

# FOREX BLUEPRINTS GUIDE

## A COMPLETE BEGINNER'S GUIDE



# FX BLUEPRINTS

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## ABOUT

In this eBook we will talk about the forex market and everything you need to know before you start making money from the forex trading.

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## PART 1 (INTRODUCTION TO FOREX)

### What is Forex?

Forex, short for Foreign Exchange, is the global marketplace where various currencies are bought and sold. It is a decentralized market where participants like banks, financial institutions, corporations, governments, and individual traders exchange one currency for another.

The value of currencies around the world constantly fluctuates depending on various factors and will move upward or downward depending on the economic stability of the country that issues them.

In simple terms, if the economy of a country is performing well, this is likely to result in increase in value of that country's currency.

On the other hand, if the economy of a country is performing poorly, then it is likely to lead in decrease in value of that country's currency.

It is these fluctuations in value that present the opportunities to make money from the forex market. The aim of forex trading is to profit from these fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

The forex market operates 24 hours a day, and 5 days a week, and is influenced by economic factors, geopolitical events, and investor sentiment. Traders can access the market through financial institutions or online brokerages, using strategies and analysis tools to inform their trading decisions. However, forex trading carries risks, requiring traders to acquire knowledge and exercise caution.

### What is traded in the forex market?

Currencies are traded on the foreign exchange market. Participants in the market exchange one currency for another based on their investment or transactional needs. For example, a trader might buy US dollars and sell Euros if they believe the value of the dollar will rise relative to the Euro. The main currencies traded in the forex market include the US dollar (USD), Euro (EUR), Japanese yen (JPY), British pound (GBP), Swiss franc (CHF), Australian dollar (AUD), Canadian dollar (CAD), and New Zealand dollar (NZD).

Currencies are traded through a broker or dealer, and are traded in pairs; for example, the Euro and the US Dollar (EURUSD) or the British Pound and the Japanese Yen (GBPJPY)



## CURRENCY PAIR

Currency pairs represent two different currencies that are being traded against each other in the forex market. It consists of two currency codes, each referring to a specific country's currency. The first currency is called the base currency, while the second currency is known as the quote currency.

$$\frac{\text{EUR}}{\text{USD}} = 1.1800$$

**BASE CURRENCY                      QUOTE CURRENCY                      EXCHANGE RATE**

Let's take an example to further illustrate this concept. Consider the currency pair EUR/USD. Here, the Euro (EUR) is the base currency, and the U.S. dollar (USD) is the quote currency. **The exchange rate represents the value of one unit of the base currency in terms of the quote currency. i.e. 1 Euro = 1.1800 US dollars**

It's important to note that currency pairs are always listed in a specific order. The base currency is always listed first, followed by the quote currency. This order is standardized across the forex market to avoid confusion among traders.

Now, let's talk about currency pair quotes. When you see a currency pair listed in your trading platform, you will notice two numbers. For instance, if you see EUR/USD = 1.1009, the first number represents the bid price, which is the price at which you can sell the base currency. The second number represents the ask price, which is the price at which you can buy the base currency.

CURRENCY PAIR	BID PRICE	ASK PRICE
<b>EURUSD</b> Spread: 0	<b>1.1009<sup>0</sup></b>	<b>1.1009<sup>0</sup></b>
<b>GBPJPY</b> Spread: 36	<b>180.72<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>180.75<sup>9</sup></b>
<b>USDJPY</b> Spread: 49	<b>141.73<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>141.78<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>USDCAD</b> Spread: 11	<b>1.3382<sup>0</sup></b>	<b>1.3383<sup>1</sup></b>

The difference between the bid and ask price is known as the **spread**. This is the cost you are charged when entering a trade, and it goes to the broker. It's important to keep an eye on the spread as it can affect the overall profitability of your trades.

Currency pairs in forex trading are subject to constant price fluctuations. These fluctuations are driven by various factors such as economic indicators, political events, and market sentiment. The relative strength or weakness of the two currencies in a currency pair will determine whether the value of the pair will rise or fall.

Traders analyze charts, use technical indicators, and study fundamental factors to make informed decisions about buying or selling a specific currency pair. The goal is to predict the direction in which the exchange rate between the two currencies will move and profit from the resulting price changes.

To summarize, a currency pair is the representation of the exchange rate between two different currencies. It consists of a base currency and a quote currency. Traders analyze currency pair quotes, monitor price movements, and use various strategies to take advantage of market opportunities.

## **TERMS USED IN FOREX TRADING**

Now that you know what Forex is, let us discuss about some of the most important terms as used in forex trading

### **Long and Short Positions:**

Going long means buying a currency in the expectation that its value will increase. Going short means selling a currency with the expectation that its value will decrease. Traders can profit both from rising and falling markets.

### **Leverage**

Leverage is a fundamental aspect of forex trading that allows traders to control larger positions in the market with a smaller investment. While leverage can increase potential profits, it also amplifies risk. Understanding how leverage works and using it responsibly is essential for successful forex trading. Let's explore the concept of leverage in forex.

#### **1. Definition of Leverage:**

Leverage refers to borrowing funds from a broker to amplify the trading position beyond the trader's own capital. It allows traders to control a larger amount of money in the market with a smaller initial investment. Leverage is expressed as a ratio, such as 1:50 or 1:100, indicating the amount of leverage provided by the broker.

## 2. How Leverage Works:

Let's consider an example of leverage in forex trading. Suppose a trader has an account with a leverage ratio of 1:100 and deposits \$1,000. With this leverage, the trader can control a position worth \$100,000 in the market. The trader is essentially borrowing \$99,000 from the broker to open a larger position based on their own \$1,000 investment.

## 3. Impact on Profit and Loss:

Leverage has the potential to magnify both profits and losses in forex trading. When a trade moves in the trader's favor, the profits are multiplied according to the leverage ratio. However, if the trade goes against the trader's prediction, the losses are also multiplied. Higher leverage increases the risk of rapid gains or losses, so it's crucial to use leverage responsibly and manage risk effectively.

## 4. Margin Requirement:

Leverage is closely tied to margin requirements. **Margin is the minimum amount of funds required from the trader to open and maintain a leveraged position.** It acts as collateral for the borrowed funds. The margin requirement is usually expressed as a percentage, such as 1%, 2%, or 5%. The margin required depends on the leverage ratio and the size of the position.

## 5. Risk Management and Leverage:

Using leverage in forex trading requires careful risk management. Here are some key considerations:

- Understand the risks: High leverage increases exposure to market volatility and potential losses.
- Set stop-loss orders: Use stop-loss orders to limit potential losses on each trade.
- Use proper position sizing: Calculate position sizes based on risk tolerance and account balance to avoid excessive exposure.
- Consider lower leverage: It's not necessary to use the maximum available leverage. Select a leverage ratio that suits your trading strategy and risk tolerance.

**Note:** You are not responsible for paying back the leverage money if you lose a position in forex trading. When you enter into a leveraged position, you are essentially borrowing funds from the broker to control a larger position in the market. However, in the event of a loss, the broker will typically close your position automatically if your account balance reaches a certain level known as the **margin call level**.

## Margin Call

Margin call refers to a situation where a trader's account balance falls below the required margin level. It serves as a protective mechanism to prevent excessive losses and ensure the broker's interests and the trader's interests are aligned. Understanding margin calls and how they work is crucial for managing risk in forex trading. Let's explore the concept of margin calls in forex.

### 1. Definition of Margin Call:

A margin call occurs when a trader's account balance drops below the required margin level. The required margin is the amount of funds needed to maintain open positions in the market. When a margin call is triggered, it signifies that the trader's account no longer has sufficient funds to support existing leveraged positions.

### 2. Purpose of Margin Call:

The primary purpose of a margin call is to protect both the trader and the broker. Margin calls help prevent traders from incurring losses beyond their initial investment, ensuring that their account balance does not fall into negative territory. For brokers, margin calls protect their interests by minimizing the risk of clients defaulting on their leveraged positions.

### 3. How Margin Calls Work:

When a trader's account balance approaches the margin call level, usually expressed as a percentage, the broker will issue a margin call. The trader will then be required to either deposit additional funds into the account or close some positions to bring the account balance back above the margin requirement. Failure to meet the margin call may lead to the broker automatically closing out positions.

### 4. Recognizing a Margin Call:

Traders can monitor their account balance and **equity** levels to anticipate a potential margin call. **Equity represents the current value of the trading account**, taking into account unrealized profits and losses. If the equity drops below a certain percentage of the required margin, a margin call will likely be triggered.

### 5. Managing Margin Calls:

To effectively manage margin calls, traders can employ the following strategies:

- Regularly monitor account balances and equity levels.



- Set appropriate stop-loss orders to limit potential losses.
- Use proper position sizing and risk management techniques.
- Maintain sufficient account funds above the required margin level.
- Consider the potential impact of leverage on trading positions.

### Conclusion:

Margin calls are an integral part of forex trading that helps safeguard traders and brokers alike. They serve as a mechanism to prevent excessive losses and maintain the integrity of leveraged positions. Traders must monitor their account balances, utilize risk management strategies, and ensure they have sufficient funds to support their positions. By understanding margin calls and implementing effective risk management practices, traders can navigate the forex market with a greater level of confidence and control.

### PIP:

A pip, short for "percentage in point," is a unit of measurement used in forex trading to indicate changes in the exchange rate of currency pairs. It represents the smallest incremental movement in the price of a currency pair.

Pips are important because they help forex traders measure changes in the value of currency pairs and **calculate profits or losses**. Profit or loss is often expressed in terms of the number of pips gained or lost during a trade. Traders use pips to assess risk, determine position sizes, set stop-loss and take-profit levels, and analyze potential rewards in forex trading.

In most currency pairs, a pip refers to the fourth decimal place of the exchange rate. Let's take an example to better understand **pip calculation**. Suppose we have the currency pair EUR/USD, and the exchange rate moves from 1.1000 to 1.1005. The difference between these two rates is 5 pips. Similarly, if the exchange rate moves from 1.1000 to 1.0990, the difference is 10 pips.

However, there are exceptions to this rule. For currency pairs involving the Japanese Yen (JPY), a pip is typically the second decimal place. For instance, if the USD/JPY exchange rate moves from 109.50 to 109.51, it has increased by one pip.

### How to calculate profit/loss?

To calculate profits and losses in forex, you need to consider three main factors: the position size (lot size), the pip value, and the exchange rate movement. Here's a step-by-step guide:

1. **Determine the position size:** Start by determining the lot size you're trading. Lot sizes used can be (0.01 minimum to a maximum of 100) lots. **The position size represents the amount of the base currency you are trading.**
2. **Pip values vary depending on the size of the position.** It represents the monetary value of a one-pip movement in the exchange rate.
3. **Calculating the profit/loss:**

$$\text{Profit/Loss} = (\text{Lot size}) \times (\text{Number of Pips}) \times 10$$

**For example, let's say you're trading USDJPY with 1 lot size, and you gain 50 pips in the trade:**

$$\text{Profit} = 1 \times 50 \times 10 = \$500$$

This means you would have made a profit of \$500.

Likewise, if you had incurred a loss of 50 pips in the same scenario, the calculation would yield a negative result, indicating the loss.

**Let's take another example on a long trade position taken on EUR/USD using 0.5 lot size, and the value of the pair moved from 1.2500 to 1.2520. How much profit did we make from this position?**

Well, first we need to calculate the number of pips gained then we can determine the overall profit

$$\text{Pips gained} = 1.2520 - 1.2500 = 20$$

$$\text{Profit} = 0.5 \times 20 \times 10 = 100$$

Keep in mind that other factors like spreads, commissions, and fees charged by your broker also affect the overall profit or loss in forex trading.

### **Benefits of Trading Forex**

1. **High Liquidity:** Forex trading boasts high liquidity, meaning that there is a large volume of buyers and sellers in the market at any given time. This enables traders to enter and exit positions quickly, ensuring minimal slippage and increased flexibility in executing trades. It also means that traders can potentially find suitable counterparties for their trades, even during volatile market conditions.

- 2. Accessibility and Flexibility:** Forex markets are accessible 24 hours a day, 5 days a week, allowing traders to trade at their convenience. This flexibility is ideal for individuals who want to engage in trading part-time or as a supplementary source of income. Additionally, the forex market is highly accessible, with numerous online brokers offering user-friendly platforms for trading, making it easier for beginners to get started.
- 3. Diverse Range of Trading Opportunities:** Forex trading provides a vast range of trading opportunities due to the extensive number of currency pairs available for trading. Traders can choose from major currency pairs, such as EUR/USD and GBP/USD, as well as exotic and minor currency pairs. This variety allows traders to take advantage of global economic trends, geopolitical events, and market fluctuations, providing ample opportunities for profit potential.
- 4. Potential for High Leverage:** Forex trading offers the potential for high leverage, allowing traders to control larger positions with a smaller amount of capital. This can amplify potential profits, making forex trading attractive to those seeking higher returns. However, it is essential to exercise caution and employ effective risk management strategies when utilizing leverage, as it also increases the potential for losses.
- 5. Market Transparency:** Forex markets are highly transparent, providing traders with access to real-time pricing information and market news. This transparency allows traders to make informed decisions and react quickly to market events. Additionally, the forex market is less susceptible to manipulation due to its size and decentralized nature, promoting fair and efficient market conditions.
- 6.** Many online Forex brokers provide "demo" accounts to help traders practice their trading skills. These accounts come with valuable resources such as breaking Forex news and charting services, and they are absolutely free. They are particularly beneficial for traders who want to improve their skills without the risk of using real money. It allows them to familiarize themselves with the trading platform and learn how to make informed decisions before transitioning to a live trading account.

## DEMO TRADING

Demo trading, also known as paper trading or virtual trading, refers to the practice of trading forex using a simulated trading account. It involves executing trades, analyzing market trends, and managing positions, all without using real money. The purpose is to gain experience, test trading strategies, and improve trading skills in a risk-free environment.

Demo trading is an excellent learning tool for traders of all levels. It enables beginners to understand the mechanics of forex trading, such as order placement, chart analysis, and risk management, without the fear of losing real money. Experienced traders can utilize demo accounts to test new strategies, fine-tune existing ones, and explore different trading approaches in a controlled setting.

One of the main benefits of demo trading is the confidence it instills in traders. By gaining experience and achieving consistent results in a simulated environment, traders can develop confidence in their trading abilities. This confidence is crucial when transitioning to live trading, as it helps traders make informed decisions and manage emotions effectively.

While demo trading offers numerous advantages, the absence of real money can impact traders' psychological factors, such as emotions and risk perception. Thus, transitioning from demo trading to live trading requires adaptation and proper risk management practices.

## FOREX BROKERS

Forex brokers play a crucial role in facilitating currency trading, providing individuals and institutional traders access to the global forex market. They act as intermediaries, connecting traders with liquidity providers and offering trading platforms, tools, and services. In this chapter, we will explore the concept of forex brokers, their responsibilities, and key factors to consider when choosing one.

### How to Choose a Forex Broker?

Choosing the right forex broker is a crucial step for any trader. With numerous options available in the market, it's important to consider several factors to ensure the broker aligns with your trading needs. In this script, we will discuss the key considerations for selecting a forex broker.

- 1. Regulatory Compliance:** The first and most important factor to consider is the regulatory compliance of the forex broker. Ensure that the broker is registered and regulated by reputable authorities, such as the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), National Futures Association (NFA), or Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). Regulatory oversight provides protection for traders and ensures fair trading practices.
- 2. Trading Platform:** Evaluate the trading platform offered by the broker. It should be user-friendly, stable, and equipped with essential features for technical analysis, charting tools, and order execution. Additionally, check if the broker offers mobile trading apps compatible with your devices to enable trading on the go.

3. **Range of Instruments:** Consider the range of financial instruments offered by the broker. While forex trading is the primary focus, a diverse selection of assets such as stocks, commodities, indices, and cryptocurrencies can provide additional trading opportunities if you decide to diversify your portfolio in the future.
4. **Spreads and Trading Costs:** Compare the spreads and trading costs charged by different brokers. Lower spreads generally indicate better trading conditions, as they reduce the cost of executing trades. Be cautious of brokers offering exceptionally low spreads, as it may indicate hidden fees or poor execution quality.
5. **Leverage and Margin Requirements:** Check the leverage options offered by the broker. Higher leverage allows traders to control larger positions with a smaller amount of capital. However, it comes with increased risk, so consider your risk tolerance and choose a broker that provides flexible leverage options. Also, don't forget to review the margin requirements imposed by the broker.
6. **Customer Support:** Evaluate the quality and availability of customer support. Ideally, the broker should offer multilingual support through various channels such as live chat, email, and telephone. Prompt and professional customer support can be crucial when you encounter issues or have questions regarding your trading activities.
7. **Deposit and Withdrawal Methods:** Consider the deposit and withdrawal methods provided by the broker. Look for brokers that offer convenient and secure options, including bank transfers, credit/debit cards, and electronic payment systems. It is also important to check if there are any fees or limitations associated with deposits and withdrawals.
8. **Reputation and Reviews:** Research the broker's reputation and read reviews from other traders. Consider factors such as the broker's history, reliability, and the overall satisfaction of its clients. This information can provide valuable insights into the broker's credibility and the quality of its services.

Choosing the right forex broker is a critical decision that can significantly impact your trading experience and success. By considering the above factors, you can make an informed decision when selecting a forex broker that best suits your trading needs and goals. Remember to weigh your options carefully and consider demo trading with different brokers before making a final decision.

Forex Broker I use: <https://one.exness-track.com/a/1qx7k2ud4o>

## How to opening a Forex Trading Account?

Opening a forex trading account is the first step towards participating in the world of forex trading. In this chapter, we will guide you through the process of opening a forex trading account, from choosing a broker to completing the application.

### 1. Research and Choose a Broker:

Start by conducting thorough research on various forex brokers. Consider factors such as regulatory compliance, reputation, trading conditions, customer support, and available trading platforms. Compare the features and offerings of different brokers to find the one that best aligns with your trading needs.

In this example we shall be using EXNESS broker since it is the broker, we trade with here at FX BLUEPRINTS

EXNESS Broker: <https://one.exness-track.com/a/1qx7k2ud4o>

### 2. Visit the Broker's Website:

Once you have selected a broker, visit their official website. Look for a prominent option to open an account or a similar call-to-action button. Click on it to be redirected to the account registration page.

### 3. Select Account Type:

On the account registration page, you will typically find different account types offered by the broker. Choose the account type that suits your trading goals, risk tolerance, and initial investment. Common options include standard accounts, mini accounts, or accounts specifically designed for professional traders.

### 4. Complete the Application:

Fill out the application form provided by the broker accurately and completely. The form will typically require personal information such as your full name, address, contact details, and employment status. Provide any other necessary information as requested by the broker.

### 5. Verify Identity and Address:

To comply with regulatory requirements, brokers usually require identity verification and proof of address. Prepare scanned copies or photos of your identification documents, such as a national identity card, passport or driver's license. Additionally, prepare a utility bill or bank statement that clearly shows your name and address (**Your government provided national ID can still be used as proof of residence**)



**if you don't have any bank statement or utility bill paid in your names).** Follow the broker's instructions for submitting these documents.

**Note:** For someone below 18 years old, you can get permission from you parents and ask them to help you register for a trading account

#### **6. Review and Agree to Terms and Conditions:**

Read the broker's terms and conditions carefully. They typically cover important aspects such as trading rules, fees, and client protection policies. If you agree to the terms and conditions, confirm your acceptance by checking the appropriate box or clicking a button.

#### **7. Fund Your Account:**

After completing the application, you will be directed to the funding section. Choose the preferred payment method offered by the broker, which may include bank transfers, crypto currencies, credit/debit cards, or electronic payment systems. Follow the instructions provided to deposit funds into your trading account. Be mindful of any minimum deposit requirements specified by the broker.

#### **8. Download and Install Trading Platform:**

Once your account is funded, the broker will provide instructions to download and install their trading platform. The platform is necessary for accessing the forex market, executing trades, and managing your account. Follow the steps provided by the broker to install the platform on your computer or mobile device.

#### **9. Login and Start Trading:**

After successfully installing the trading platform, launch it and log in using the credentials provided by the broker. Take some time to familiarize yourself with the platform's features, including order placement, chart analysis tools, and account management functions. You are now ready to start trading in the forex market.

**Note:** Demo trading accounts doesn't require verifying identify or residence

## TYPES OF TRADING

The world of trading offers various approaches and strategies, each suited to different trading styles and objectives. Day trading, swing trading, position trading, scalping, and algorithmic trading are some of the commonly utilized approaches. It's important for traders to explore and test different strategies to find the one that aligns with their preferences, risk tolerance, and trading goals. Additionally, implementing risk management measures is crucial regardless of the chosen trading type.

### 1. Day Trading:

Day trading is a short-term trading strategy where traders open and close positions within the same trading day. Day traders aim to take advantage of intraday price fluctuations, often relying on technical analysis and short-term patterns. This type of trading requires active monitoring of the markets and quick decision-making.

### 2. Swing Trading:

Swing trading involves holding positions for a few days to several weeks. Swing traders look for price swings or trends in the market and attempt to capture larger price moves. They typically rely on technical indicators and chart patterns to make trading decisions. Swing trading allows for more flexibility than day trading, as it doesn't require constant monitoring of positions.

### 3. Position Trading:

Position trading is a long-term trading strategy where traders hold positions for extended periods, ranging from weeks to months or even years. This approach focuses on identifying major market trends and capturing the potential large price moves. Fundamental analysis, including economic factors and market news, plays a significant role in position trading. Traders often set wider stop-loss levels to endure short-term market fluctuations.

### 4. Scalping:

Scalping is a high-frequency trading strategy where traders aim to profit from small price changes. Scalpers execute numerous trades throughout the day, often holding positions for only a few seconds or minutes. This strategy relies heavily on technical analysis and fast order execution. Scalpers target small, frequent gains, aiming to accumulate profits over time.

### 5. Algorithmic Trading:

Algorithmic trading, or automated trading, utilizes pre-programmed instructions to execute trades automatically. Traders design algorithms based on various technical indicators, market patterns, or

statistical models. These algorithms can analyze vast amounts of data and react to market conditions quickly, often faster than human traders. Algorithmic trading is commonly used by institutional investors and hedge funds.

#### **6. Position Sizing and Risk Management:**

While not a specific type of trading, position sizing and risk management are essential aspects of any trading strategy. Traders must determine the appropriate position size, considering factors such as risk tolerance, account size, and market conditions. Implementing proper risk management techniques, such as setting stop-loss orders and using appropriate risk-reward ratios, helps protect capital and manage potential losses.

## TYPES OF ORDERS

In forex trading, different types of orders allow traders to execute their trades with specific instructions. Each type of order serves a different purpose and provides traders with flexibility and control over their trading activities. In this chapter, we will discuss some of the most commonly used types of orders in forex trading.

### 1. Market Order:

A market order is the most basic type of order in forex trading. With a market order, a trader instructs their broker to execute the trade immediately at the current market price.

The screenshot shows a trading interface for the GBPJPY pair. At the top, there is a back arrow and the text 'GBPJPY' with a dropdown arrow, followed by 'Great Britain Pound vs Japanese Yen'. Below this is a 'Market Execution' section with a dropdown arrow. The interface includes a numeric keypad with values -5, -1, 1.00, +1, and +5. There are input fields for 'Stop Loss' and 'Take Profit', both currently set to 'not set'. The 'Fill Policy' is set to 'Fill or Kill'. At the bottom, there are two large buttons: 'Sell by Market' (red) and 'Buy by Market' (blue). A warning message at the very bottom states: 'Attention! The trade will be executed at market conditions, difference with requested price may be significant!'.

	-5	-1	1.00	+1	+5
Stop Loss			-	not set	+
Take Profit			-	not set	+
Fill Policy	Fill or Kill				

**181.10<sup>5</sup>** **181.11<sup>1</sup>**

**Sell by Market** **Buy by Market**

Attention! The trade will be executed at market conditions, difference with requested price may be significant!

## 2. Limit Order:

A limit order allows traders to set a specific price at which they want to buy or sell a currency pair. For a buy limit order, the specified price is lower than the current market price, while for a sell limit order, the specified price is higher. The order will be executed if the market reaches the specified price.



### 3. Stop Order

A stop order is an order to buy or sell a currency pair once the market reaches a specific price. For a buy stop, the specific price is higher than the current market price, while for a sell stop, the specific price is lower than the current price. When the specified price is reached, your stop order becomes a market order.





#### 4. Stop Loss Order:

Stop loss orders, also known as stop-loss, are used to limit potential losses or protect profits by automatically triggering an order when the market moves against the trader's position. A buy stop loss order is placed below the current market price, while a sell stop loss order is placed below it. When the stop price is reached, the order is executed as a market order.



#### Conclusion:

Practicing and gaining experience with these order types can enhance trader efficiency and decision-making in the forex market.

## ESSENTIAL APPS FOR FOREX TRADING

Mobile apps have simplified the way traders engage in forex trading, offering convenience, accessibility, and powerful trading features. The discussed apps, including **MetaTrader 4**, **MetaTrader 5**, and **cTrader**, provide various functionalities to assist traders in analyzing market trends, executing trades, and staying informed. Traders should choose the app that best fits their trading style, preferences, and needs, ensuring a seamless trading experience while on the move.

### 1. MetaTrader 4 (MT4):



MetaTrader 4 is one of the most widely used and highly regarded trading platforms in the forex industry. The MT4 app allows traders to access their trading accounts, monitor real-time market prices, analyze charts, place trades, and manage positions on their mobile devices. It offers a comprehensive suite of technical indicators and drawing tools, enabling traders to conduct thorough technical analysis.

### 2. MetaTrader 5 (MT5):



MetaTrader 5 is the successor to MT4, offering enhanced features and additional asset classes. The MT5 app provides traders with a powerful trading platform, allowing them to trade forex, stocks, commodities, and cryptocurrencies. Similar to MT4, it offers advanced charting capabilities, built-in technical indicators, customizable trading algorithms, and news updates to aid decision-making on-the-go.

### 3. cTrader:



cTrader is another popular trading platform used by forex traders. The cTrader app provides seamless access to the forex market, offering real-time quotes, advanced charting tools, and a user-friendly interface. Traders can execute orders quickly, use a range of order types, and benefit from advanced risk management options. cTrader also supports algorithmic trading and provides a community-driven platform for traders to share ideas.

## **How to Use MT4/MT5 to Trade Forex Using a Mobile Phone?**

In this chapter, we will guide you through the process of using MT4/MT5 on your mobile phone to trade forex successfully.

### **1. Download and Install the MT4/MT5 App:**

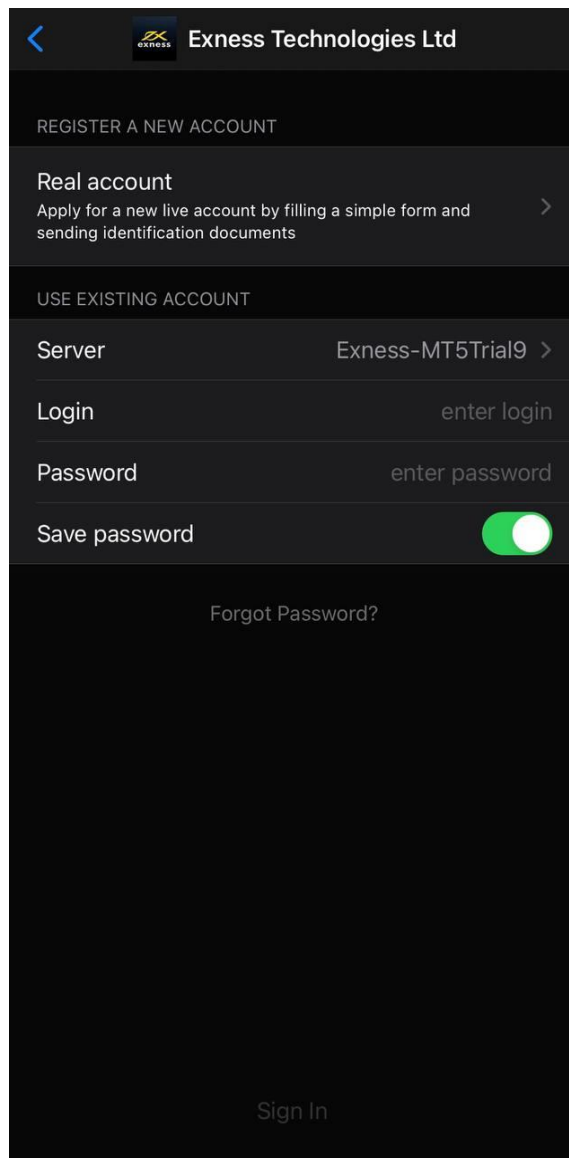
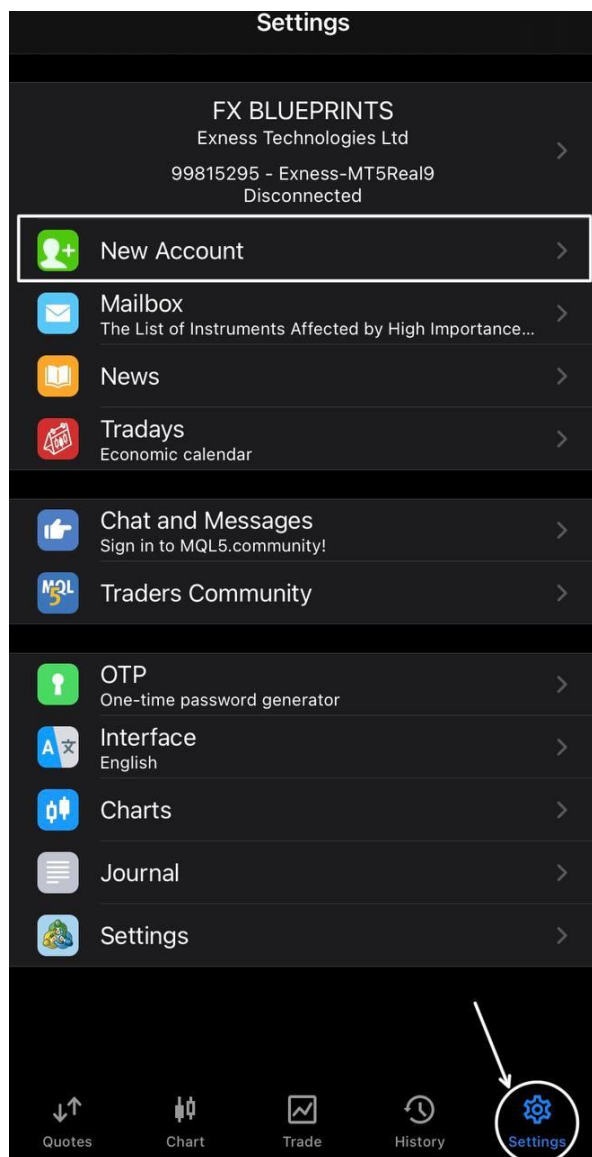
Start by downloading the MT4/MT5 app from your smartphone's app store. Search for "MetaTrader 4" or "MetaTrader 5" and select the official MetaQuotes software app. Install the app on your device.

### **2. Launch the MT4/MT5 App:**

Once the installation is complete, locate the app icon on your phone's home screen and tap on it to launch the MT4/MT5 app.

## FX BLUEPRINTS

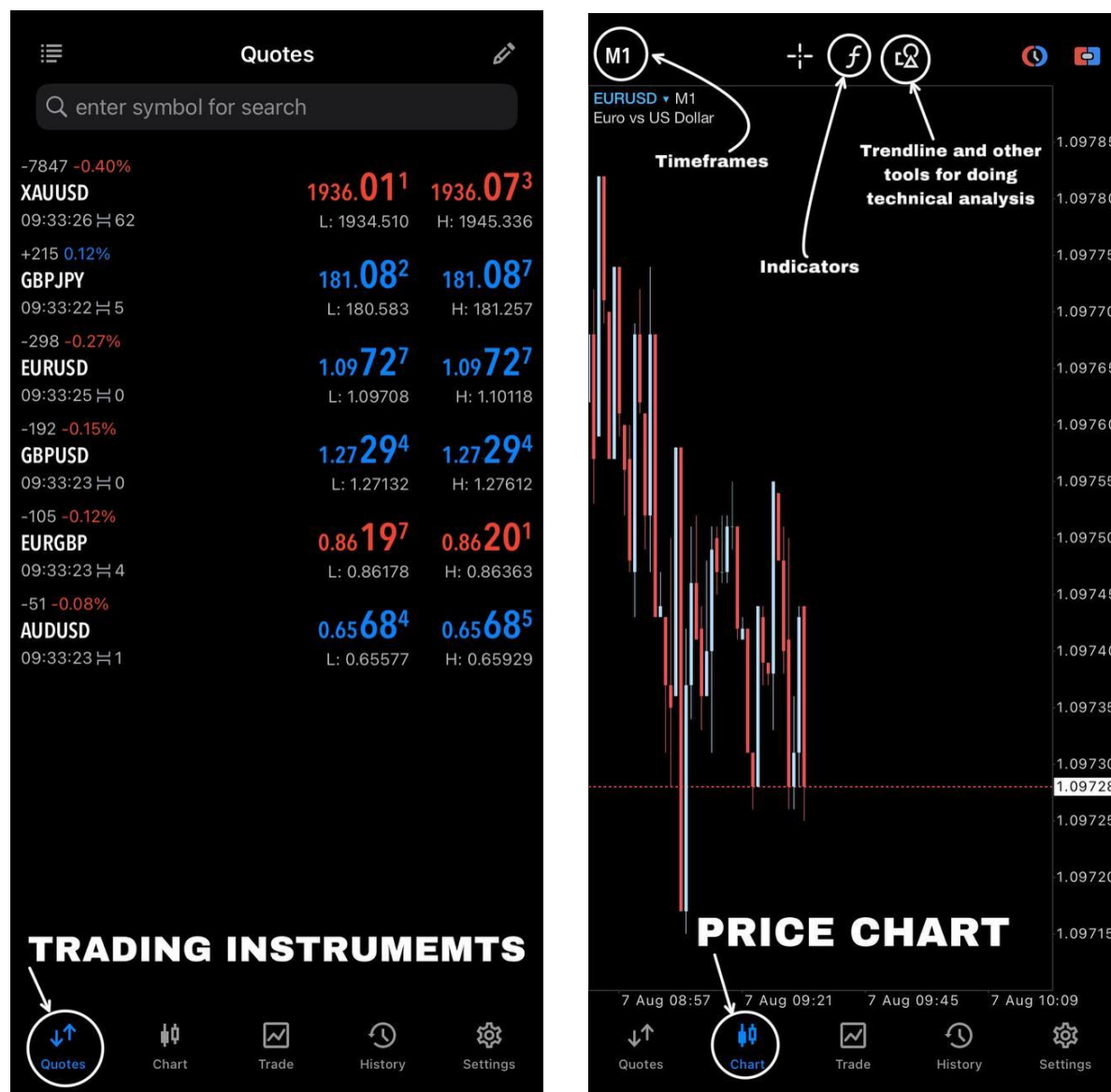
## 3. Login to Your Trading Account:



Upon launching the app, go to **settings**, click on **New account** and you will be prompted to log in to your trading account. Enter your account credentials provided by your broker. This includes your account number, password, and the server name. If you don't have an account, you can create one directly from the app. (It is better and safer to create an account on the broker's website)

#### 4. Familiarize Yourself with the App Interface:

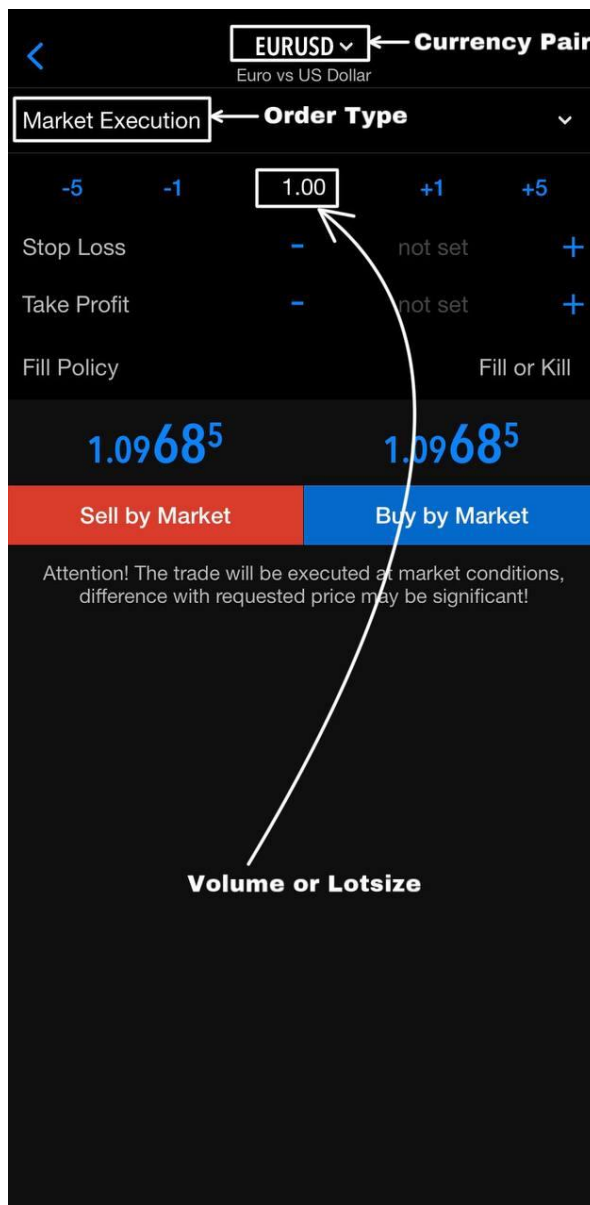
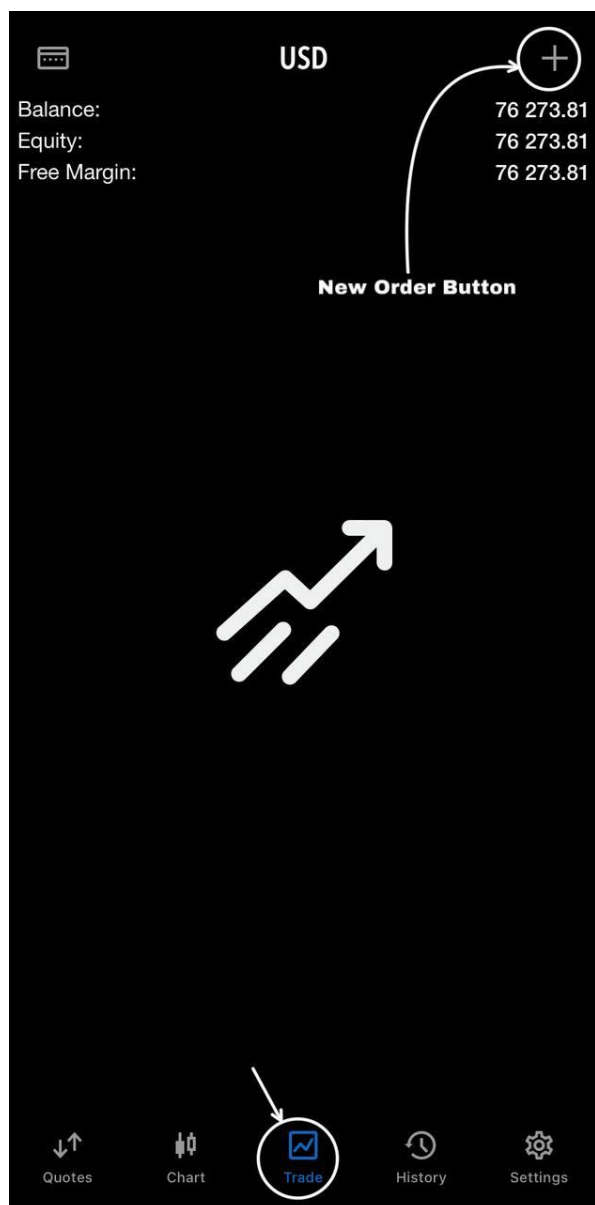
Once logged in, take some time to explore the app's interface. The main components usually include the price chart, trading instruments, indicators, and order management features. Familiarize yourself with the layout and available options to navigate through the app easily.



#### 5. Customizing the Chart:

To start trading, you may want to customize the price chart. Tap on the chart to access the customization options, such as changing the timeframe (e.g., 1 minute, 1 hour, etc.), applying indicators, or drawing trendlines to assist your analysis. Experiment with different chart settings to suit your trading strategy.

## 6. Placing a Trade:

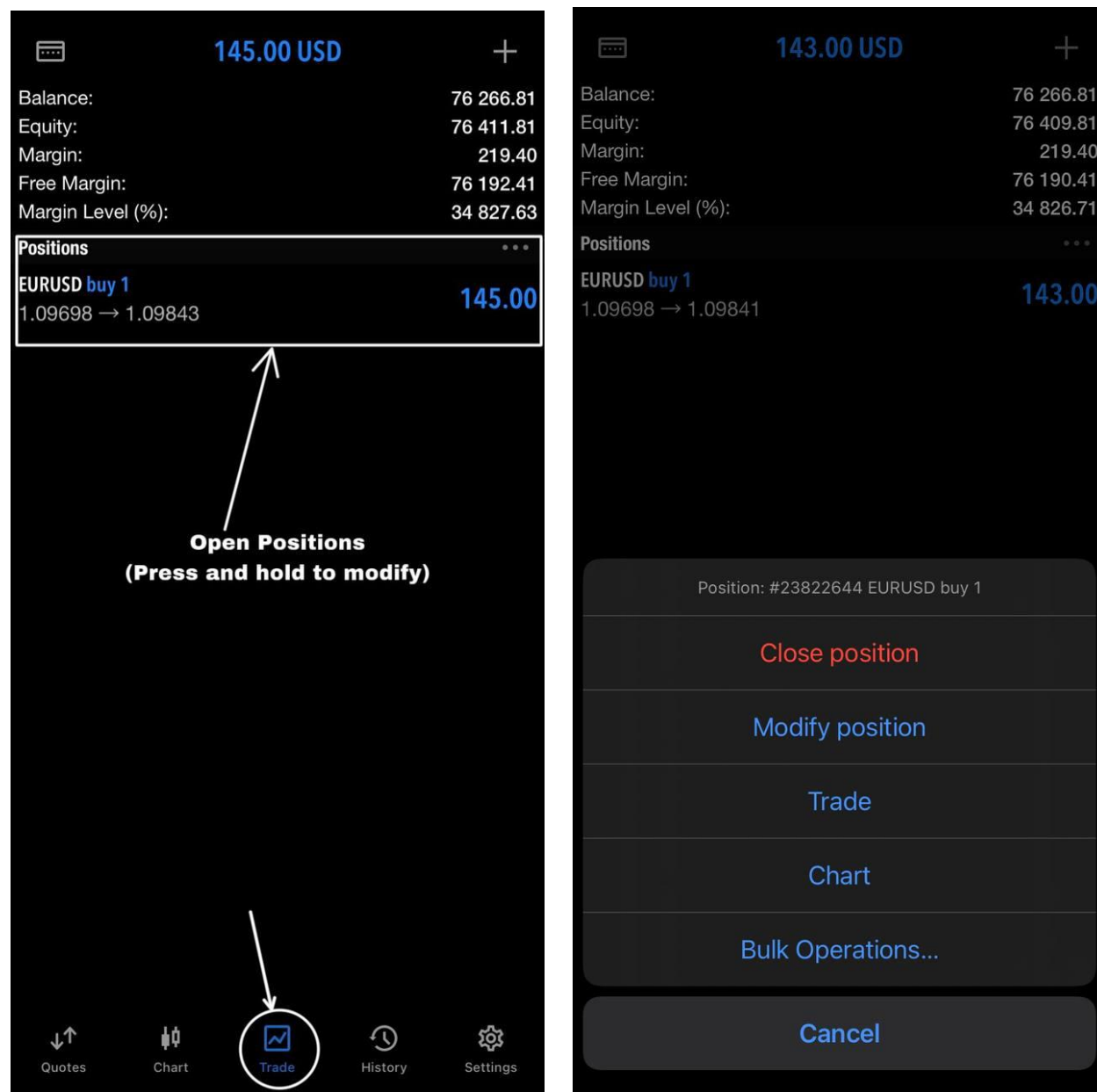


- To execute a trade, locate the **"New Order"** button. It is usually located at the top right of the screen.
- Tap on it to open the order ticket. Select the currency pair you wish to trade,
- choose the order type (market order, limit order, stop order, etc.).
- set the desired trade volume or lot size, stop loss & take profit level and Finally, tap on "Buy" or "Sell" to execute the trade.



## 7. Monitoring Your Trades:

Once a trade is executed, you can monitor its progress in the "Trade" tab.



It will display your open positions, including details such as entry price, stop-loss, take-profit levels, and current profit/loss. You can modify or close your trades by tapping and holding on the position, then selecting the appropriate options.

### **8. Utilizing Technical Indicators and Tools:**

MT4/MT5 mobile apps offer a wide range of technical indicators and charting tools. Tap on the indicator icon to explore the available options and apply them to your chart for technical analysis. Experiment with indicators and tools to enhance your trading decisions.

### **9. Managing Your Account and Settings:**

MT4/MT5 mobile apps provide access to account management features. You can view your account balance, transaction history, and order status. Additionally, you can access settings to customize the app according to your preferences, including notifications, display settings, and security options.

### **10. Staying Updated and Informed:**

Stay informed about the latest market news, updates, and economic events by accessing the "**News**" or "**Economic Calendar**" sections within the app. This information can help you make informed trading decisions based on fundamental analysis.

### **Conclusion:**

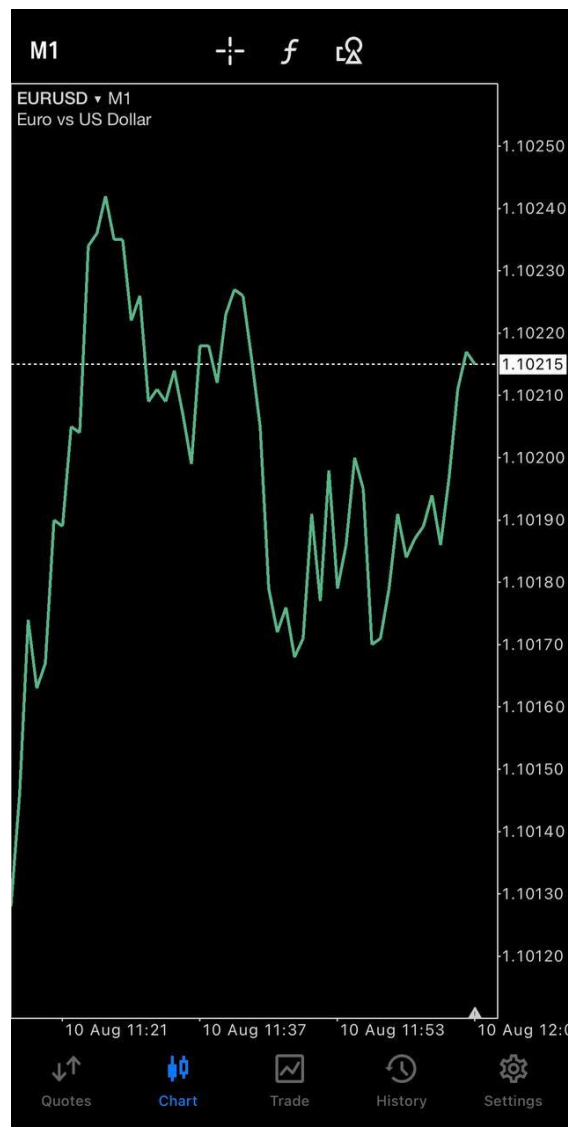
Trading forex using MT4/MT5 on your mobile phone provides flexibility and convenience. you can effectively trade forex on-the-go. Stay updated with market news and continuously practice and learn to enhance your trading skills and achieve success in the forex market.

## TYPES OF CHARTS

Charts play a vital role in analyzing and understanding price movements in forex trading. They provide visual representations of historical and real-time market data, helping traders identify patterns, trends, and potential trading opportunities. In this chapter, we will discuss some of the most commonly used types of charts in forex trading.

### 1. Line Chart:

The line chart is the simplest type of chart used in forex trading. It displays the closing prices of a currency pair over a specified period, connecting them with a line. Line charts provide a basic overview of price trends but lack specific details about price highs and lows. They are useful for identifying long-term trends or support and resistance levels.



## 2. Bar Chart:

Bar charts, also known as OHLC (Open, High, Low, Close) charts, provide more detailed information about price movements. Each vertical bar represents a specific period (e.g., 1 hour, 1 day)



### 3. Candlestick Chart:

Candlestick charts are similar to bar charts but offer a more visually appealing representation of price action. Each candlestick includes the same OHLC data as the bar chart.



These are the most used chart types in forex trading. However, there are other types of charts and these include: -

- Heikin-Ashi charts
- Renko charts
- Point and Figure charts
- range bars

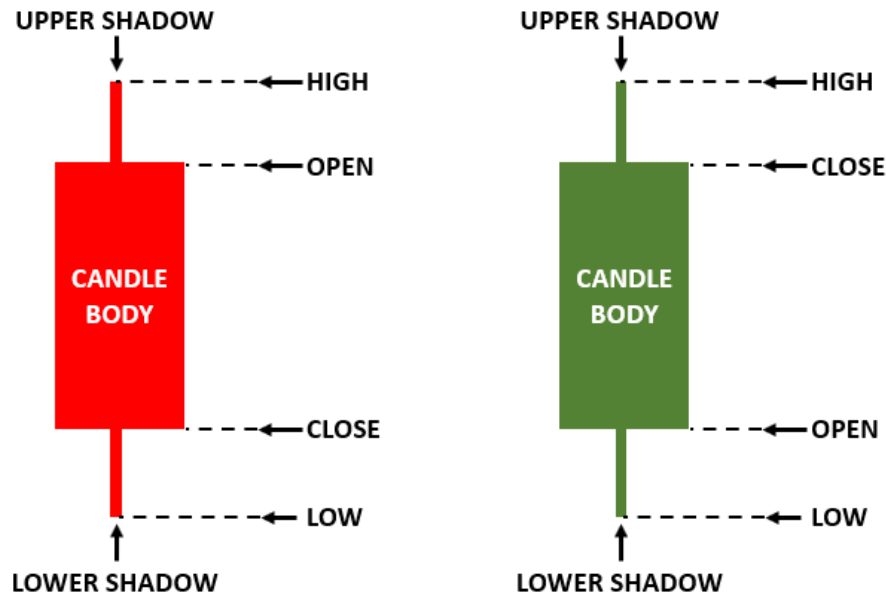
### Conclusion:

Each chart type offers unique visual representations of price movements and market trends. Traders should choose the chart types that best suit their trading style and preferences. Continuous practice and analysis of charts can enhance traders' ability to identify patterns, make accurate predictions, and achieve success in forex trading. I personally use only the candlestick chart and it is what we shall be using in the rest of our examples.

## CANDLESTICKS

### What is a Candlestick in Forex Trading?

A candlestick is a graphical representation of a specific period's price movement, typically depicted on a candlestick chart. Each candlestick represents a defined time interval, such as one minute, five minutes, one hour, one day, or any other desired timeframe. It consists of four main elements: the open, high, low, and close prices.



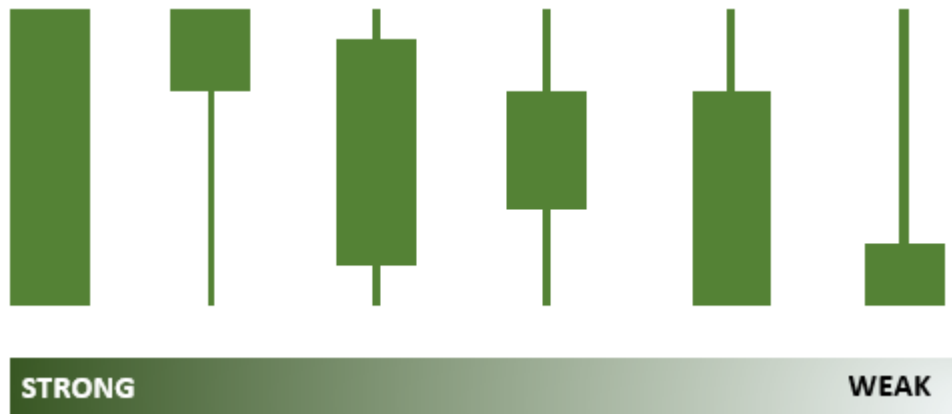
The body of a candlestick represents the price range between the opening and closing prices. If the closing price is higher than the opening price, the body is typically filled or colored differently, indicating a bullish (upward) movement.

Conversely, if the closing price is lower than the opening price, the body is usually hollow or colored differently, indicating a bearish (downward) movement.

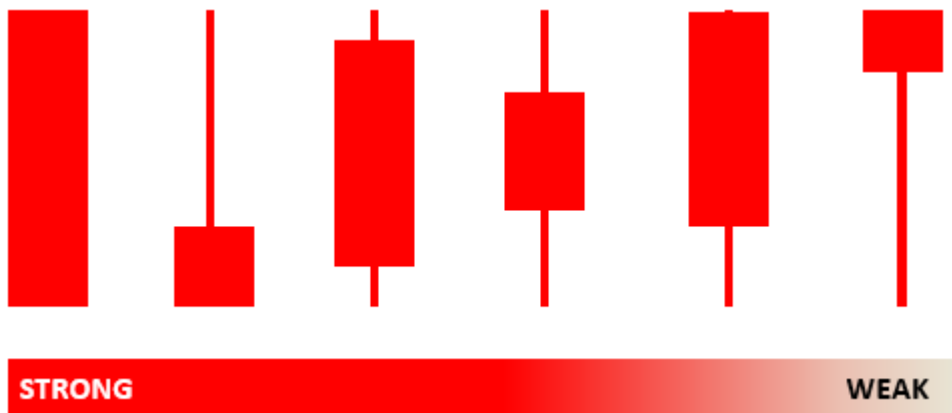
The upper and lower lines extending from the body are referred to as the wick or shadow. The upper wick represents the highest price reached during the defined time interval, while the lower wick represents the lowest price reached.



These wicks provide additional information about the price action and volatility within the chosen timeframe. i.e. a long bullish candlestick with little to no upper wick suggests strong buying pressure,



while a long bearish candlestick with little to no lower wick indicates strong selling pressure.



Traders analyze candlestick patterns to assess market sentiment and forecast future price movements.

However, it is important to note that candlestick patterns should not be used in isolation. Traders must consider other factors, such as market conditions, fundamental analysis, and risk management techniques to make well-informed trading decisions.

## TIMEFRAMES

A timeframe refers to the duration or interval over which price data is displayed on a chart. It represents the time it takes for one complete price bar or candlestick to form. Traders can choose from a range of timeframes, such as 1 minute, 5 minutes, 1 hour, 4 hours, 1 day, and so on.

There are several common timeframe options that traders can choose from based on their trading style and strategy. These include:

- **Short-Term Timeframes:** Timeframes ranging from 1 minute up to 1 hour are considered short-term. They provide detailed information about price movements, making them suitable for scalpers or day traders looking to capitalize on short-term price fluctuations.
- **Medium-Term Timeframes:** Timeframes ranging from 4 hours up to 1 day fall into the medium-term category. They provide a balance between detail and a broader market view, making them suitable for swing traders who aim to capture medium-term trends.
- **Long-Term Timeframes:** Timeframes ranging from 1 week up to 1 month or even longer are classified as long-term. These timeframes offer a broader perspective of the market and are commonly used by position traders who hold trades for extended periods, often based on fundamental analysis.

### Choosing the Right Timeframe:

Selecting the appropriate timeframe depends on various factors, including trading style, personality, available time for analysis, and the market being traded. It is essential to align the timeframe with your trading strategy to achieve desired outcomes. For instance, scalpers may prefer shorter timeframes for quick trades, while investors may focus on longer timeframes for a broader market outlook.

Traders can utilize multiple timeframes to gain a comprehensive view of the market. For instance, **using a higher timeframe to identify the overall trend and a lower timeframe for precise entry and exit points.**

Timeframes also play a role in risk management. Shorter timeframes often have smaller price movements and tighter stop-loss levels, allowing for tighter risk control. On the other hand, longer timeframes may require wider stop-loss levels to account for larger price swings and volatility. Traders must adjust their risk management strategies based on the selected timeframe.

## TYPES OF ANALYSIS

Forex trading involves analyzing various factors that influence currency exchange rates to make informed trading decisions. Traders employ different types of analysis to assess market conditions, identify potential opportunities, and manage risk. In this chapter, we will explore the three primary types of analysis used in forex trading: fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and sentiment analysis.

### 1. Fundamental Analysis:

Fundamental analysis involves evaluating economic, social, and political factors that can impact currency exchange rates. Traders using fundamental analysis study macroeconomic indicators, such as GDP growth rates, interest rates, inflation, employment data, and geopolitical events to gauge the overall health and potential future direction of a country's economy. By understanding the fundamental factors driving the market, traders can make long-term trading decisions and identify potential trends.

### 2. Technical Analysis:

Technical analysis focuses on studying historical price and volume data to identify patterns and trends in currency prices. Traders using technical analysis employ various tools and techniques, including chart patterns, indicators, and oscillators, to visualize market trends, support and resistance levels, and potential entry and exit points. This analysis is based on the belief that historical price patterns repeat themselves, providing insights into future price movements and possible trading opportunities.

### 3. Sentiment Analysis:

Sentiment analysis, also known as market sentiment analysis or crowd psychology, involves assessing the overall mood and sentiment of market participants towards a specific currency pair or the forex market as a whole. Traders using sentiment analysis monitor various sources, such as news, social media, and economic reports, to gauge market sentiment. Positive sentiment can indicate bullish market conditions, while negative sentiment may suggest bearish conditions. Sentiment analysis helps traders understand how market participants perceive and react to economic news and events.

By combining these analysis methods, traders can develop more comprehensive trading strategies and enhance their chances of success in the forex market. In the next chapters of this book, we will look at some of the most popular trading strategies, and I will also share with you the strategy I use to make money day trading

That marks part one of our beginner's journey to forex trading. In the next part (2), we are going to go through how to do technical analysis using smart money concepts.

However, if you already know the basics of smart money trading, click the link below to download our "FX BLUEPRINTS trading strategy eBook"

Download the eBook through the link below: <https://fxblueprints.gumroad.com/l/theforexblueprint>

Here's a glimpse of what's inside "The Forex Blueprints" eBook:

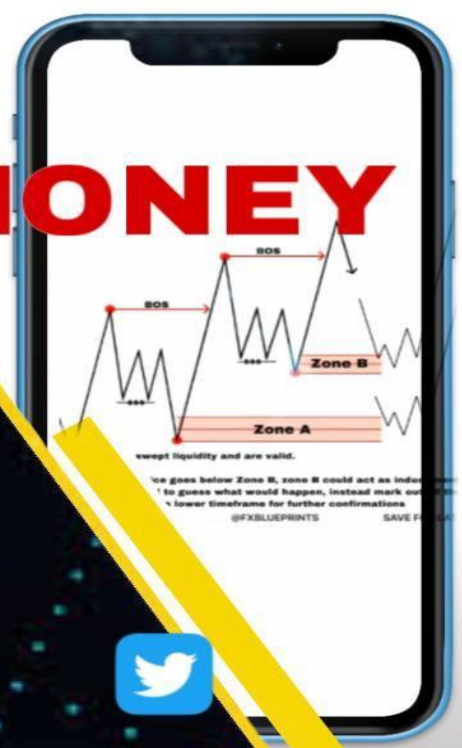
- Step-by-step instructions on how to analyze currency pairs effectively.
- Proven strategies for identifying profitable trades in any market condition.
- entry confirmations
- where and when to take profit
- where to put stoploss
- Risk management techniques to protect your capital and minimize losses.
- Insights into my daily trading routine and the mindset required for success.
- Tips for effectively utilizing technical indicators and chart patterns.

And much more!

We are excited to be a part of your trading success and look forward to seeing you excel in the forex market!

# TRUE SMART MONEY CONCEPTS

FX BLUEPRINTS



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### 1. The basics

- Trend
- Consolidation
- Impulse
- Retracement
- Swing points
- Premium & Discount

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- Bearish structure
- Break of market structure (BOS)
- Change of character (CHoCH)
- BOS vs CHoCH
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- Orderflow
- Multi-timeframe structure

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- Buy side liquidity
- Sell side liquidity
- Inducement
- Smart Money Trap (SMT)

### 5. Putting everything together

- Timeframes
- HTF analysis
- LTF entry

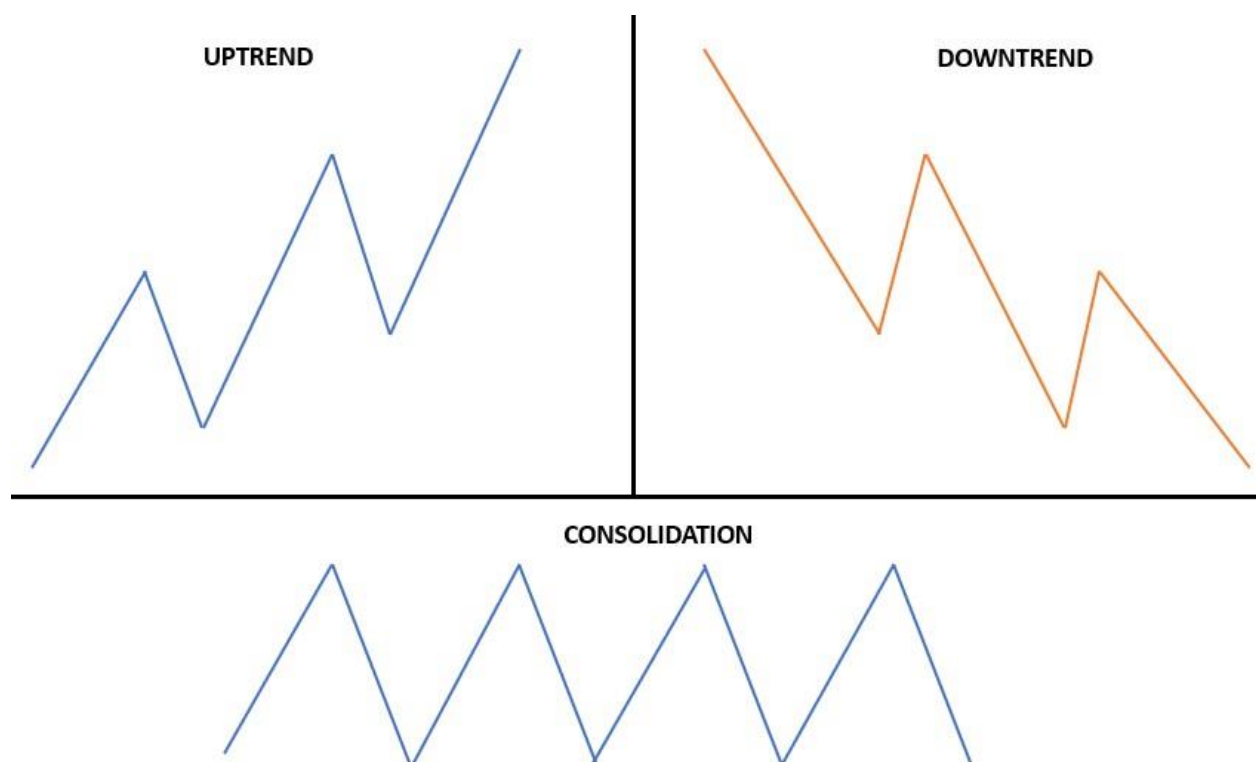
## 1. THE BASICS

### TREND

A trend is the overall direction of price over a period. Price movement can be upward, downward and even sideways. These movements in price are also known as price action

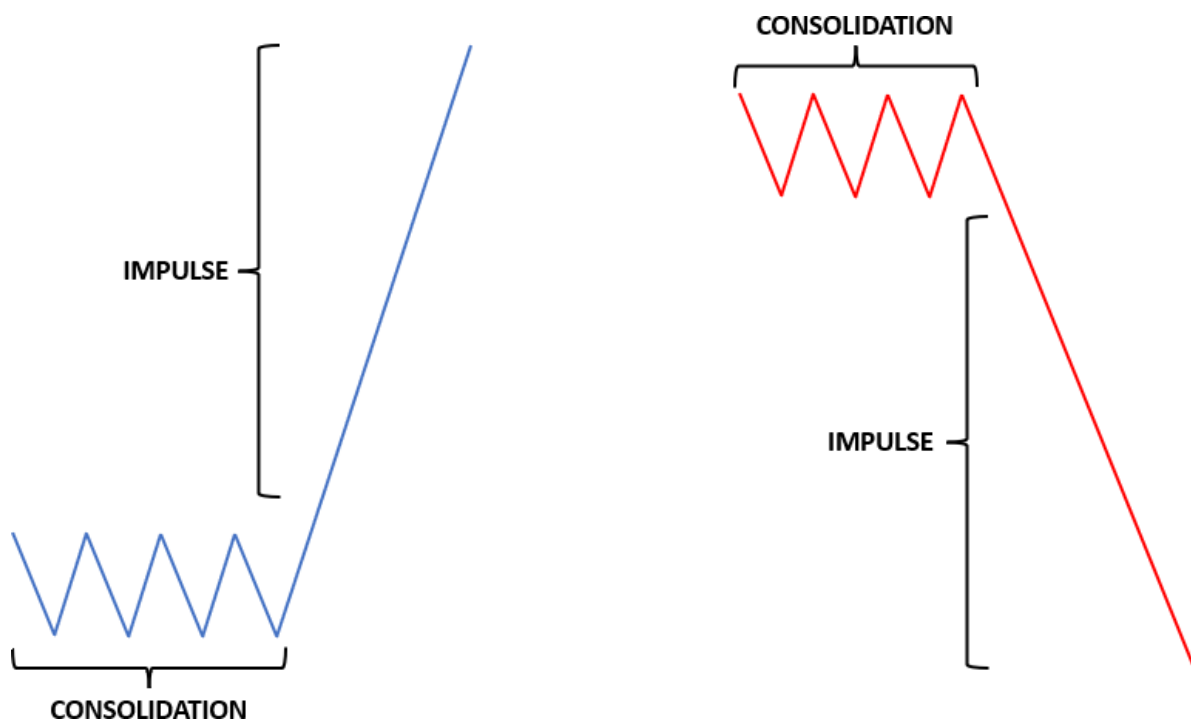
There are three types of trends in the forex market and these include;

- uptrend
- downtrend
- consolidation (sideways price action)

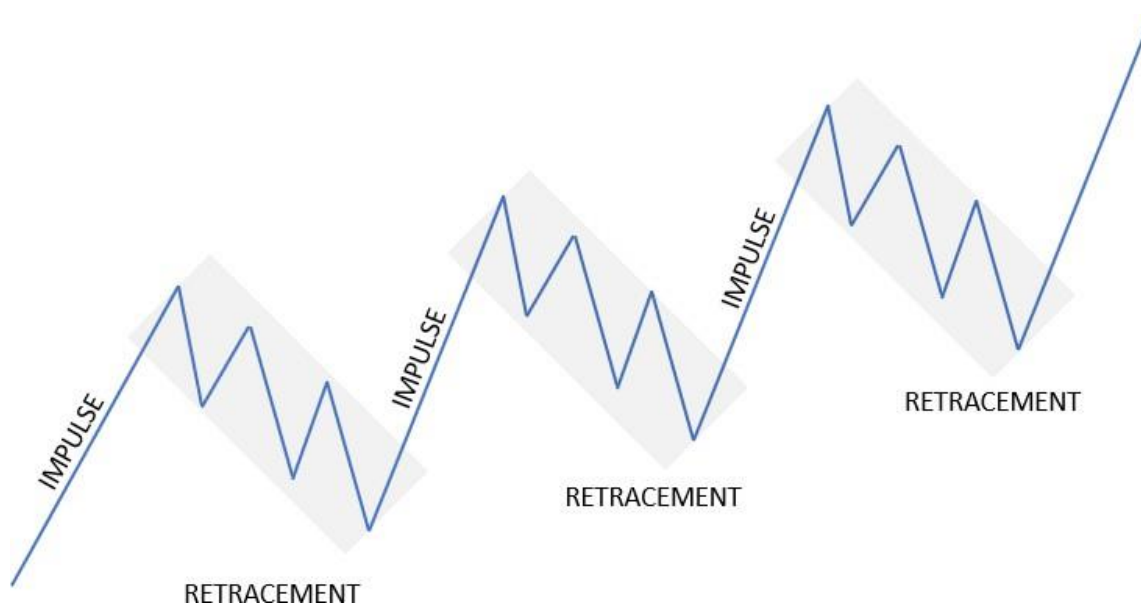


### IMPULSE AND RETRACEMENT

**Impulse** - is the aggressive move of price towards a particular direction. An impulse always comes after a consolidation in price



**Retracement** - is the correction movement after an impulse movement

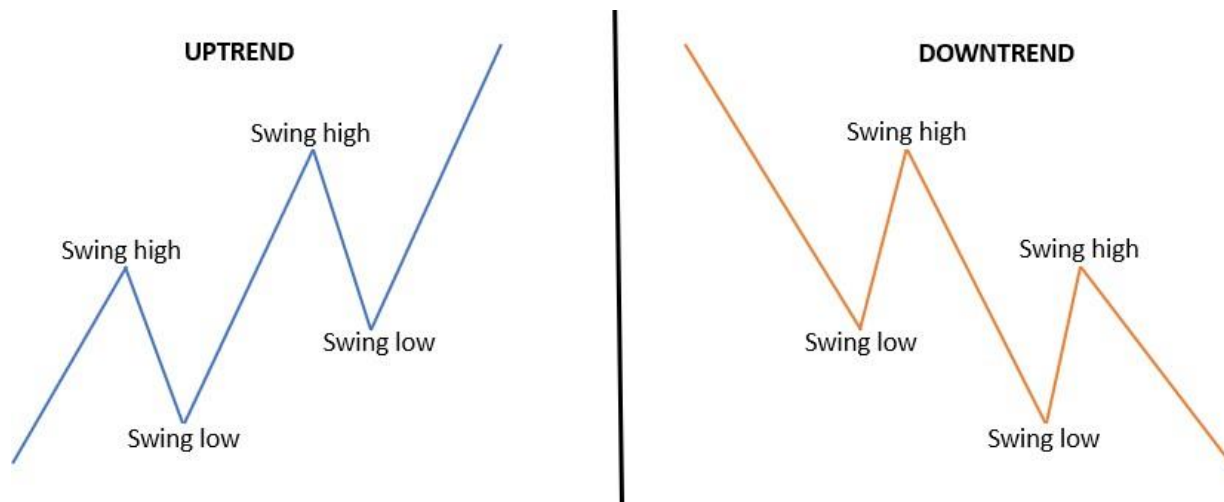


## SWING POINTS

“Swing points in an uptrend (vice versa for the downtrend)”

We have two types of swing points

- **Swing low** - is the lowest point between two consecutive highs
- **Swing high** - is the highest point achieved by price before the retracement move

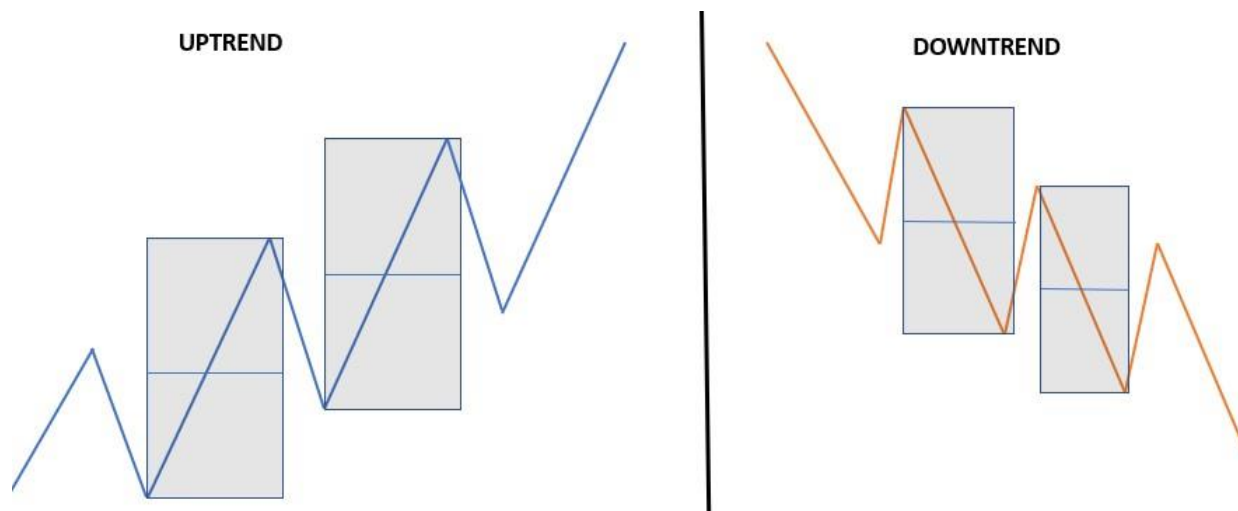


## PREMIUM & DISCOUNT

Premium and discount is the theory of buying at cheap prices and selling at high prices. We use premium and discount by placing the fibonacci tool on both the swing high and swing low of our current range. The Fibonacci is used to determine the end of the retracement move. In an uptrend, price will usually retrace to the discount before another impulsive move occurs.

In a downtrend, price will usually retrace to the premium before another impulsive move occurs.





## 2. MARKET STRUCTURE

Market structure is a representation of the trend in which the market is currently trading in.

**We have two forms of structure**

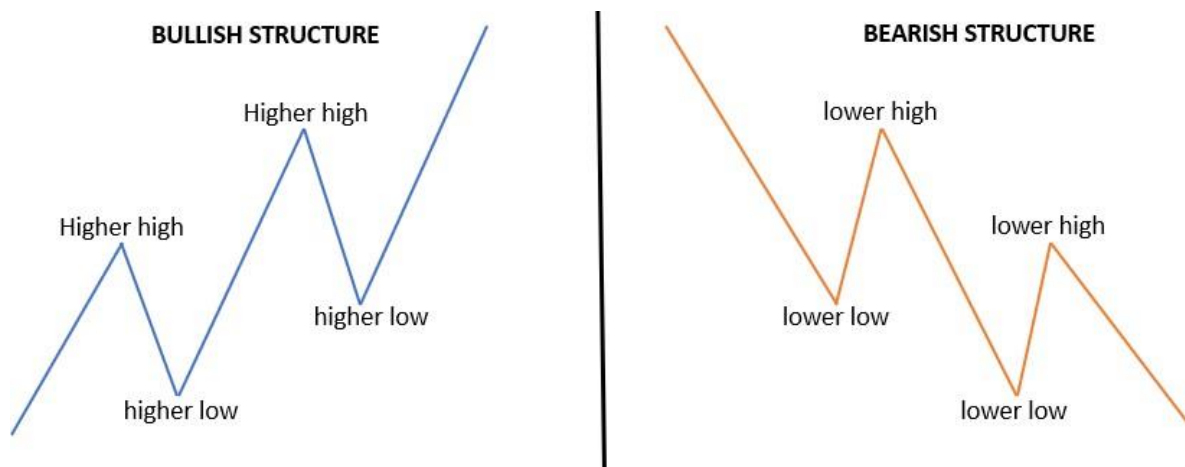
- bullish structure
- bearish structure

### BULLISH STRUCTURE

An uptrend is referred to as bullish market structure. In a bullish market, the market is characterized by making a series of higher highs and higher lows.

A higher low is the lowest point that breaks structure to the upside

A higher high is the highest point achieved by price before the retracement move



### BEARISH STRUCTURE

A downtrend is referred to as bearish market structure. The bearish market is characterized by making lower highs and lower lows

A lower low is the lowest point achieved by price before the retracement move

A lower high is the highest point that breaks structure to the downside.

### BREAK OF MARKET STRUCTURE (BOS)

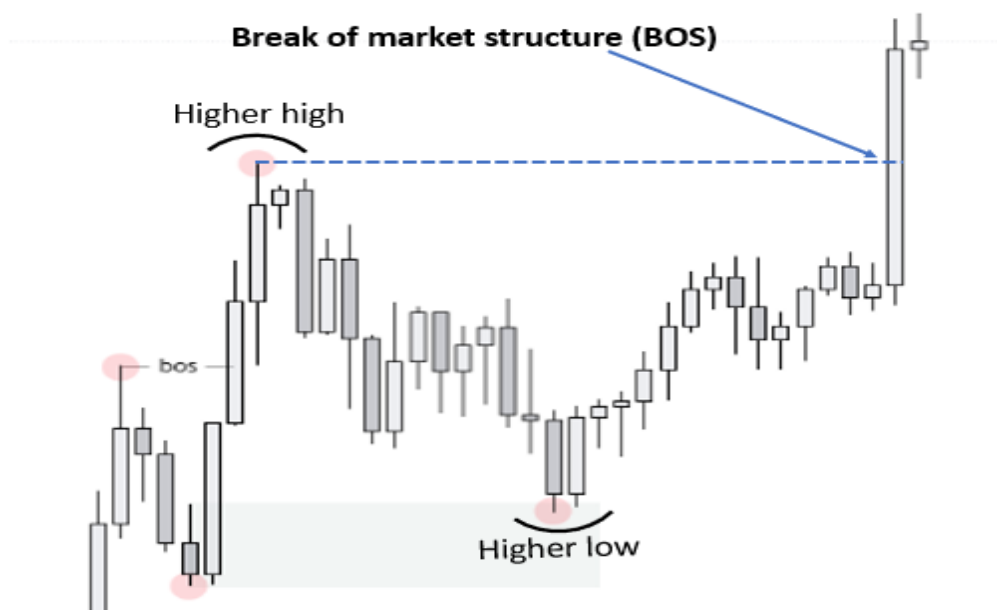
**“BOS in an uptrend (vice versa for the downtrend)”**

Break of market structure occurs when price closes above a swing high/low.

In an uptrend, when price closes above a higher high, this is considered as a break of structure and indicated that the market wants to continue trading in the direction of the trend.

#### Note:

- After break of structure, always wait for retracement
- Always trade in the direction of the BOS



A break of structure is only considered valid when price closes above the higher high with a full body, when price closes above the swing high with a wick, this is not considered as a break of structure.



**CHANGE OF CHARACTER (CHoCH)**

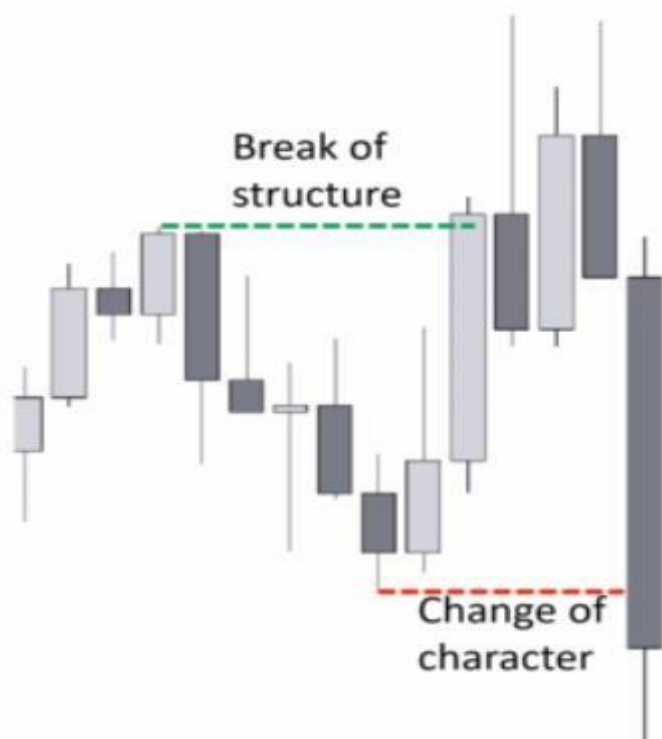
CHoCH happens when price breaks a swing high followed by a break of the swing low.

**OR**

CHoCH happens when price breaks a swing low, followed by a break of a swing high

*“CHoCH in the uptrend (vice versa for the downtrend)”*

In an uptrend, when price closes below a higher low, this is considered as a change of character and signifies that the market is likely to start a new trend.

**Note:**

A new trend can only be confirmed after two consecutive breaks of structure in the same direction

**BOS vs CHoCH****What is the difference between BOS and CHoCH?**

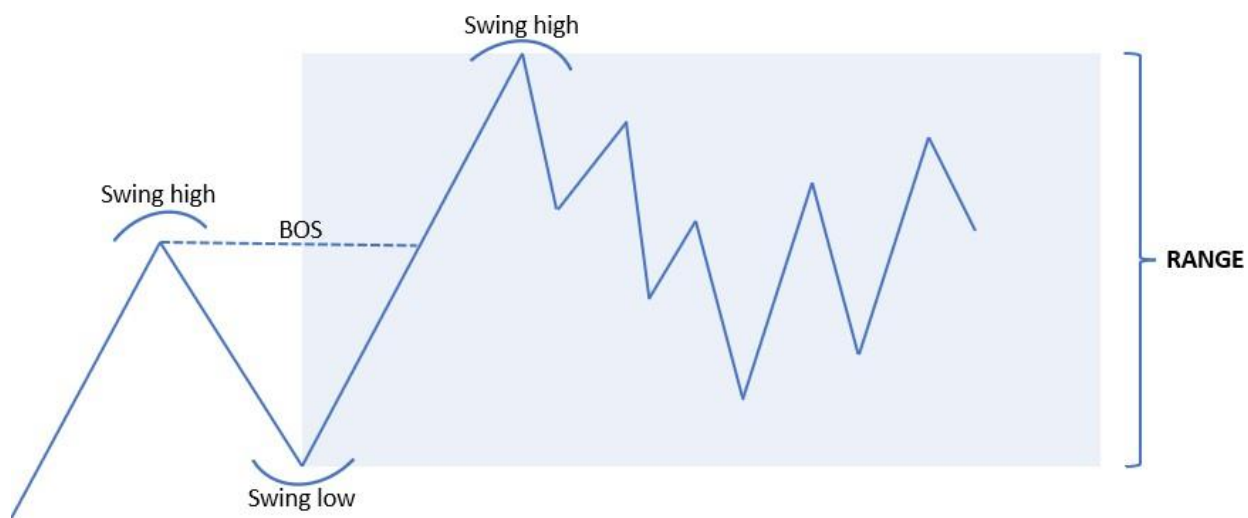
**BOS** - represents continuation of a trend

**CHoCH** - is the first sign of reversal in trend and signifies that the market wants to change from one trend to another.

## RANGE

A range is price action contained within a swing high and swing low.

After BOS, there will always be formation of a new consolidation, that is what we call a range.

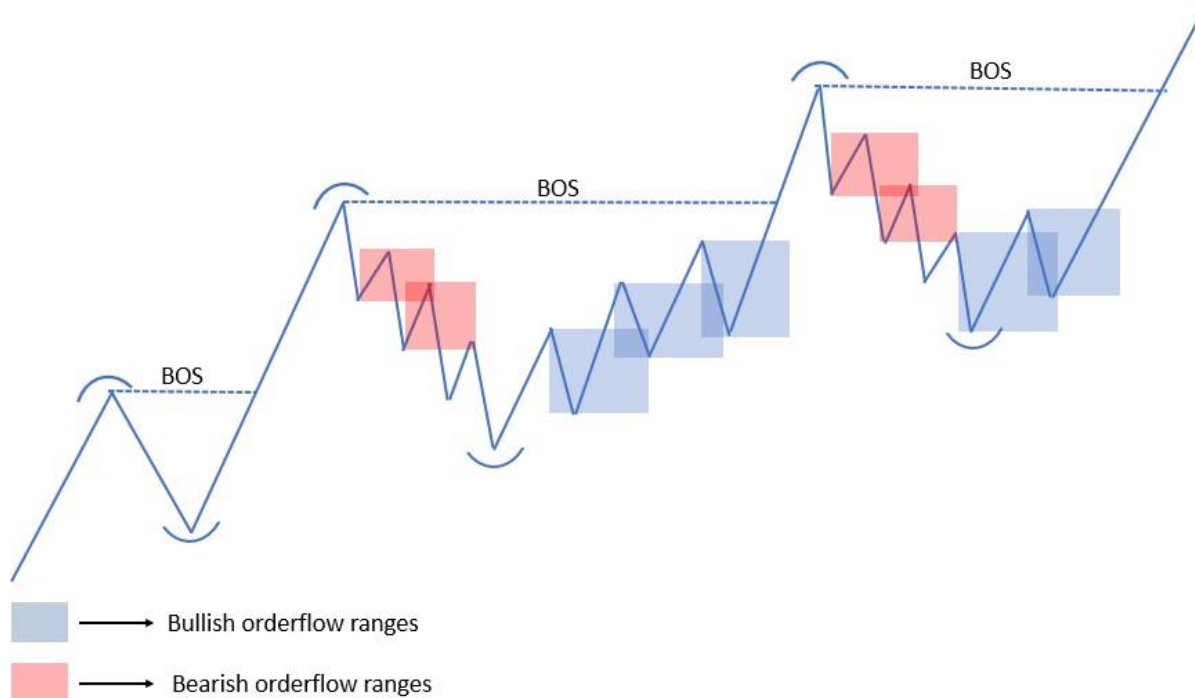


## ORDERFLOW

Orderflow is a trend continuation model which represents how orders are being created and filled in the market. Simply put, orderflow is when price respects previously created ranges.

**That is to say;**

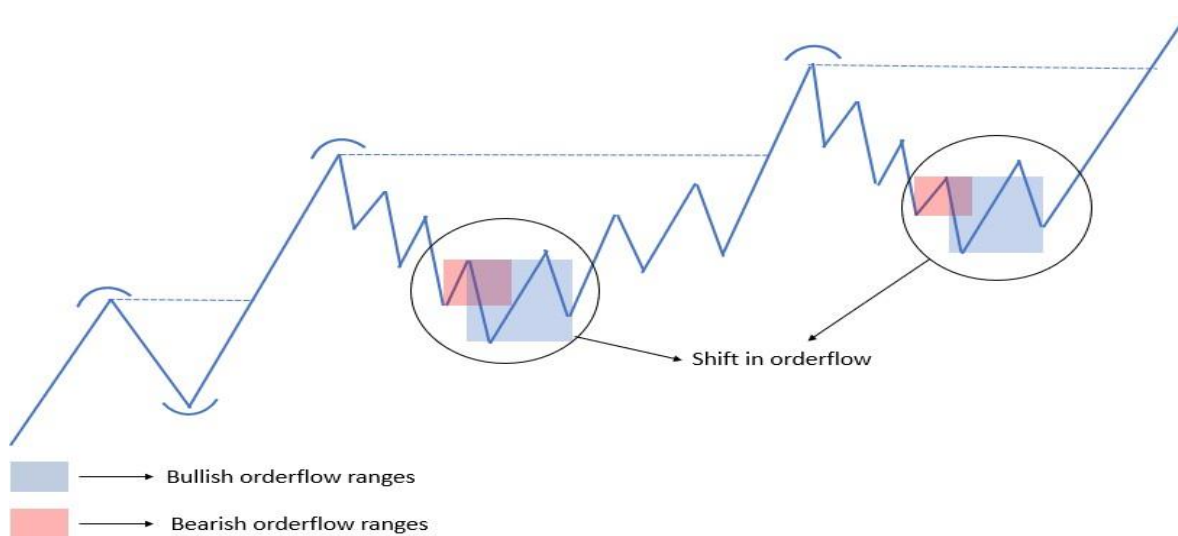
- In an uptrend, price will continuously create and respect bullish ranges.
- In a downtrend, price will continuously create and respect bearish ranges.



### SHIFT IN ORDERFLOW

However, when price fails to respect the most recently created range, this is considered as **shift in orderflow**.

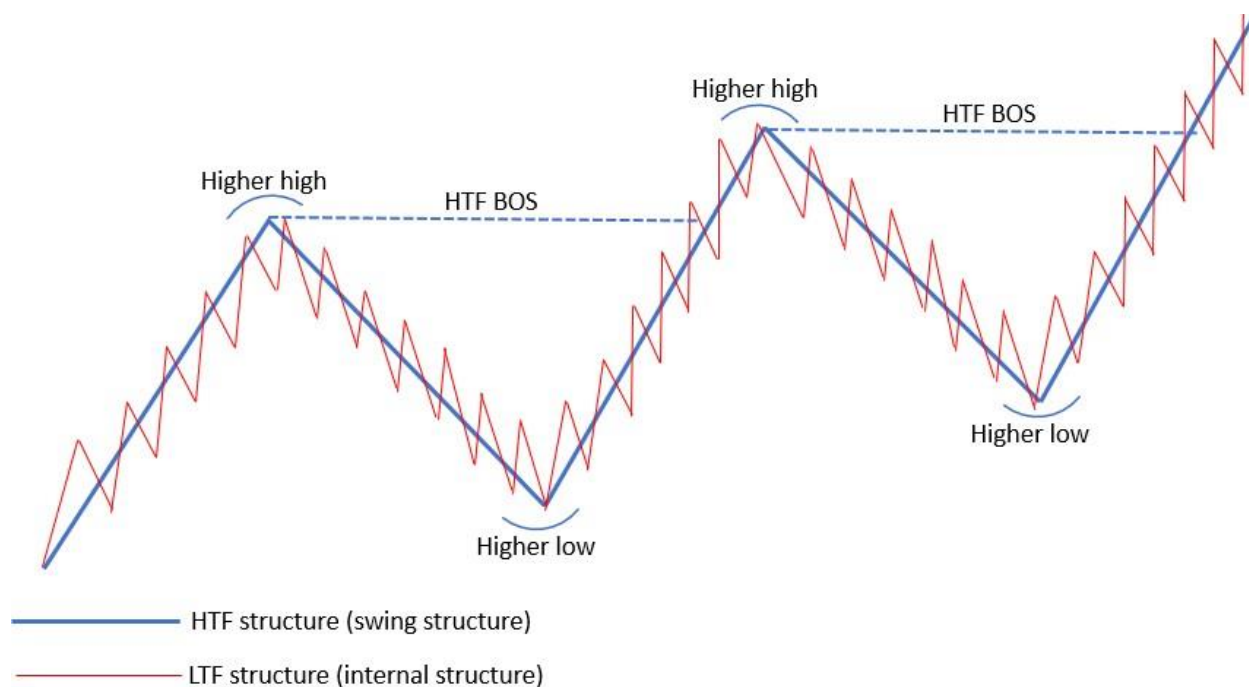
**Shifts in orderflow** are mostly lower timeframe (LTF) reversals and usually happens after a higher timeframe (HTF) break of structure. We can also use shifts in orderflow as entry confirmations to take trades at HTF points of interest (POI).



## MULTI-TIMEFRAME MARKET STRUCTURE

We view the market in a multi-timeframe perspective by looking at both swing structure and internal structure. Where swing structure represents HTF structure and internal structure represents LTF market structure.

Let us take an example of an uptrend. In an uptrend price is known to make a series of higher highs and higher lows, this is what we call HTF swing structure, but within this HTF swing structure we have another type of structure known as internal structure. This internal structure is viewed as swing structure on the LTF.



We capitalize on LTF market structure to find intraday trade setups in line with the HTF market structure.

### How is this achieved?

In our previous example we can see that the market is in an uptrend, where the blue line represents the HTF structure and the red line represents LTF structure.

When we look at this LTF structure, what we see is that the LTF was forming higher highs and higher lows during the HTF impulse move.

When the HTF forms a higher high, we can see that the LTF also formed a change of character.

**Note:**

- when we see a LTF change of character after a HTF break of structure, this is a sign that the retracement move has likely started and we can use this as a confluence to get into counter trend trades

Even at the formation of the HTF higher low, we can see that the LTF formed a change of character which signified that the retracement move has likely come to an end. Again, we can use this as a confluence to get into pro trend trades.

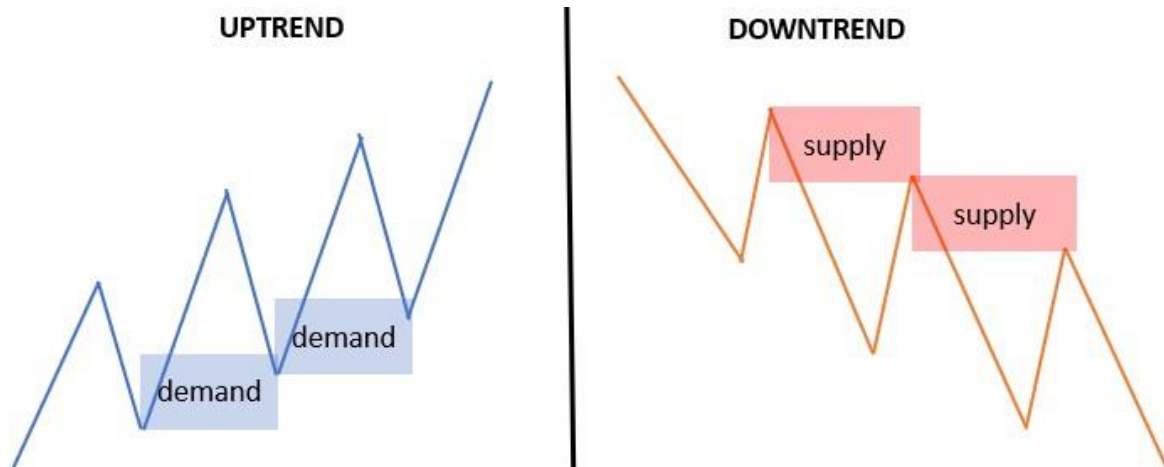
**Please note:**

- In an uptrend a true change of character must be formed within the discount of the HTF range. If it is formed in the premium of the HTF range, it is considered invalid and we don't trade from it.
- In a downtrend a true change of character must be formed within the premium of the HTF range

### 3. SUPPLY AND DEMAND

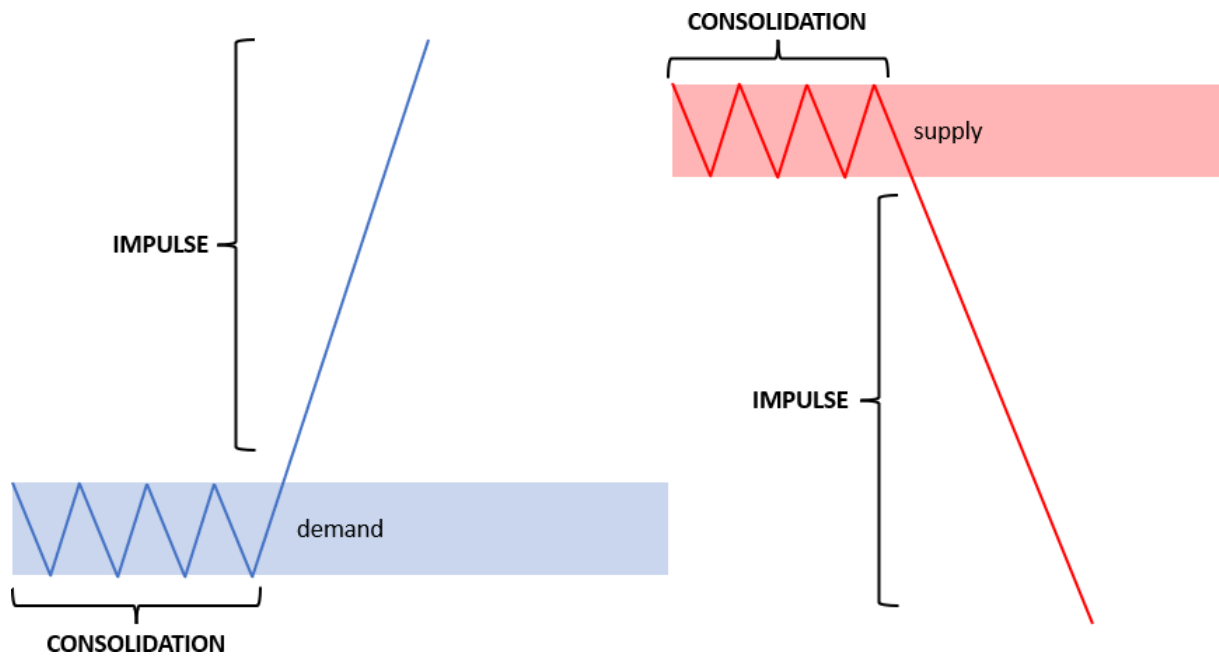
Supply and demand is what determines market direction. That is to say, when the demand is high price moves up, and when supply is high price moves down. In simple terms, in an uptrend demand is in control and in a down trend supply is in control



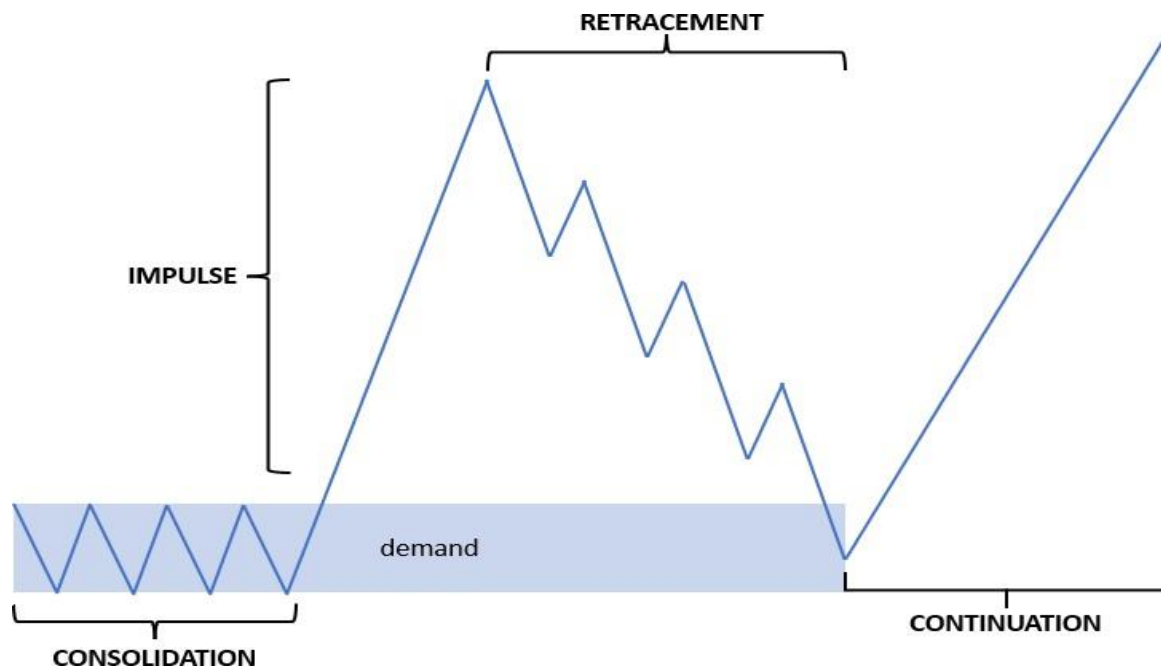


The market is an interaction between buyers and sellers and through supply and demand we can get to know who is in control where demand represents buyers and supply represents sellers.

At the start of every impulse move, there is either demand/supply that led to this impulse.



After every impulse, there is always a retracement before a continuation.



No one knows what the market will do next, that is why we only look to get into continuation trades.

## ORDERBLOCK

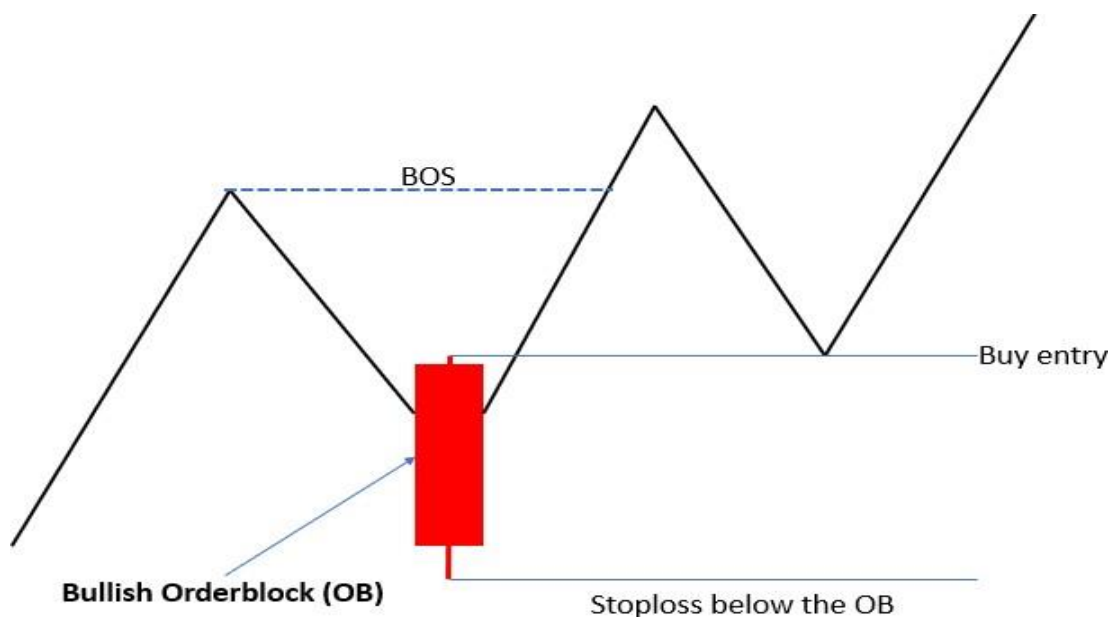
Orderblocks are candles where market markers (banks) have placed their positions, the market usually returns and respects these orderblocks.

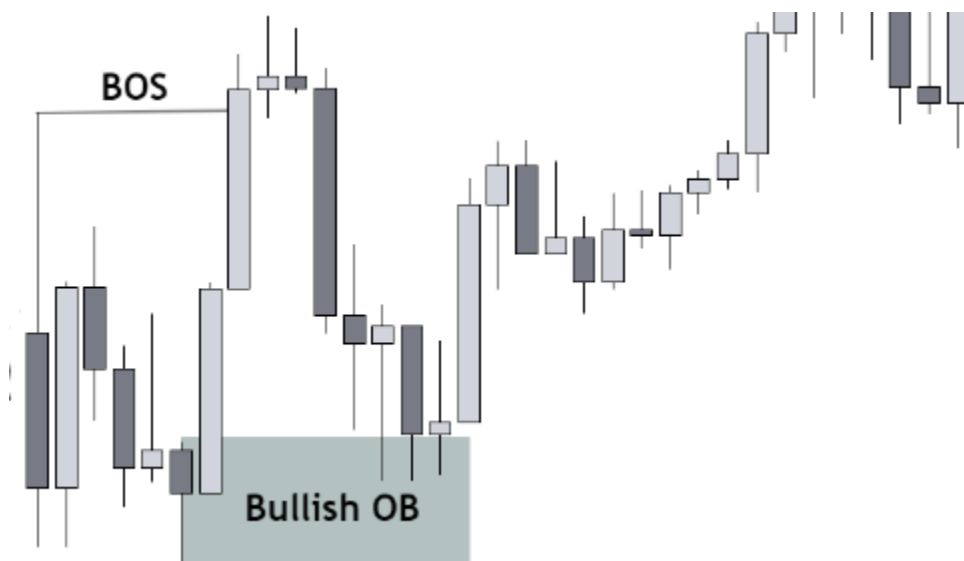
There are two types of orderblocks;

- bullish orderblock
- bearish orderblock

## BULLISH ORDERBLOCK

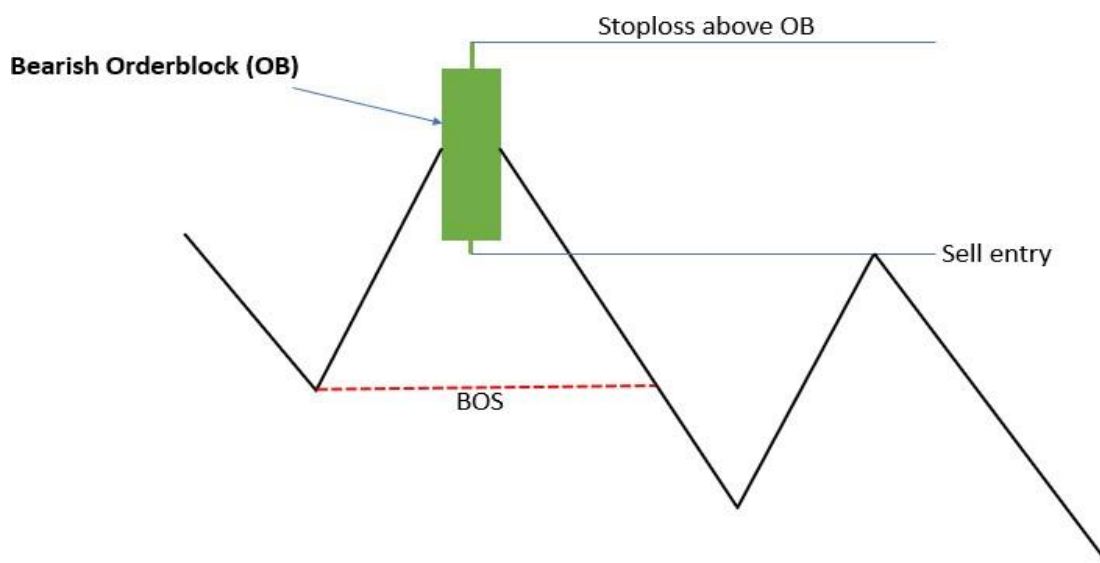
The bullish orderblock is the last bearish candle before the impulsive bullish movement that breaks the market structure high



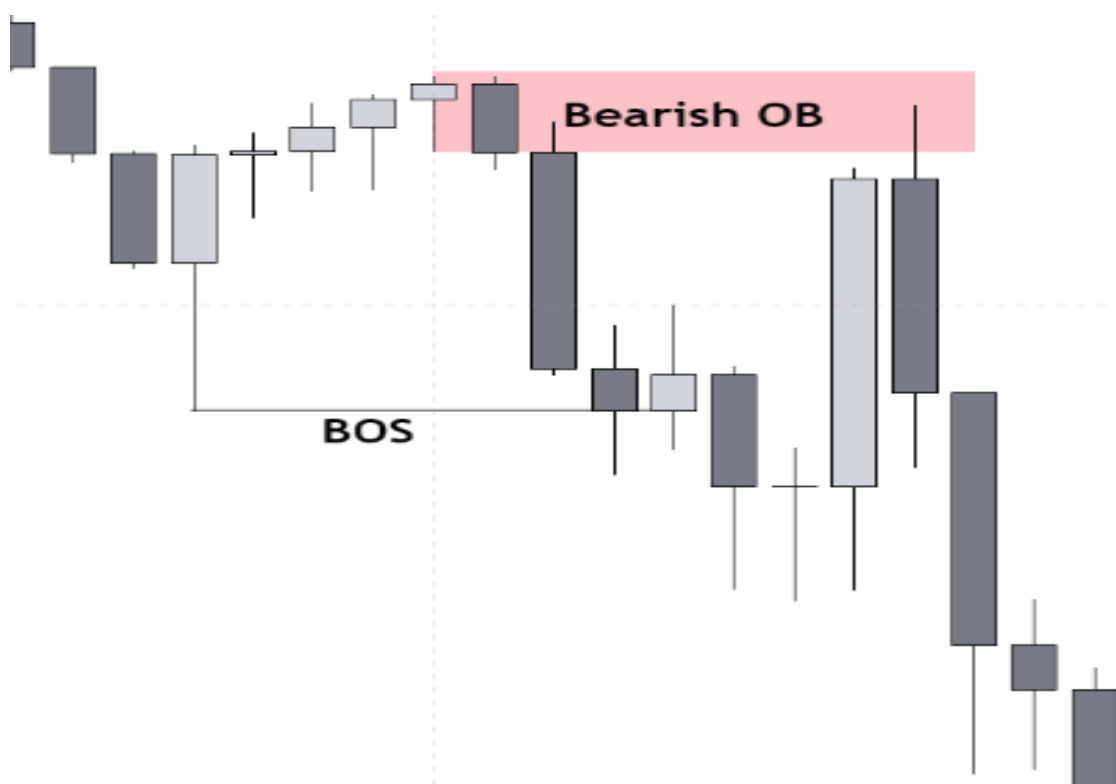
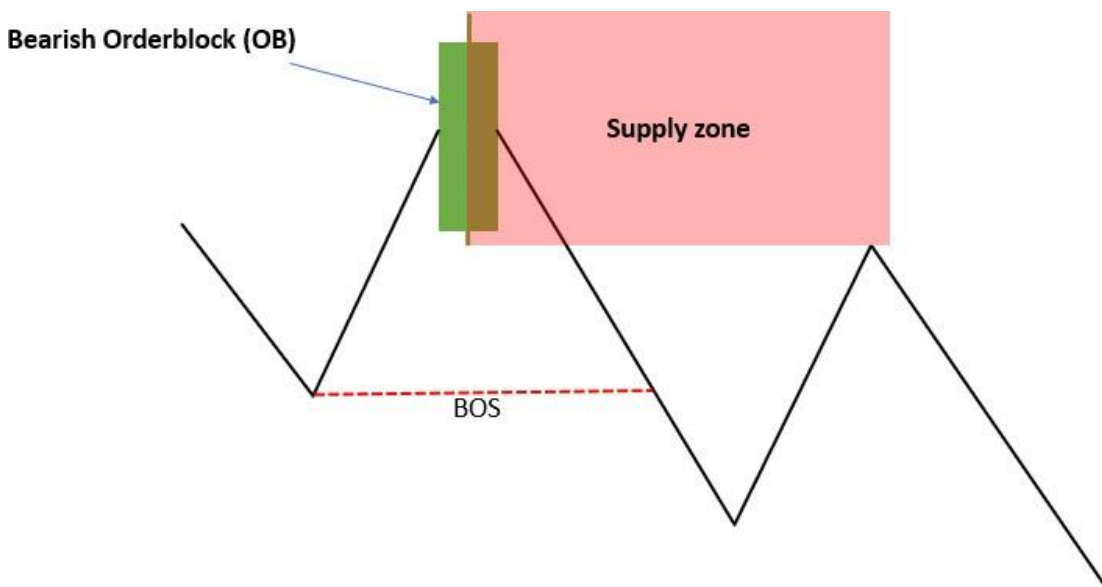


### BEARISH ORDERBLOCK

The bearish orderblock is the last bullish candle before the impulsive bullish movement that breaks the market structure low.



These orderblocks are our true supply and demand zones. When marking supply/demand zones, we draw a rectangle around the high and low of the orderblock.



**How to identify supply and demand****Step 1:**

identify the trend. This is essential because we know in an uptrend demand is in control and in a downtrend, supply is in control

**Step 2:**

Mark up the swing points with their corresponding breaks of structure.

**Step 3:**

Find and markup orderblocks within the previous range.

When the market taps into a demand/supply zone, we are likely to see a continuation

## 4. LIQUIDITY

For a trader to buy/sell a currency pair, there must be another trader with an opposite position. The existing facility to place these positions in the market is called LIQUIDITY.

Liquidity is defined by stoplosses, where the stoplosses exists is where the liquidity also exists.

Banks/institutions need to activate the stop losses of existing orders in the market so that they can place their positions in the market.

### Why do banks manipulate price?

Banks initiate large trading volumes and sometimes find it difficult for some of their trades to be filled in, so they manipulate the price so that they can have their positions filled in the market.

**There are two types of liquidity in the forex market, these include;**

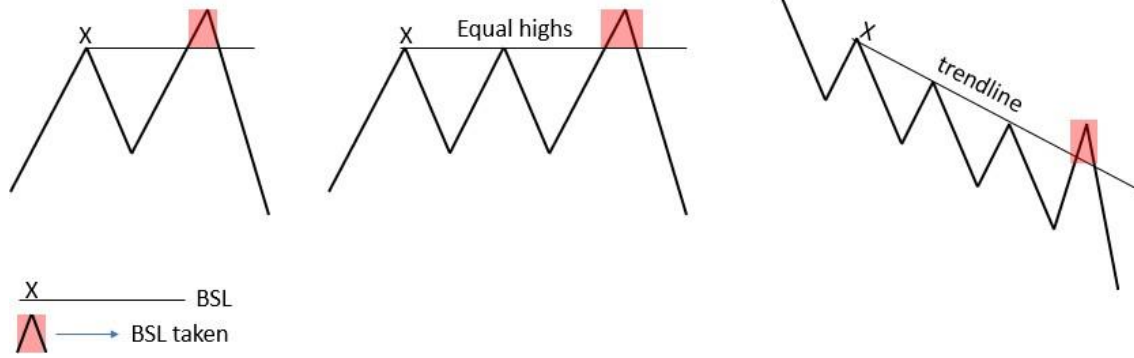
- Buy side liquidity (BSL)
- Sell side liquidity (SSL)

### **BUY SIDE LIQUIDITY (BSL)**

We view buy side liquidity as stoplosses of sell orders. After BSL is taken, the market reverses to the downside because banks use BSL to place sell orders in the market.

### **Examples of BSL**

## FX BLUEPRINTS

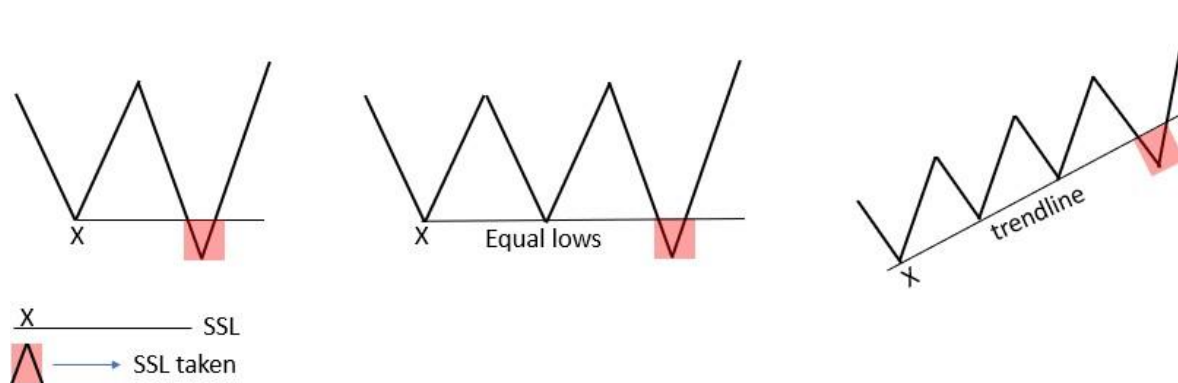




## SELL SIDE LIQUIDITY (SSL)

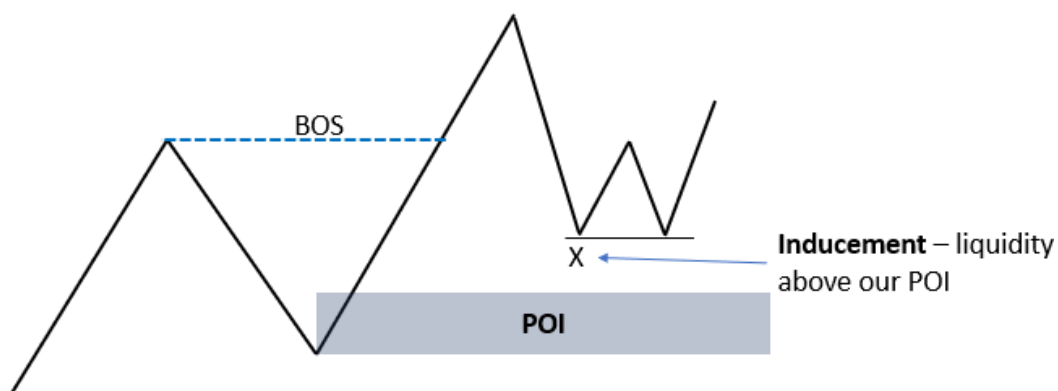
We view sell side liquidity as stoplosses of buy orders. After SSL is taken, the market reverses to the upside because banks use SSL to place buy orders in the market.

### Examples of SSL



## INDUCEMENT

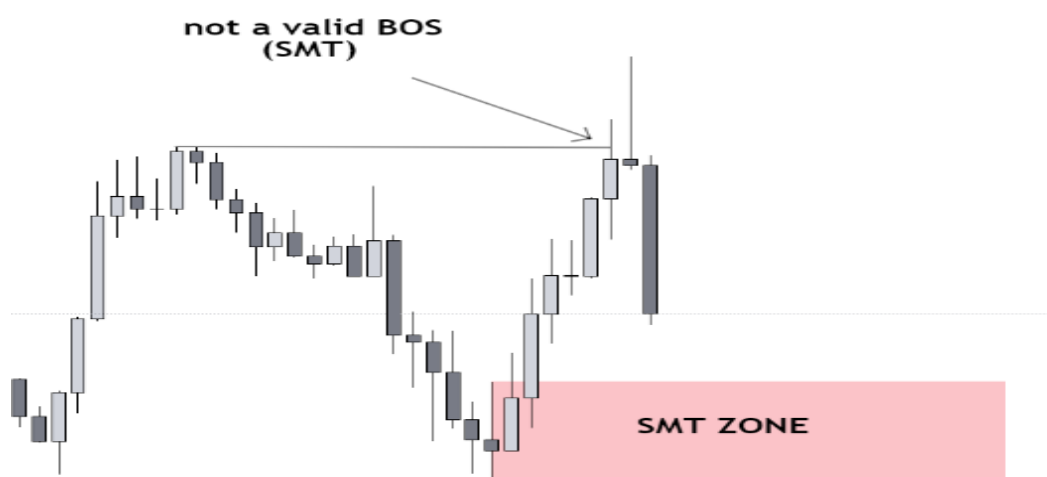
We view inducement as liquidity that lies below/above our points of interest.



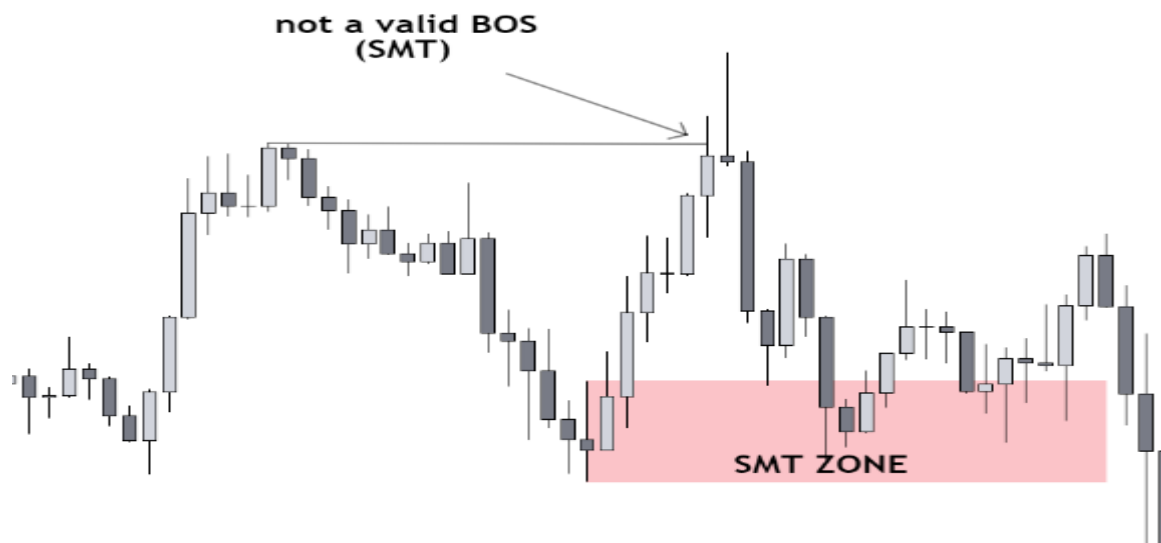
### SMART MONEY TRAP (SMT)

A smart money trap is an area where SMC traders are tricked into trading on the wrong side of the market.

When price closes above a swing high/low with a wick, the demand/supply zone it creates is invalid and this is what we call a smart money trap.



A lot of SMC traders will look to trade from this SMT zone and will usually be stopped out most of the times.

**Note:**

- Sometimes price may respect the SMT zones, but to be on a safer side, never take trades in an SMT zone

## 5. PUTTING EVERYTHING TOGETHER

In this chapter we will discuss how to use all the above concepts as confluences for taking trades.

**Factors of confluence**

- Timeframe
- HTF analysis
- LTF entries

**TIMEFRAME****For swing trading**

**Analysis:** Weekly, Daily,

**Entries:** H4, H1

**For day trading and scalping**

**Analysis:** H4, H1, M30, M15

**Entries:** M15, M5, M1,

## HTF ANALYSIS

### Step 1:

Determine and mark up the current HTF swing points

### Step 2:

Determine and markup the current range and apply the Fibonacci tool on both the swing high and swing low.

#### Note:

- In an uptrend only take trades from the discount of the HTF range.
- In the downtrend only take trades from the premium of the HTF range.

### Step 3:

- Markup supply zones in the premium of the current HTF range if at all the market is in a downtrend

**OR**

- Markup demand zones in the discount of the current HTF range if at all the market is in an uptrend

#### Note:

- Only take trades that are in line with HTF orderflow. That is to say in an uptrend, we will only be looking for buys and in the downtrend, we will only be looking for sells

After you are done with the above steps, wait for the market to approach your point of interest (POI) and

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when it does, go to the LTF and wait for entry confirmations

## LTF ENTRY

When the market approaches our HTF POI, wait for a LTF shift in orderflow

### Step 1:

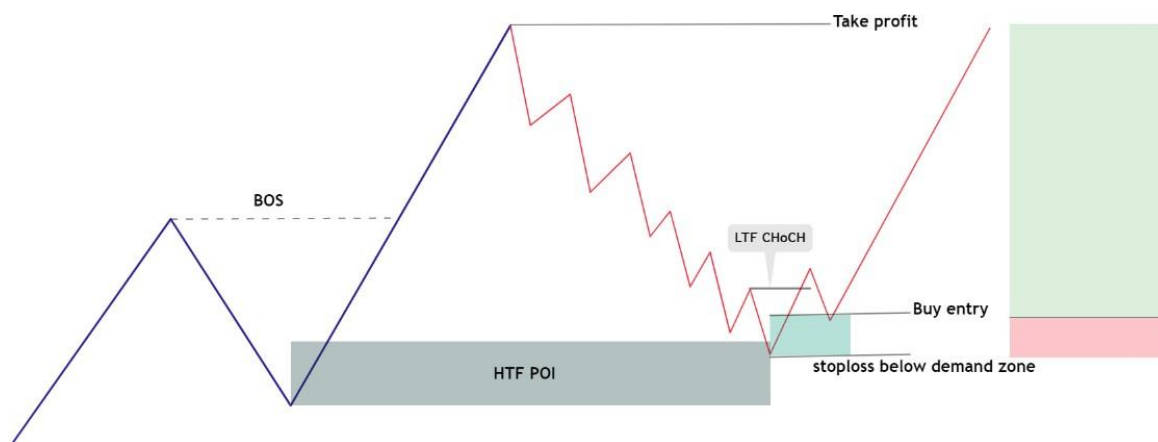
When we get a change of character (CHoCH) on the LTF, markup the range that led to the CHoCH

### Step 2:

Markup the orderblock within the range that caused the CHoCH.

### Step 3:

Place an entry on the supply/demand zone you marked up with the stoploss above the supply zone if it's a sell. Place the stoploss below the demand zone if it is a buy.



If you're still having challenges learning and mastering smart money trading from the above information, inbox me on Instagram or Telegram for personal assistance

**Instagram:** <https://instagram.com/fxblueprints?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

**Telegram:** <https://t.me/fxblueprintschannel>

**YouTube:** [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6lU8bf-hSAfWu\\_u3XsG3KQ](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6lU8bf-hSAfWu_u3XsG3KQ)

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FROM THE ABOVE CONCEPTS"**