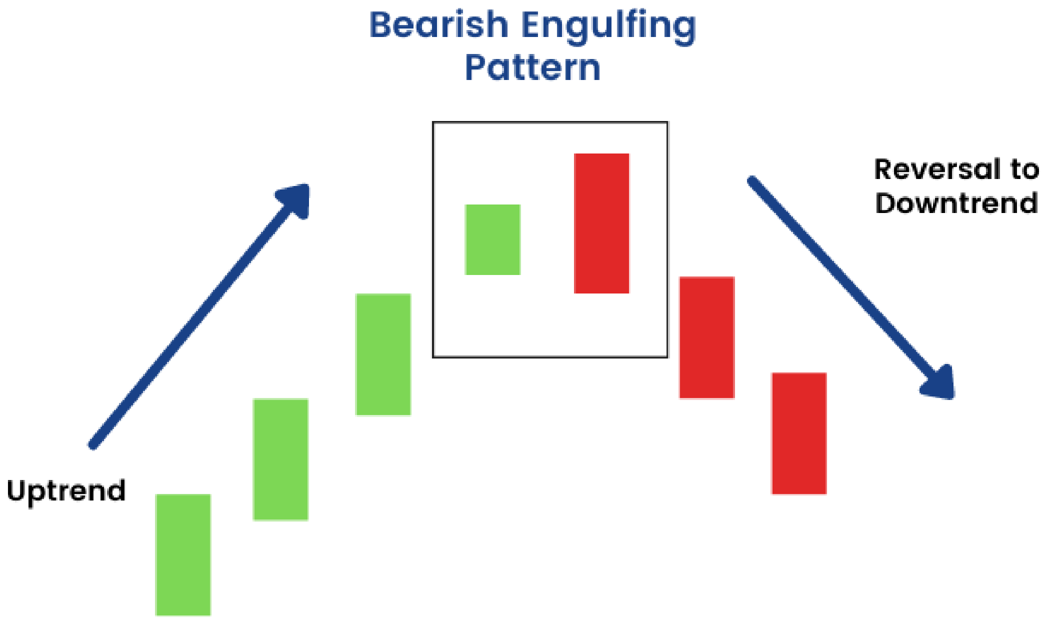
👉 *It means sellers have taken control — price may go down.*





5. The bearish englufing bar candlestick

The Bearish Engulfing pattern is a two-candle signal that shows the market might start falling.
The first candle is small and green — buyers were in control.
The second candle is big and red — it fully covers the first one, showing strong selling.
👉 *It means sellers have taken over, and the price may go down soon.*



6. The Doji Candlestick pattern

The Doji candlestick pattern is one of the most important signals in technical analysis. It forms when the opening and closing prices are almost the same, so the candle has a very small or no real body, but it usually has upper and lower shadows.

🔍 ***What It Shows:***

A Doji represents market indecision — buyers and sellers are equally strong, and neither side could dominate.

It means the market tried to move up and down during the session but finally closed near the opening price.

📊 ***What It Indicates:***

When a Doji appears after a strong uptrend, it can signal that buyers are losing strength and a downtrend may start.

When it appears after a downtrend, it may show sellers are weakening, and a reversal upward could happen.

Sometimes, it just means a pause before the next move.

🔸 ***Common Types of Doji:***

Standard Doji: Open and close are the same — complete indecision.

Long-Legged Doji: Long wicks — strong tug-of-war between buyers and sellers.

Dragonfly Doji: Long lower shadow — buyers pushed the price back up (bullish sign).

Gravestone Doji: Long upper shadow — sellers pushed the price back down (bearish sign).

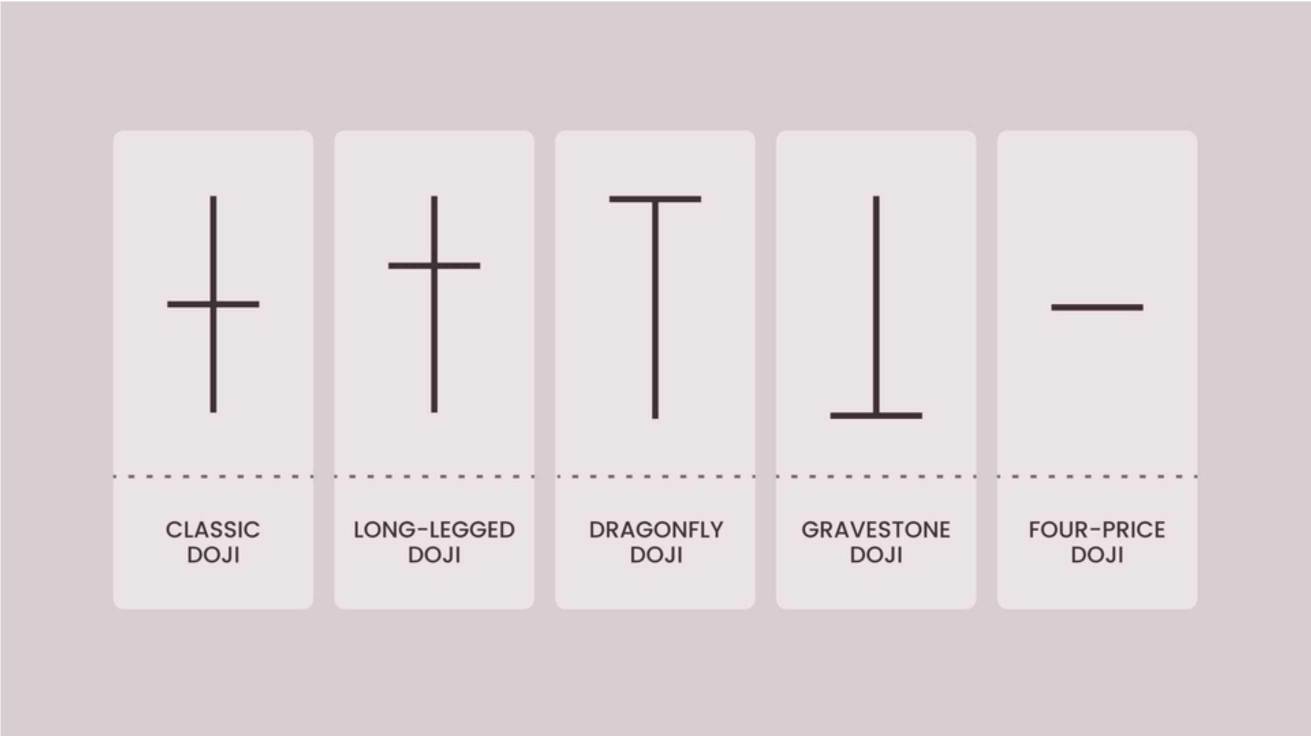
📈 ***Summary:***

Shape: Small or no body, with shadows.

Meaning: *Market indecision.*

Signal: Possible trend reversal or pause.

In short, a Doji tells traders to be cautious — the market is deciding its next direction.



7. The Dragonfly Doji pattern

🐉 ***The Dragonfly Doji Candlestick Pattern – Explained Simply & Professionally***

Definition:

The Dragonfly Doji is a single candlestick pattern that signals a possible trend reversal, usually bullish. It forms when the open, high, and close prices are almost the same, and there is a long lower shadow but no upper shadow.

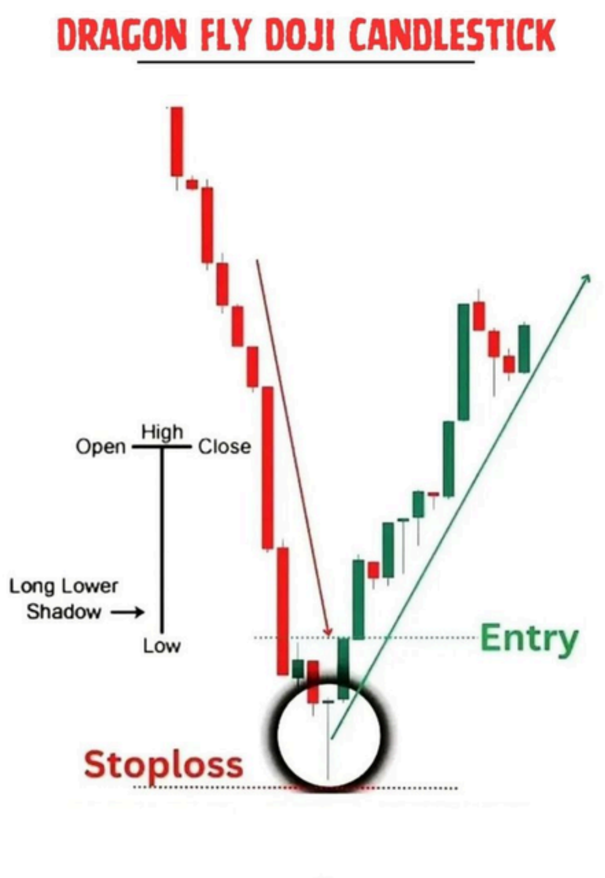
💡 ***Meaning:***

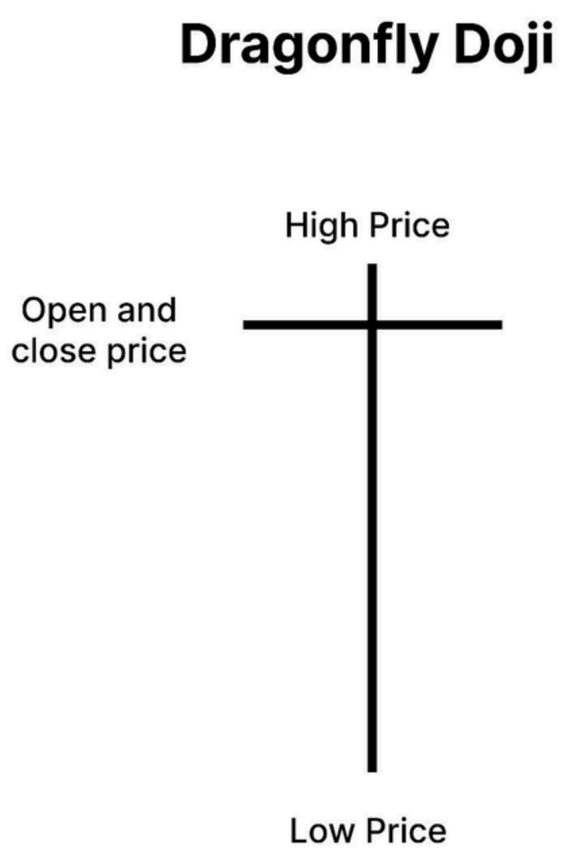
During a Downtrend:

It suggests that selling pressure is weakening and buyers are stepping in, possibly reversing the trend upward.

During an Uptrend:

It shows that buyers are losing strength, and a reversal downward might happen (less common).



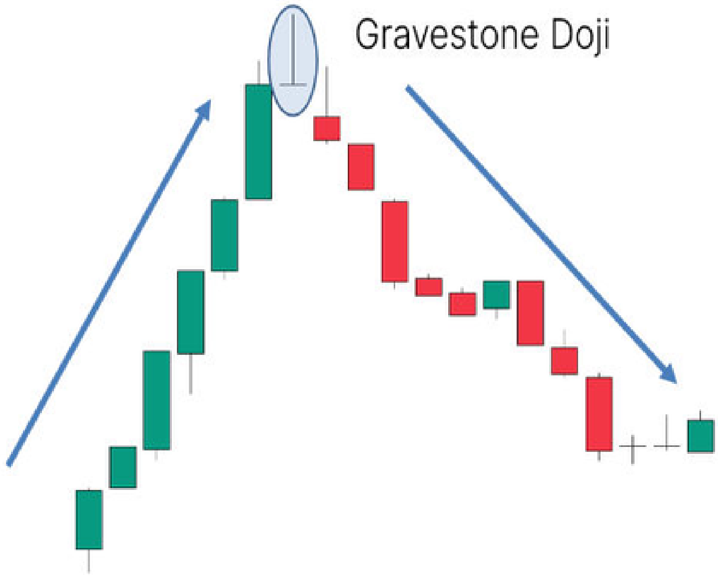


t looks like a "T" shape, showing that sellers pushed the price down strongly, but buyers regained control and brought the price back up.

8. 🪦 Gravestone Doji Candlestick Pattern

Definition:

The Gravestone Doji is a bearish reversal pattern that appears when the open, low, and close prices are nearly the same, and there is a long upper shadow with no lower shadow.



📊 ***Appearance:***

It looks like an inverted "T", showing that the price went up sharply during the session but then fell back to close near the opening price

💡 ***Meaning:***

Buyers tried to push the price higher but failed.
Sellers took control and pushed the price back down.
It signals weakness in an uptrend and a possible trend reversal to the downside.

📈 ***Where It Appears:***

Usually forms at the top of an uptrend.
Works best when followed by a bearish confirmation candle (a red candle closing below the Gravestone Doji).

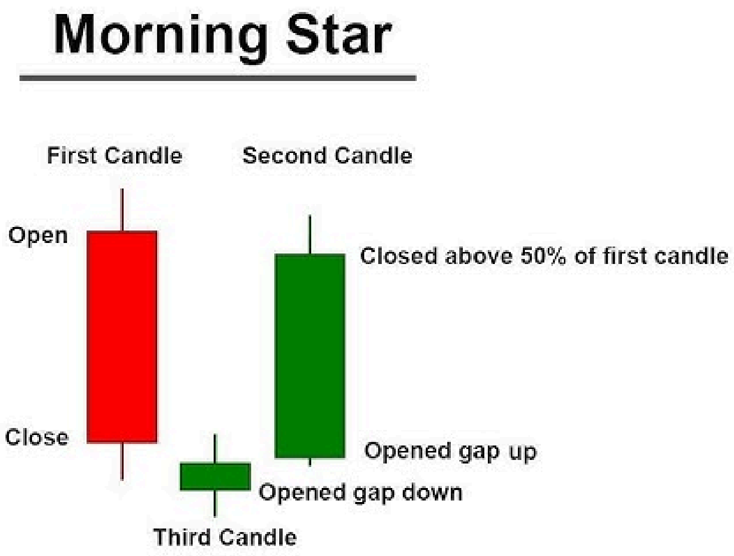
🧭 ***Key Points:***

Open ≈ Close ≈ Low
Long upper shadow, no lower shadow
Indicates strong rejection of higher prices
Stronger when formed near resistance levels

9. The morning star

Definition:

The Morning Star is a bullish reversal pattern that signals the end of a downtrend and the start of an uptrend.
It's made up of three candles that together show a shift from selling pressure to buying strength.



📊 ***Structure (3 Candles):***

First Candle – Bearish (Red):
Shows strong selling; the downtrend is still in control.
Second Candle – Small (Doji or Small Body):
Shows indecision — sellers are losing strength, and buyers are starting to appear.
Third Candle – Bullish (Green):
A strong green candle that closes well into the first candle's body, confirming that buyers have taken control.

💡 ***Meaning:***

The first candle shows bearish strength.
The second shows market indecision.
The third shows bullish power, confirming a trend reversal upward.
It's called the Morning Star because it appears after dark (a downtrend) and signals the start of a new bright day (uptrend) 🌞.

✅ ***Key Points:***

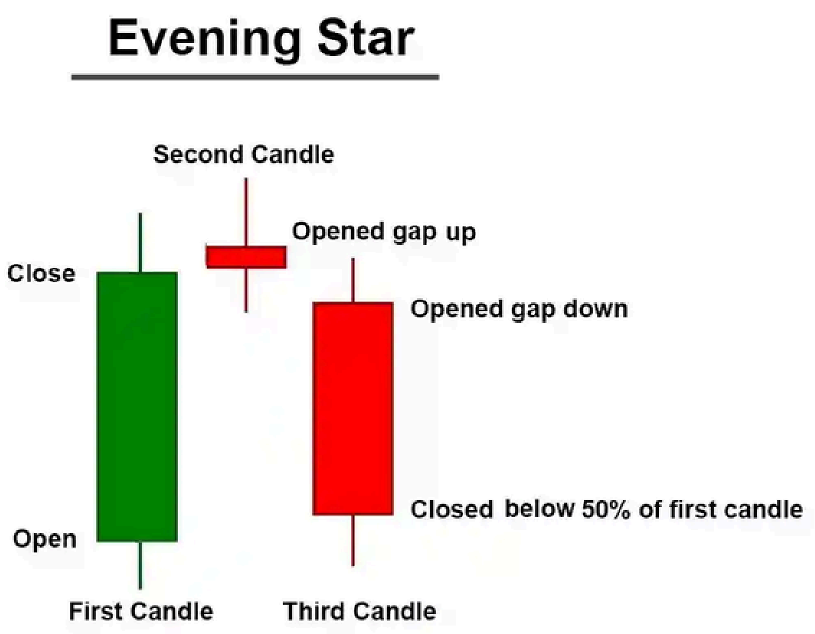
Appears after a downtrend.
Middle candle can be Doji or small-bodied.
Third candle closes above the midpoint of the first candle.
Stronger signal if supported by high volume or near support levels.

10. The evening star pattern

Definition:

The Evening Star is a bearish reversal pattern that signals the end of an uptrend and the start of a downtrend.

It's made up of three candles that show how buying power fades and sellers take control.



📊 ***Structure (3 Candles):***

First Candle – Bullish (Green):

Shows strong buying; the uptrend is still going strong.

Second Candle – Small (Doji or Small Body):

Shows indecision — buyers are losing momentum, and sellers are starting to appear.

Third Candle – Bearish (Red):

A strong red candle that closes well into the first candle's body, confirming that sellers have taken control.

💡 ***Meaning:***

The first candle shows strong bullish control.

The second shows market hesitation.

The third shows bearish power, confirming a trend reversal downward.

It's called the Evening Star because it appears after bright daylight (an uptrend) and signals the darkness of night (downtrend) 🌙.

✅ ***Key Points:***

Appears after an uptrend.

Middle candle is small (shows indecision).

Third candle closes below the midpoint of the first candle.

Stronger signal near resistance levels or with high volume.

11. The Hammer (pin bar)

Definition:

The Hammer, also known as a Pin Bar, is a bullish reversal pattern that appears after a downtrend.

It shows that even though sellers pushed prices down, buyers stepped in strongly and pushed the price back up — signaling a possible trend change upward.

💡 ***Meaning:***

During a downtrend, sellers tried to push prices lower.
Buyers entered the market and pushed prices back up near the open.
This shows buyer strength and a possible bullish reversal ahead.

✅ ***Key Points:***

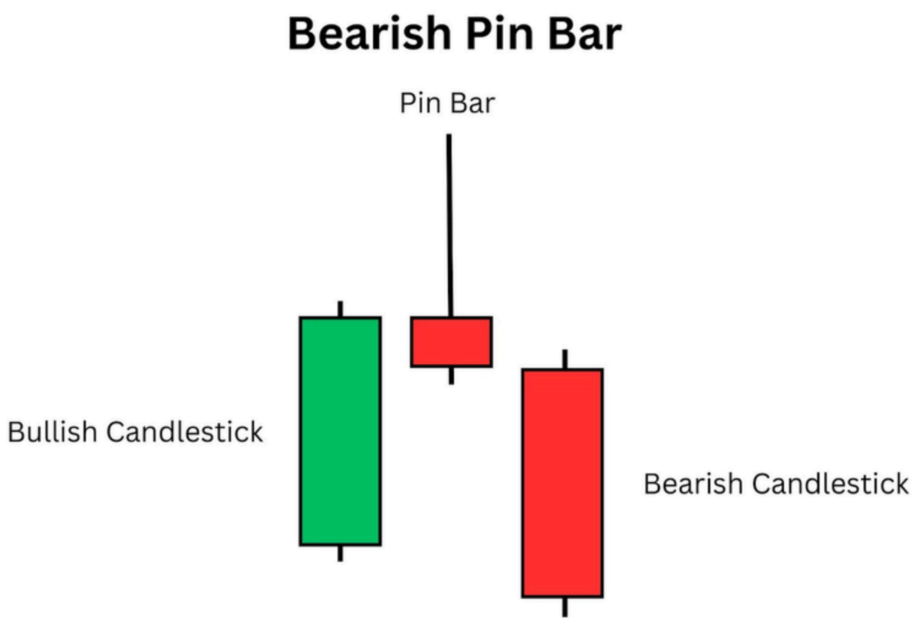
Appears after a downtrend.
Long lower shadow (at least 2–3 times the body size).
Small body near the top of the candle.
Little or no upper shadow.
Stronger if it appears near a support zone.

Trading Tip:

Wait for the next bullish candle to confirm the reversal.
Buy entry: After confirmation candle closes above the Hammer's high.
Stop loss: Below the low of the Hammer candle.
🧭 *In Short:*

12. The shooting star (bearish pin bar)

📍 ***Shooting Star (Bearish Pin Bar) — Simple Explanation***
A Shooting Star is a bearish candlestick pattern that appears after an uptrend and signals that the price might start falling.



🔍 ***How it looks:***
Small body (red or green)
Long upper shadow (wick) — at least 2 times the size of the body
Little or no lower shadow
It looks like a "star shooting down" 🌠

💡 ***Simple meaning:***
Buyers pushed the price up during the session.
But sellers came in strong and pushed the price back down before closing.
This shows selling pressure and that the trend may reverse downwards.

📈 ***Where it forms:***
It forms after a price rise (uptrend).
Works best when it appears near resistance or a key level.

⚠️ ***Confirmation tip:***
Wait for the next candle to close below the Shooting Star's body — this confirms the bearish reversal.

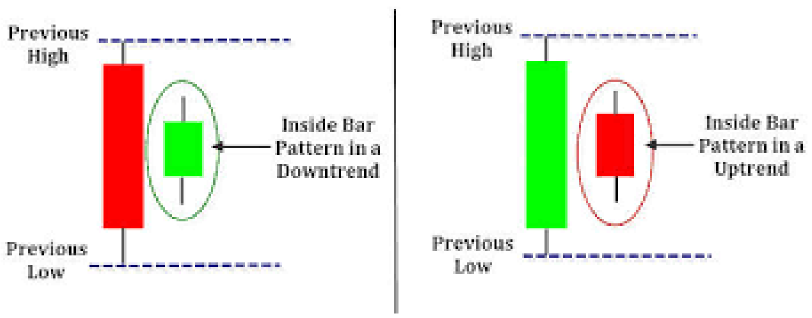
✅ ***Example:***
If a stock is rising and a Shooting Star appears at the top with a long upper wick — it suggests that buyers are losing control and sellers are taking over → possible price drop ahead.

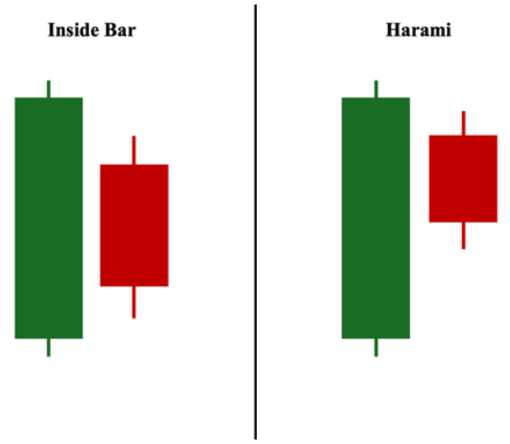
13. The Harami Pattern (the inside bar)

📍 ***Harami Pattern (Inside Bar) — Easy Explanation***

The Harami pattern is a reversal candlestick pattern that shows the market is slowing down and a trend change may happen soon.

“Harami” means “pregnant” in Japanese — because the second candle looks like it’s inside the first one.





🔍 ***How it looks:***

It’s made of two candles:

First candle – Big in size (shows strong trend).

Second candle – Small, completely inside the body of the first candle.

🟢 ***Bullish Harami (trend may go up):***

Appears after a downtrend.

First candle: Big red (bearish)

Second candle: Small green (bullish) inside the first one.

➡️ *Means selling is slowing, buyers may take control.*

🔴 ***Bearish Harami (trend may go down):***

Appears after an uptrend.

First candle: Big green (bullish)

Second candle: Small red (bearish) inside the first one.

➡️ *Means buying is slowing, sellers may take control.*

💡 ***Simple meaning:***

The market’s strong move (first candle) is losing strength, and the small second candle shows indecision — possible reversal or pause ahead.

⚠️ ***Confirmation tip:***

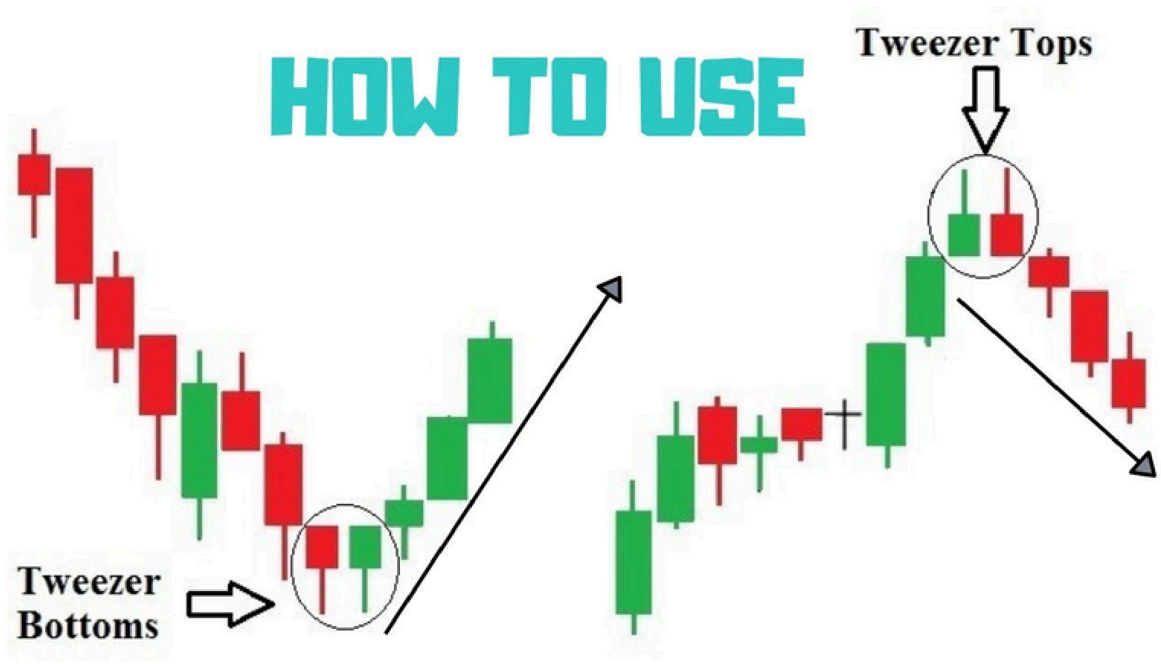
Wait for the next candle to break out of the pattern:

Above for bullish Harami

Below for bearish Harami

14. The Tweezers tops and bottoms

📍 *Tweezer Tops and Bottoms — Easy Explanation*
The Tweezer pattern is a reversal candlestick pattern made of two candles that show the market may soon change direction.
The word "tweezer" means a pair, because both candles form matching tops or bottoms.



🔴 ***Tweezer Tops (Bearish Reversal)***
➡️ *Appears after an uptrend*
How it looks:
First candle: Bullish (green) — shows buying strength.
Second candle: Bearish (red) — opens at or near the same high as the first candle.
Both candles have almost equal highs (same top leve

Meaning:
Buyers tried to push price higher again, but failed at the same level.
Shows strong resistance and sellers are stepping in.
Possible downward reversal.

🟢 ***Tweezer Bottoms (Bullish Reversal)***
➡️ *Appears after a downtrend*
How it looks:
First candle: Bearish (red) — shows selling pressure.
Second candle: Bullish (green) — opens at or near the same low as the first candle.
Both candles have almost equal lows (same bottom level).

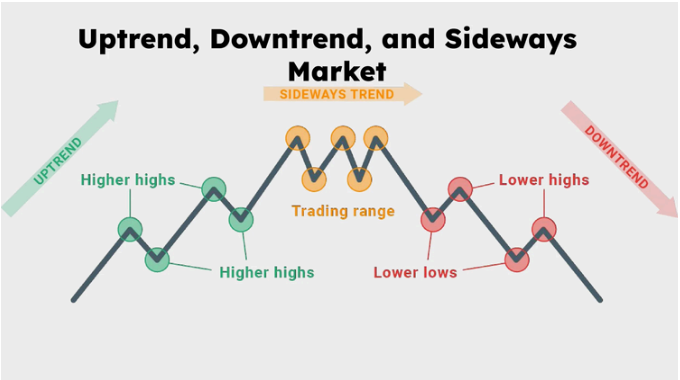
Meaning:
Sellers pushed prices down but couldn't break lower.
Buyers stepped in at the same price level.
Shows strong support and possible upward reversal.

CHAPTER - 2

The market structure basics to Advanced

Market Structure — Easy Explanation
Market structure simply means how the price moves in the market — whether it's going up, going down, or moving sideways.
It helps traders understand the overall direction (trend) and where to buy or sell.

3 types of market :



🔺 ***1. Uptrend (Bullish Market)***
➡️ Price keeps making Higher Highs (HH) and Higher Lows (HL)
Means:
Buyers are strong
Price is rising
Best to look for buy (long) opportunities
📈 Example:
Low → High → Higher Low → Higher High → (continues upward)

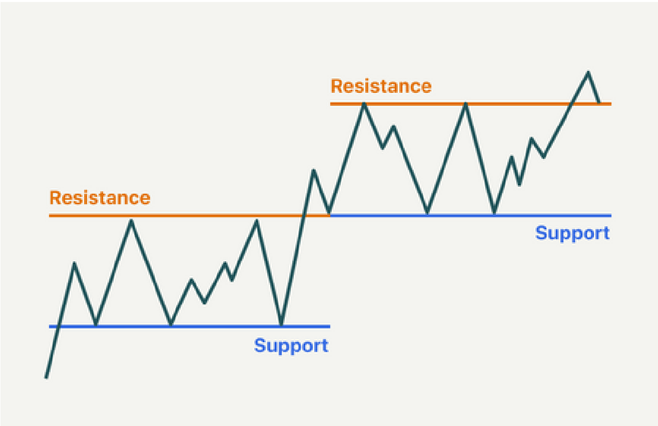
🔻 ***2. Downtrend (Bearish Market)***
➡️ Price keeps making Lower Highs (LH) and Lower Lows (LL)
Means:
Sellers are strong
Price is falling
Best to look for sell (short) opportunities
*📉 **Example:***
High → Low → Lower High → Lower Low → (continues downward)

➡️ ***3. Sideways (Range Market)***
➡️ Price moves between support and resistance levels — no clear trend.
Means:
Buyers and sellers are balanced
Best to wait or trade the range (buy low, sell high)

1. Support and Resistance levels

📍 ***Support and Resistance Levels — Easy Explanation***

Support and Resistance are key concepts in trading that show where the price is likely to stop or reverse.
They act like floors and ceilings for price movement. 🏠



🟢 ***Support Level (the floor)***

➡️ *A support is a price level where price stops falling and starts going up.*
Why it happens:
Many buyers enter the market at that level.
It's a strong demand zone.
Simple example:
Price keeps falling to ₹100, but every time it reaches ₹100 — it bounces back up.
→ ₹100 is support.
Meaning:
Support = area where buyers are stronger than sellers.

🔴 ***Resistance Level (the ceiling)***

➡️ *A resistance is a price level where price stops rising and starts falling.*
Why it happens:
Many sellers enter the market at that level.
It's a strong supply zone.
Simple example:
Price keeps rising to ₹150, but every time it reaches ₹150 — it falls back down.
→ ₹150 is resistance.
Meaning:
Resistance = area where sellers are stronger than buyers.

2. How to draw trend lines?

📍 ***How to Draw Trend Lines — Easy to Understand***

Trend lines help you see the direction of the market — whether it's going up, down, or sideways.
They connect important swing highs or swing lows on the chart.

🟢 ***1. For an Uptrend (Price Going Up)***

➡️ *Draw a trend line below the price, joining the higher lows (HLs).*

Steps:

Find at least two or more higher lows.

Use a line tool and connect them.

Extend the line to the right — that's your uptrend line.

📈 ***Meaning:***

As long as price stays above this line, the uptrend is still strong.

🔴 ***2. For a Downtrend (Price Going Down)***

➡️ *Draw a trend line above the price, joining the lower highs (LHs).*

Steps:

Find at least two or more lower highs.

Connect them using a line.

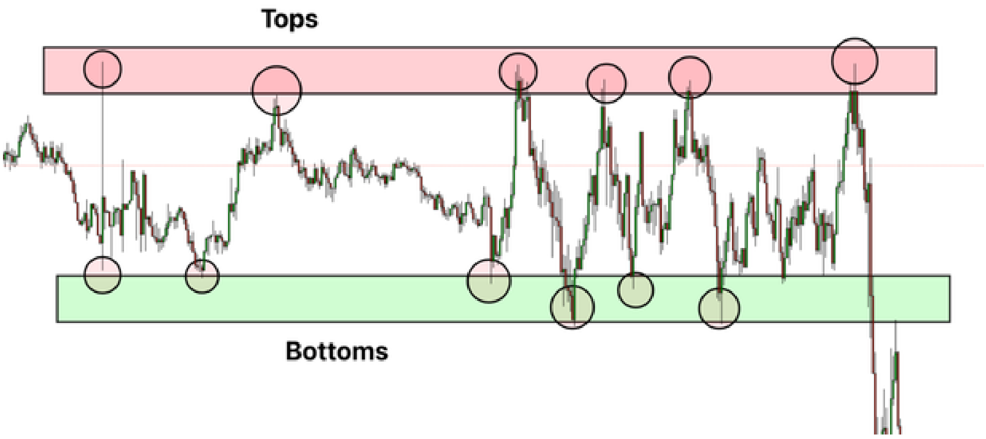
Extend the line to the right — that's your downtrend line.

📉 ***Meaning:***

As long as price stays below this line, the downtrend is still strong.

Ranging Market

⚪ **3. For a Sideways Market (Range)**
➡️ *Draw two horizontal lines:*
Top line = Resistance
Bottom line = Support
Meaning:
Price is moving side-to-side between these two levels.



3. Time frames and top down analysis

📍 *Time Frames and Top-Down Analysis — Easy to Understand*
Both time frames and top-down analysis are important for understanding the bigger picture of the market before entering a trade.
Let's break it down simply 👇

🕒 ***1. Time Frames (Chart Periods)***

A time frame means how much time one candlestick represents on your chart.

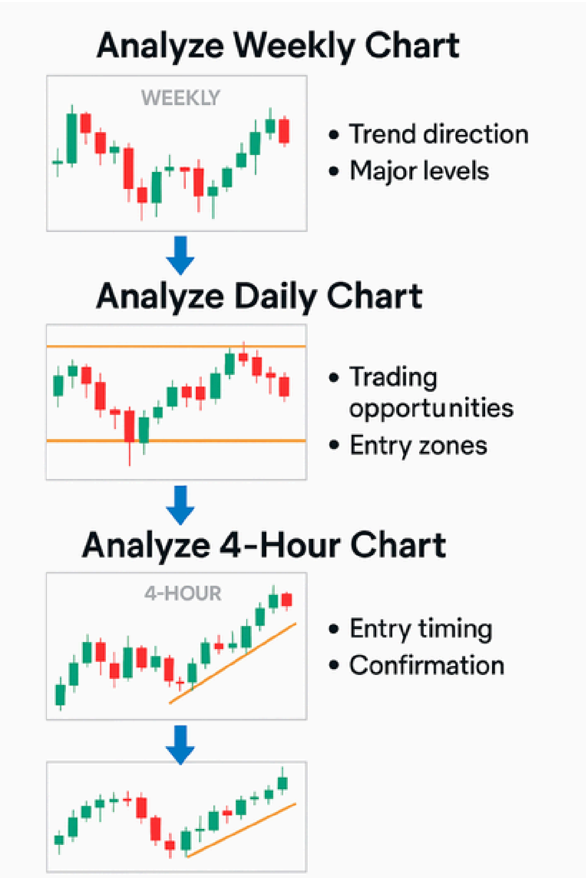
📊 ***Common Time Frames:***
Type Example Best For
Higher Time Frames 1D (daily), 1W (weekly), 1M (monthly) Long-term trend, big picture
Medium Time Frames 4H, 1H Swing trading, setup building
Lower Time Frames 15min, 5min, 1min Entries, intraday trading

💡 ***Simple Example:***
On a 1-hour chart, each candle = 1 hour of price movement.
On a daily chart, each candle = 1 day of price movement.
👉 *So, higher time frames show the trend,*
and lower time frames show the entry signals.

🔍 ***2. Top-Down Analysis***
Top-down analysis means you start from higher time frames and move down to lower time frames to make better trading decisions.

🪜 ***How to Do It Step-by-Step:***
Start with Higher Time Frame (1D or 1W)
→ Identify the main trend (uptrend, downtrend, or sideways).
Go to Medium Time Frame (4H or 1H)
→ Look for support, resistance, and structure inside that big trend.
Move to Lower Time Frame (15min or 5min)
→ Find exact entry and exit points using candlestick patterns or signals.

📈 ***Example:***
On the Daily chart, you see an uptrend.
On the 4H chart, price is pulling back to support.
On the 15min chart, a bullish pin bar appears — perfect time to buy.
✅ *This way, you trade with the trend and avoid false signals.*



💡 ***Simple Summary:***
Step Time Frame Purpose
Higher (1D–1W) Find main trend
Medium (4H–1H) Find key zones
Lower (15min–5min) Time your entry

4. Trading strategies and tactics

Trading Strategies and Tactics — Easy and Detailed Explanation
A trading strategy is your plan for when to buy or sell in the market.
A tactic is how you apply that plan — the techniques you use for entries, exits, and risk control.
Let's understand both clearly 👇

💼 ***1. What is a Trading Strategy?***
A trading strategy is a set of rules you follow for:
When to enter a trade
When to exit a trade
How much to risk
In which direction to trade (buy or sell)
A good strategy helps you trade with discipline, not emotion.

🧠 ***Main Types of Trading Strategies:***
🔹 ***1. Trend Trading***
You trade with the direction of the trend (uptrend = buy, downtrend = sell).
Use trend lines, moving averages, or market structure to spot trends.
Example: Buy when price makes a higher low and breaks the previous high.
🔹 ***2. Breakout Trading***
You trade when price breaks an important support, resistance, or range.
Breakouts show strong momentum.
Example: Buy when price breaks above resistance with high volume.
🔹 ***3. Pullback (Retracement) Trading***
Wait for the price to pull back (retrace) after a move, then enter in the trend direction.
Example: In an uptrend, wait for a small dip to buy at a better price.
🔹 ***4. Range-Bound (Sideways) Trading***
Trade between support and resistance when price is moving sideways.
Example: Buy near support, sell near resistance.
🔹 ***5. Scalping / Intraday Trading***
Focus on small, quick profits during the day.
Works on lower time frames like 1-min or 5-min charts.
🔹 ***6. Swing Trading***
Hold trades for a few days to weeks.
Uses 4H to Daily charts to catch medium-term trends.

⚙️ 2. *What are Trading Tactics?*

Tactics are the small steps and techniques you use inside your strategy — they make your plan stronger.

🪜 *Common Trading Tactics:*

🧭 *1. Entry Tactics*

Wait for confirmation candles (like pin bars, engulfing, or breakouts).
Enter near support or resistance for better risk/reward.

🎯 *2. Exit Tactics*

Set take profit (TP) targets before entering.
Exit when price reaches key levels or shows reversal signals.

🛑 *3. Risk Management*

Never risk more than 1–2% of your account on a single trade.
Always use a Stop Loss (SL) to limit losses.
Use a Risk:Reward ratio of at least 1:2 or better.

🧩 *4. Position Sizing*

Decide how big your trade should be based on account size and stop loss distance.

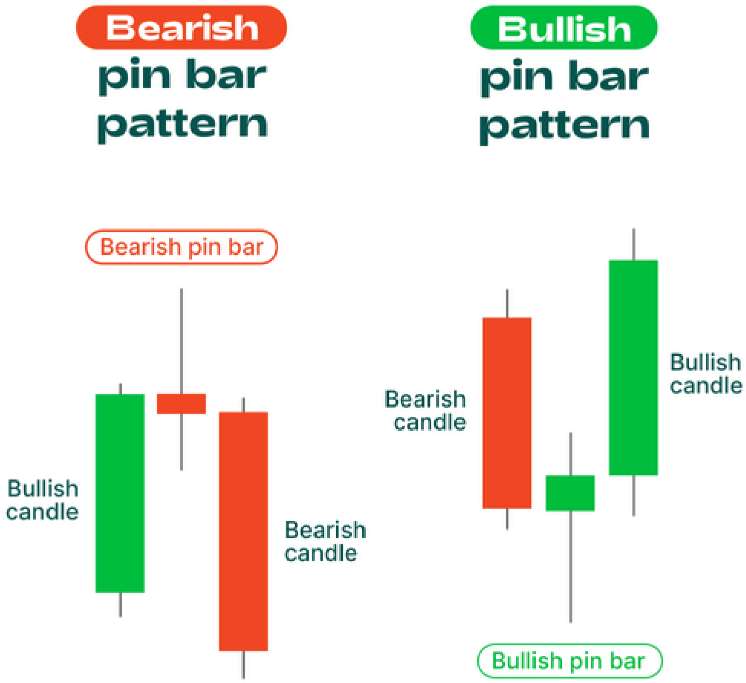
🕒 *5. Time Frame Alignment*

Check higher time frames for the trend and lower time frames for entries (top-down analysis).

5. The pin bar candlestick pattern strategy

📍 ***Pin Bar Candlestick Pattern Strategy — Easy to Understand***

The Pin Bar is one of the most powerful and simple price action trading patterns.
It helps you identify reversals in the market — when price is about to change direction.



🔍 ***How it looks:***

Small body (red or green)
One long wick (shadow) and a short or no opposite wick
The long wick shows rejection and possible reversal direction

1. What is a Pin Bar?

A Pin Bar (short for "Pinocchio Bar") is a candlestick with a small body and a long tail (wick).
It shows rejection of price — meaning the market tried to move one way, but failed and reversed.

📈 ***2. Types of Pin Bars***

🟢 ***Bullish Pin Bar (Hammer)***

Appears after a downtrend
Long lower wick, small body near the top
Shows buyers rejected lower prices → price may go up
📊 ***Meaning***: Sellers pushed price down, but buyers came in strong and closed it higher → bullish reversal.

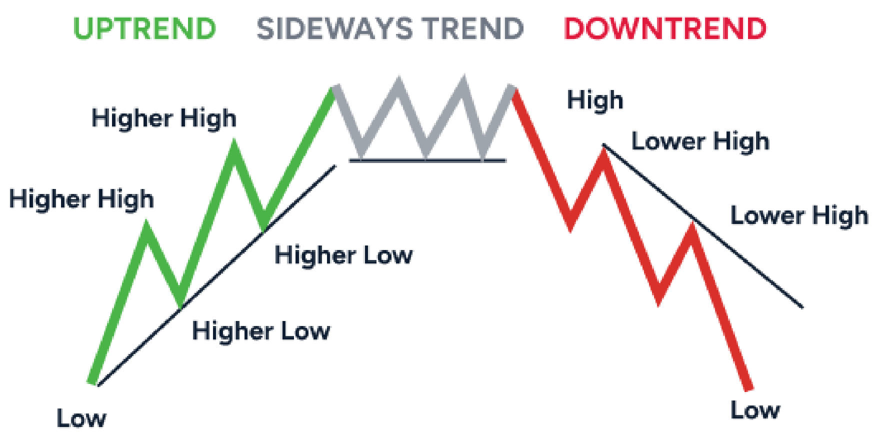
🔴 ***Bearish Pin Bar (Shooting Star)***

Appears after an uptrend
Long upper wick, small body near the bottom
Shows sellers rejected higher prices → price may go down
📊 ***Meaning:*** *Buyers tried to push price up, but sellers pushed it back down → bearish reversal.*

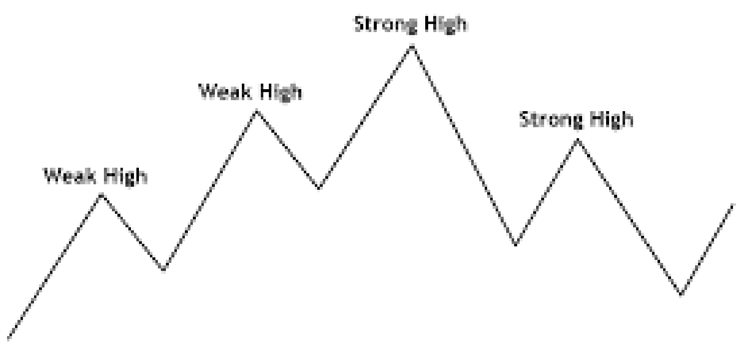
6. Strong and Weak High and Lows

📍 ***Strong and Weak Highs & Lows — Easy to Understand***
Understanding strong and weak highs/lows helps you know which side (buyers or sellers) is in control and where the trend might continue or reverse.

1. What are Highs and Lows?
A High is the top point of a swing where price stopped going up and started to fall.
A Low is the bottom point of a swing where price stopped falling and started to rise.
These highs and lows form the structure of the market — they show trends.



2. Strong and Weak Highs
💪 ***Strong High***
A Strong High is a swing high that causes the market to move strongly downward after forming. It means sellers are powerful at that level.
📊 ***Example:***
Price reaches 150 → then quickly falls to 130.
→ That 150 level is a Strong High (sellers defended it hard).



😴 ***Weak High***

A Weak High is a high that gets broken easily by the next bullish move.
It shows buyers are strong and sellers are weak.

📊 ***Example:***

Price makes a high at 150 → small drop → then breaks above 150 to 155.
→ That 150 high was weak.

😴 ***Weak Low***

A Weak Low is a low that gets broken easily by the next bearish move.
It shows sellers are strong and buyers are weak.

📊 ***Example:***

Price makes a low at 100 → small rise → then breaks below 100 to 95.
→ That 100 low was weak.

7. Trend changes

📈 *What is a Trend?*

A trend means the direction in which the market is moving:
Uptrend → Price keeps making higher highs (HH) and higher lows (HL).
Downtrend → Price keeps making lower highs (LH) and lower lows (LL).
Sideways → Price moves in a range, not clearly up or down.

🔄 *What is a Trend Change?*

A trend change happens when the market stops moving in one direction and starts moving in the opposite direction.

For example:

If the market was in an uptrend and starts making lower highs and lower lows,
👉 *the trend has changed to a downtrend.*
If the market was in a downtrend and starts making higher highs and higher lows,
👉 *the trend has changed to an uptrend.*

🧩 *How to Identify a Trend Change*

Break of Structure (BOS):

When the market breaks the last higher low (in an uptrend) or the last lower high (in a downtrend) — that's an early sign of trend change.
Change in Market Structure:

Example:

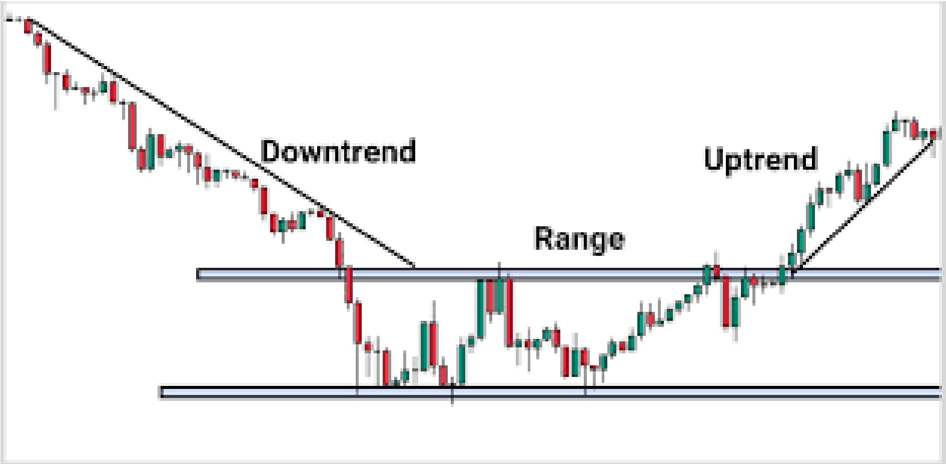
Uptrend → price breaks last HL and makes LL → start of downtrend.
Downtrend → price breaks last LH and makes HH → start of uptrend.
Retest Confirmation:
After the break, price often retests the broken level before continuing in the new direction.

8. Three Types of structure

📊 *Three Types of Market Structure*

In trading, the market structure tells us how price is moving — it helps us understand trend direction and plan entries or exits.

The 3 main types are:



Uptrend Structure (Bullish Market) 🟢

➡️ *Price keeps moving upward.*
➡️ *Market makes Higher Highs (HH) and Higher Lows (HL).*
Means: Buyers are in control, and price is increasing.

How to identify:
Each high is higher than the previous high.
Each low is higher than the previous low.

Downtrend Structure (Bearish Market) 🔴

➡️ *Price keeps moving downward.*
➡️ *Market makes Lower Highs (LH) and Lower Lows (LL).*
Means: Sellers are in control, and price is decreasing.

How to identify:
Each high is lower than the previous high.
Each low is lower than the previous low.

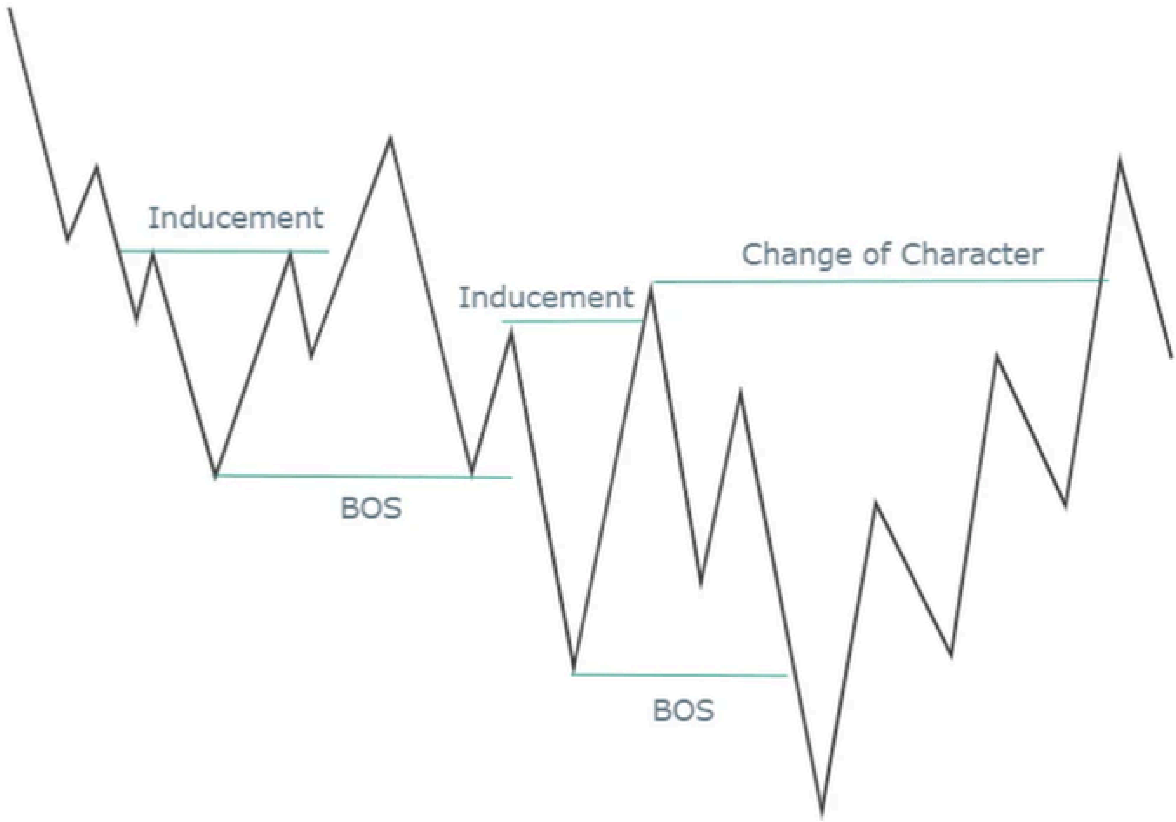
Sideways / Range Structure (Consolidation) ⚪

➡️ *Price moves side to side, not clearly up or down.*
➡️ *Market stays between support and resistance levels.*
Means: Neither buyers nor sellers are strong — the market is resting.

How to identify:
Highs and lows stay around the same levels.
Price moves in a box-like range.

8. Structure Maping

🧭 ***What is Structure Mapping?***
Structure Mapping means marking and understanding how the market is moving — it's about drawing and identifying the highs, lows, and breaks in price to see the market structure clearly.

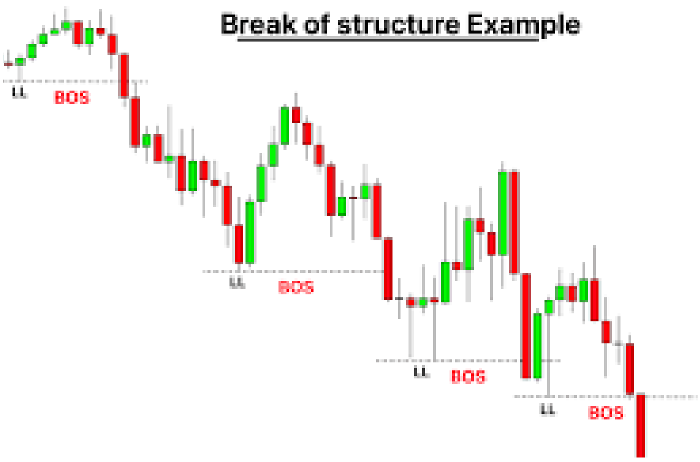


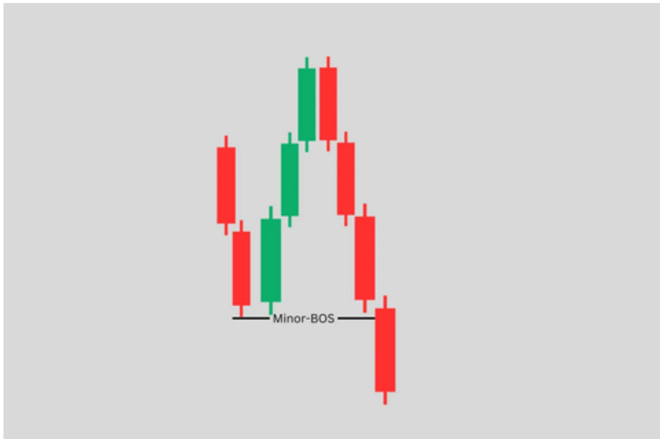
📊 ***Why Structure Mapping is Important?***
Because it helps you:
Know the trend direction (up, down, or sideways).
Find entry and exit points.
Understand when the trend may change.
Avoid trading randomly — trade with the market flow.

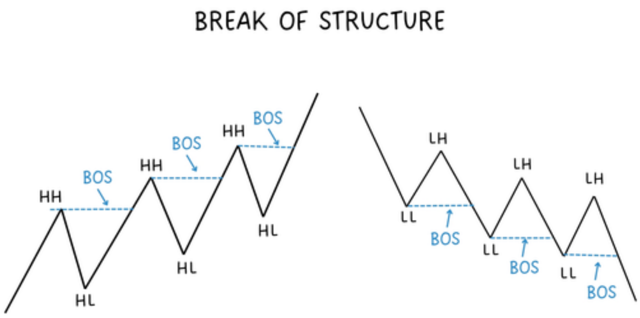
1. BOS (Break of Structure)

What is BOS (Break of Structure)?

BOS means the price breaks an important high or low in the market structure.
It shows that the market trend is continuing or changing.







📈 In an Uptrend:

Price makes Higher Highs (HH) and Higher Lows (HL).
When price breaks the previous Higher High (HH) → it's a BOS (bullish).

📉 In a Downtrend:

Price makes Lower Highs (LH) and Lower Lows (LL).
When price breaks the previous Lower Low (LL) → it's a BOS (bearish).

🔄 BOS for Trend Change:

Sometimes BOS can also show trend reversal:
If price breaks the last HL in an uptrend → trend may change to downtrend.
If price breaks the last LH in a downtrend → trend may change to uptrend.

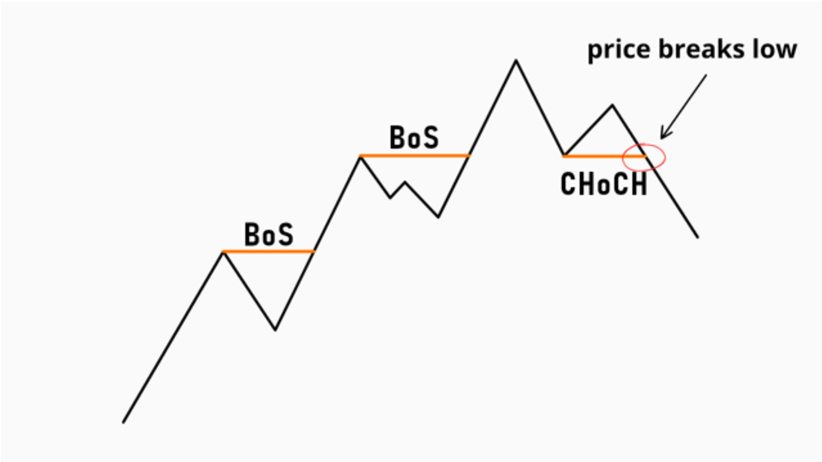
2. CHOCH (Change of Character)

🔹 **What is CHOCH?**

CHOCH means Change of Character —
it shows the first sign that the trend might be changing (from uptrend to downtrend or vice versa).

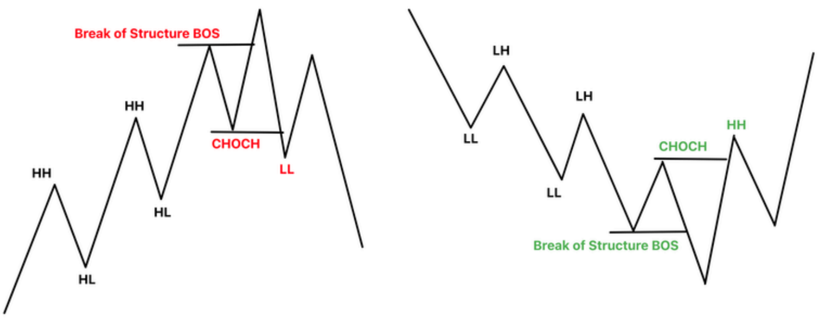
📈 **Example 1 – In an Uptrend**

Price keeps making Higher Highs (HH) and Higher Lows (HL).
Suddenly, price fails to make a new HH and instead breaks the last HL.
👉 This is a CHOCH — the market may start a downtrend.



📉 **Example 2 – In a Downtrend**

Price makes Lower Highs (LH) and Lower Lows (LL).
Suddenly, price fails to make a new LL and breaks the last LH.
👉 This is a CHOCH — the market may start an uptrend.



What is Choch in Trading? (Change of Character)

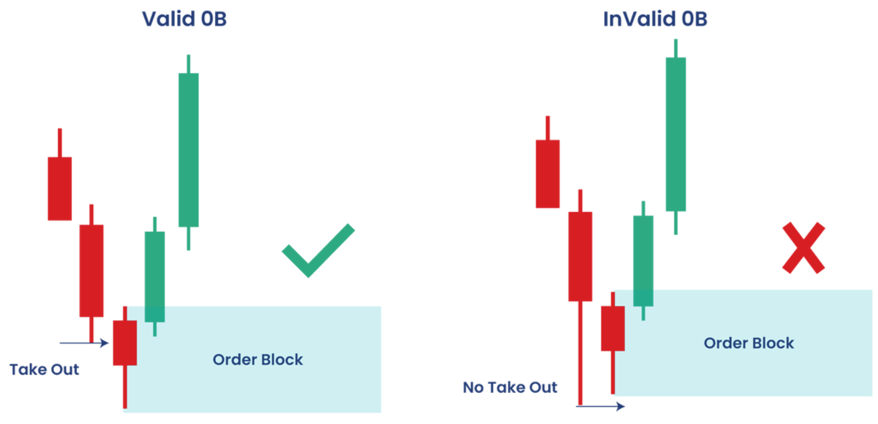
3. Order Block (OB)

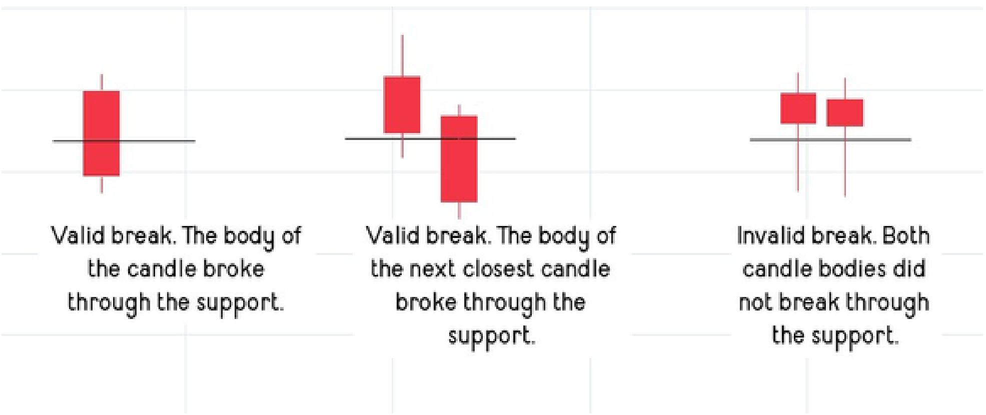
What is an Order Block (OB)?

An Order Block is the last big candle (mostly a bullish or bearish candle) before a strong move in the opposite direction.
It shows where big institutions or banks placed their orders — that's why price often comes back there before continuing.

Example:

If price was going up strongly, look left — the last bearish candle before that move = Bullish Order Block (Buy OB)
If price was going down strongly, the last bullish candle before that drop = Bearish Order Block (Sell OB)

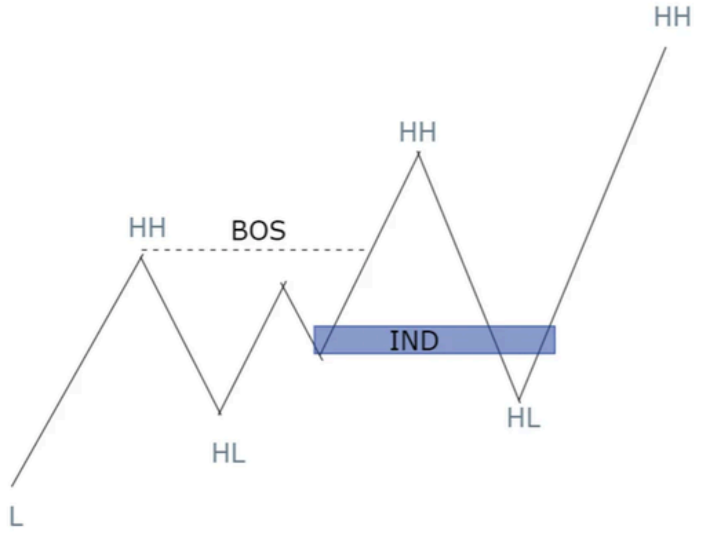




4. Inducement

What is Inducement?

Inducement means a trap that the market creates to lure traders into entering too early — just before the real move starts.
It's like the market saying:
"Come on, it's going up!" — but then it goes down to take liquidity first 😄



Simple Meaning:

Inducement = *Fake move before the real move.*
The market often makes a small high or low near an order block or liquidity area to trap retail traders and collect their stop-losses —
then it goes in the opposite direction with the real move.

Example 1 *— Bullish Inducement* 🟢
Price is going up.
There's a bullish order block (Buy zone) below.
Before touching that OB, price makes a small fake low — looks like a buy signal to some traders.
Then market drops lower to hit their stop-losses (collects liquidity).
After that, price moves up strongly from the OB.
👉 *That fake low = Inducement.*

Example 2 *— Bearish Inducement* 🔴
Price is going down.
There's a bearish order block (Sell zone) above.
Before touching that OB, price makes a small fake high — looks like a breakout.
Then price goes up, grabs stop-losses, and drops down from the OB.
👉 *That fake high = Inducement.*

CHAPTER - 3

90% winning rate Strategies

Use Money managment with Strategies

1. *Smart Money Concept (SMC) Trading Strategy*

What is SMC Trading?

SMC (Smart Money Concept) is a trading style that follows the big players (institutions, banks) —

it helps you trade with smart money, not against it

Main Idea:

Smart money moves the market — they create liquidity traps and then take trades in the opposite direction.

SMC traders look for these moves using market structure and liquidity.

Key Concepts in SMC:

Market Structure:

See the trend — uptrend, downtrend, or change (BOS, CHOCH).

Liquidity:

Find where stop-losses are — above highs and below lows.

Order Block (OB):

Last candle before strong move — entry zone for smart money.

Inducement:

Fake move before the real move (liquidity grab).

Entry Confirmation:

Wait for price to come to OB, grab liquidity, and show rejection → then enter.

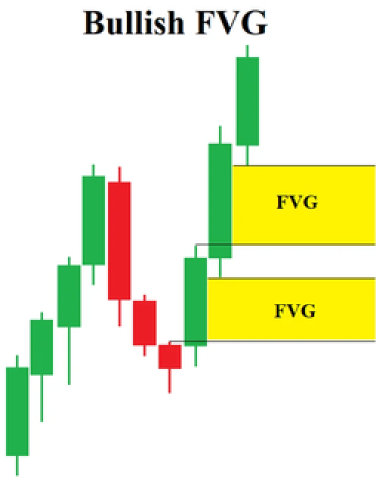
Simple SMC Trading Flow:

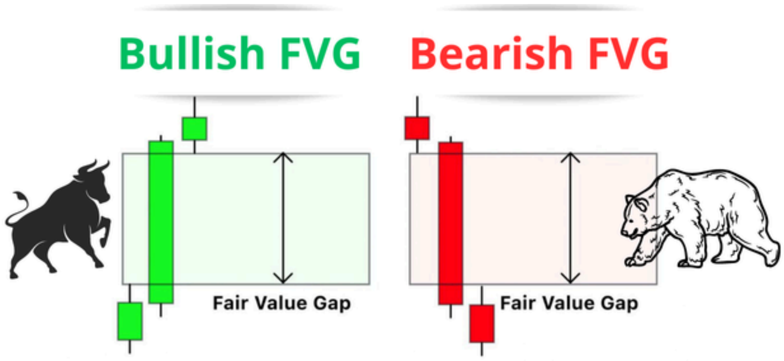
Identify trend (uptrend/downtrend).
Mark BOS / CHOCH (structure break).
Find the Order Block (OB).
Wait for Inducement or liquidity grab.
Enter trade from OB after confirmation candle.
Place SL below OB (for buy) or above OB (for sell).
Set TP at next structure or liquidity area.

1. Fair Value Gap (FVG)

What is FVG (Fair Value Gap)?

FVG means Fair Value Gap,
it's a price gap created when the market moves too fast —
leaving an empty space (no trading area) between candles.
This gap shows an imbalance between buyers and sellers.





Simple Example:

Imagine price suddenly jumps up very fast ⬆️
You'll see 3 candles like this:
1st candle (down candle)
2nd candle (big up candle)
3rd candle (up candle again)
Between the 1st and 3rd candle's wicks,
there is a space that doesn't overlap —
👉 That empty area is called the FVG (Fair Value Gap).

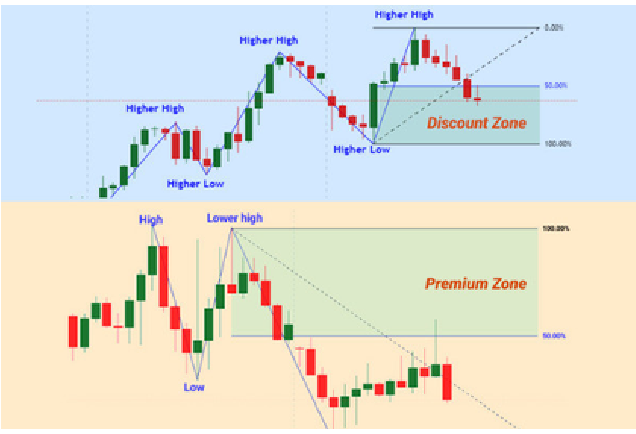
In short:

FVG = imbalance or empty space in price.
Price usually comes back to fill it before continuing.

2. Premium and Discount Zones

What are Premium and Discount Zones?

These zones help traders know where to buy and where to sell using Smart Money Concepts (SMC).



🔵 **Discount Zone (Buy Area)**

It's the lower half (below 50%) of the move.
This is where price is cheap or "at a discount."
Smart money buys here.

📘 **Example:**

If the market is in an uptrend, wait for price to come below 50% — that's a good buy zone.

👉 **Buy Low** = *Discount Zone*

🔴 **Premium Zone (Sell Area)**

It's the upper half (above 50%) of the move.
This is where price is expensive or "at a premium."
Smart money sells here.

📘 **Example:**

If the market is in a downtrend, wait for price to go above 50% — that's a good sell zone.

👉 **Sell High** = *Premium Zone*

2. 25 & 50 Moving Average Strategy

What is a Moving Average?

A Moving Average (MA) is a line on your chart that smooths price —
it helps you see the trend direction clearly.
👉 *MA-25 = average of last 25 candles*
👉 *MA-50 = average of last 50 candles*

The 25 & 50 MA Strategy (Binary Trading)

This strategy uses two moving averages —
MA 25 (fast) and MA 50 (slow) —
to find trend direction and entry points.

📈 Buy Signal (CALL Trade)

When:
The 25 MA crosses above the 50 MA, and
Price is above both lines
👉 *It means the trend is up (bullish).*
👉 *You can take a CALL trade (buy) when a new candle opens above both lines.*

Simple rule:
25 MA 🔼 crosses 50 MA → BUY signal ✅

📉 Sell Signal (PUT Trade)

When:
The 25 MA crosses below the 50 MA, and
Price is below both lines
👉 *It means the trend is down (bearish).*
👉 *You can take a PUT trade (sell) when a new candle opens below both lines.*

Simple rule:
25 MA 🔽 crosses 50 MA → SELL signal ✅

⏱️ Best Time to Trade

Use this on 1-minute or 5-minute charts for binary options.
Take trades in the direction of the trend only.
Avoid trading during sideways (flat) markets.

3. Support and Resistance Strategy

Concept: *Price moves between key levels.*

How it works:

When price touches support and shows bullish candle → Buy (CALL)
When price touches resistance and shows bearish candle → Sell (PUT)

Why:

Price often bounces from these zones.

✅ ***Use candle confirmation (e.g. pin bar or engulfing).***

[Candlestick Pattern Strategy](#)

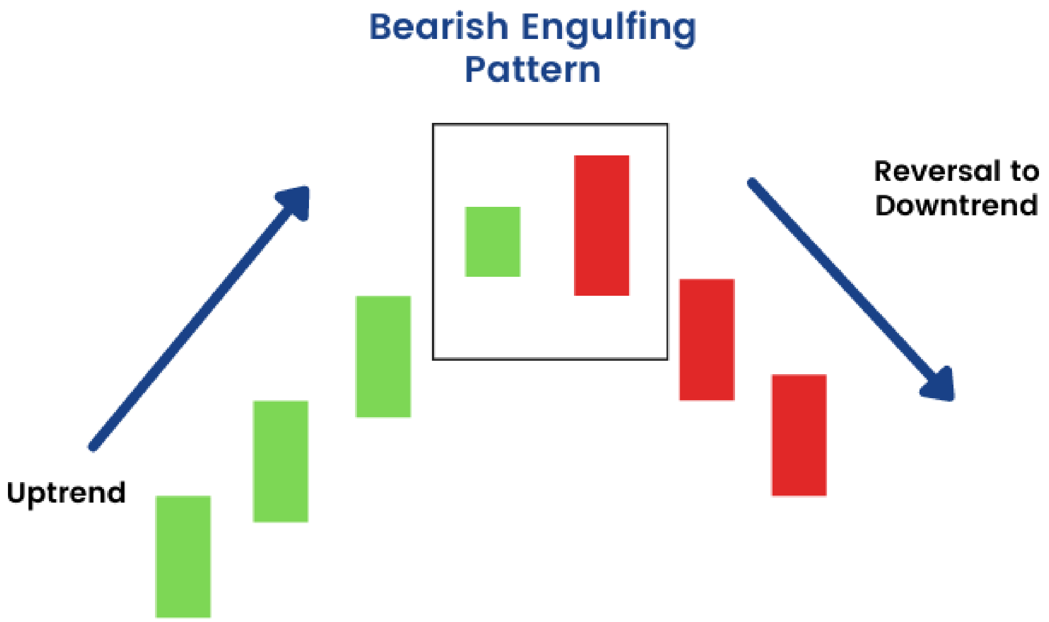
Concept: Use price action candles to predict short moves.

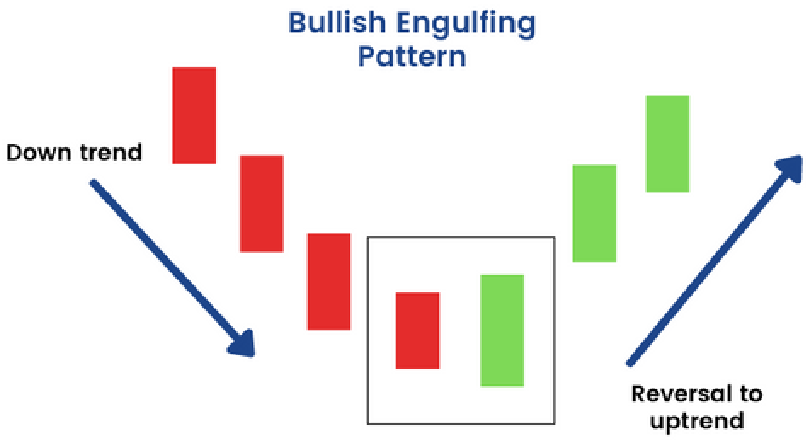
Examples:

Bullish Engulfing → CALL trade

Bearish Engulfing → PUT trade

Pin Bar / Hammer → Reversal Signal





4. Money Management

What is Money Management?

Money management means controlling how much money you risk on each trade so that you can protect your trading account and grow it safely. It helps traders avoid big losses and trade with discipline.

Why Money Management is Important

In binary trading, you can lose money very quickly if you trade without a plan.

Good money management:

Protects your capital (your main trading money).

Reduces emotional trading.

Helps you trade longer and smarter.

Increases your chance to stay profitable in the long term.

Golden Rules of Money Management

1. Risk Only a Small Percentage per Trade

Never risk more than 1–3% of your total account balance on a single trade.

👉 ***Example:***

If your account has $100, risk only $1–$3 per trade.

This way, even if you lose a few trades, your account will still be safe.

2. Use a Fixed Amount per Trade

Avoid changing trade size again and again.

👉 *Example:*

If you decided to trade $2 per trade, keep it the same until your account grows steadily.

3. Don't Chase Losses

After losing a few trades, many traders increase their next trade size to recover the loss — this is called "revenge trading."

❌ *Never do this. It usually causes bigger losses.*

4. Follow the 3% Rule

Maximum total loss in one day should not exceed 3% of your total balance.

👉 *If you lose 3% in a day, stop trading and come back the next day with a clear mind.*

5. Set Daily Profit and Loss Limits

Make a rule for yourself:

Stop trading after reaching your daily profit target (for example, 5%).

Stop trading after reaching your daily loss limit (for example, 3%).

This keeps your emotions under control.

⚠️ Disclaimer

Risk Warning:
Trading in Binary Options involves a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all investors. You can lose part or all of your invested capital. Therefore, you should never trade with money you cannot afford to lose.
Educational Purpose Only:
All the content, lessons, and strategies shared in this course are for educational purposes only. They are designed to help you understand the market and improve your trading knowledge.
We do not provide financial or investment advice.
No Guaranteed Profits:
Past performance does not guarantee future results. Every trader's outcome may differ based on skill, experience, psychology, and market conditions.
There is no 100% winning strategy in trading — success depends on discipline, practice, and risk management.