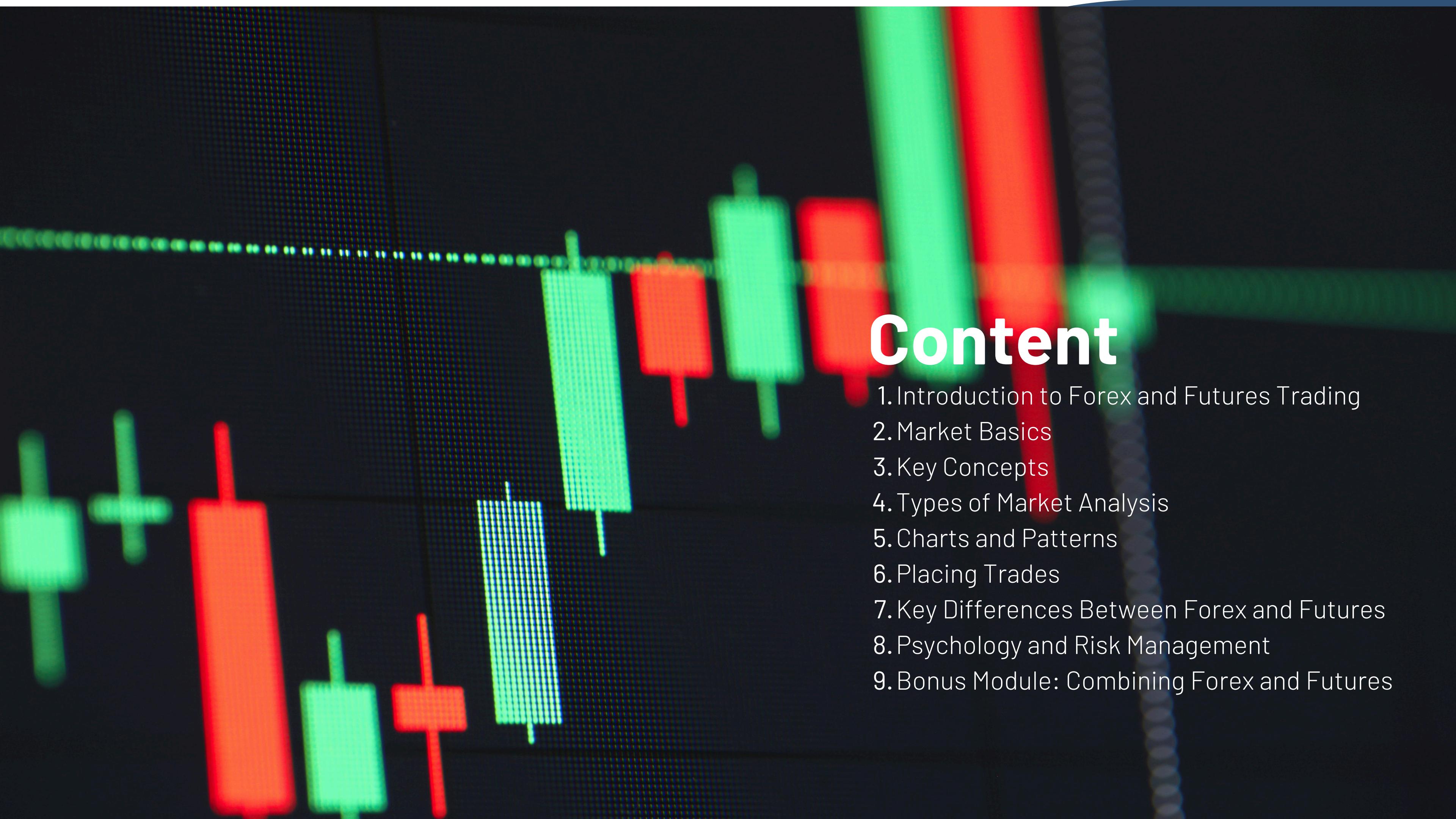




# Free Content

FOREX & FUTURES Trading Beginners

**FOREX FUTURES CRYPTO**



# Content

1. Introduction to Forex and Futures Trading
2. Market Basics
3. Key Concepts
4. Types of Market Analysis
5. Charts and Patterns
6. Placing Trades
7. Key Differences Between Forex and Futures
8. Psychology and Risk Management
9. Bonus Module: Combining Forex and Futures

# Introduction to Forex and Futures Trading

## What is Forex Trading?

Forex (foreign exchange) involves buying one currency while simultaneously selling another. It's the largest global financial market, trading over \$5 trillion daily.  
Example: Exchanging dollars for euros during travel is a form of forex trading.

## What is Futures Trading?

Futures are financial contracts obligating the buyer to purchase or the seller to sell an asset at a predetermined price on a future date. These assets include commodities, indices, or currencies.

Example: A farmer may use futures to lock in a price for their crop months before harvest.

## Why Trade Forex and Futures?

Forex:

Highly liquid and accessible 24/5.

Opportunities in rising and falling markets.

Futures:

Trade various asset classes (e.g., oil, gold, S&P 500).

Leverage to maximize potential profits (and risks).

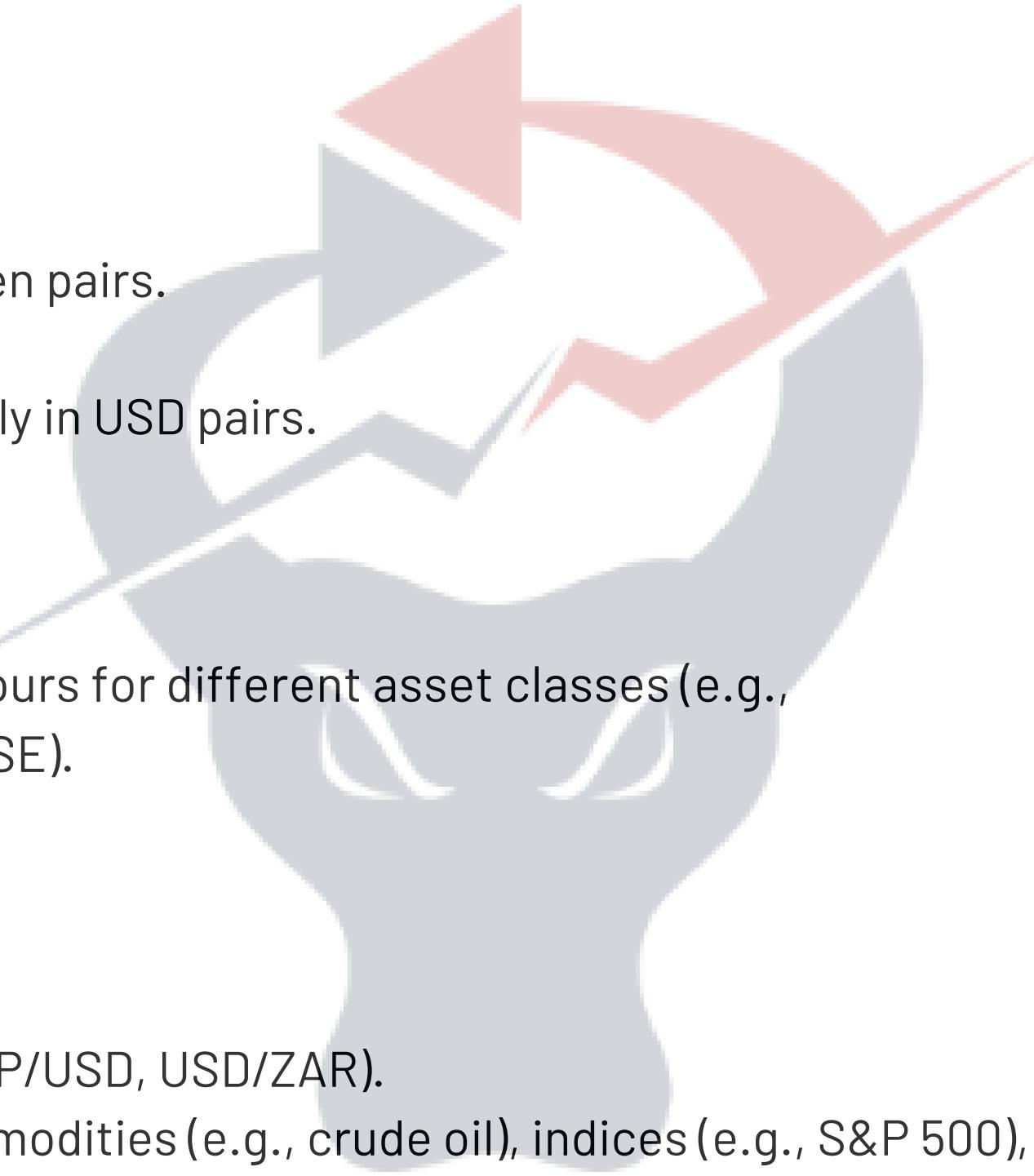
# Market Basics

## Forex Market Sessions

Asian Session: Less volatile; focuses on yen pairs.

London Session: Most liquid and active.

New York Session: High volatility, especially in USD pairs.



## Futures Market Sessions

Futures trade nearly 24/6, with specific hours for different asset classes (e.g., U.S. stock index futures align with the NYSE).

## Currency Pairs and Futures Contracts

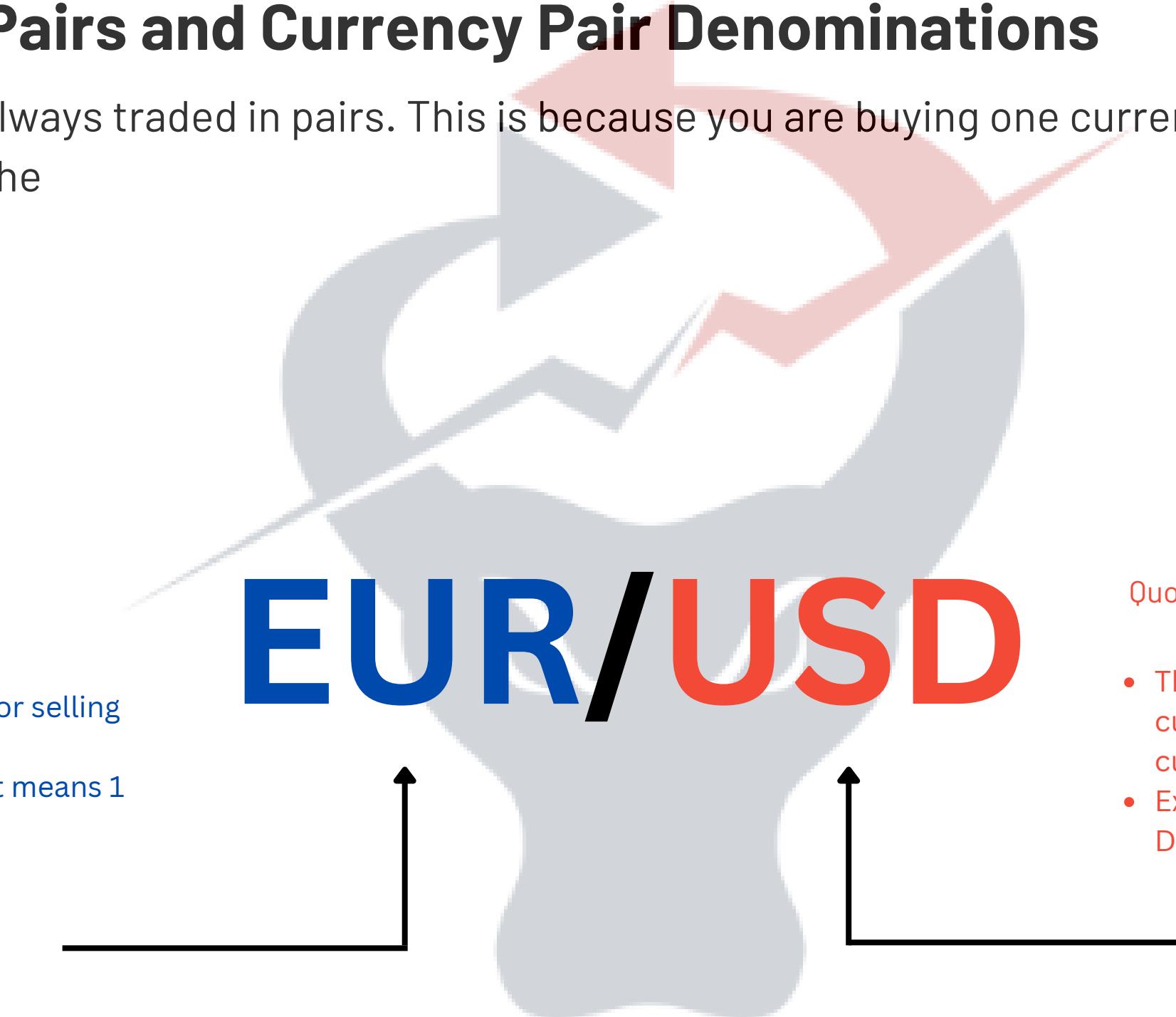
Forex: Traded in pairs (e.g., EUR/USD, GBP/USD, USD/ZAR).

Futures: Standardized contracts for commodities (e.g., crude oil), indices (e.g., S&P 500), or forex pairs.

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# Understanding Base Pairs and Currency Pair Denominations

In Forex trading, currencies are always traded in pairs. This is because you are buying one currency while simultaneously selling another.



Base Currency - the first currency in the pair

- When you trade a pair, you are either buying or selling the base currency.
- Example: In EUR/USD, if the price is 1.2000, it means 1 EUR = 1.20 USD.

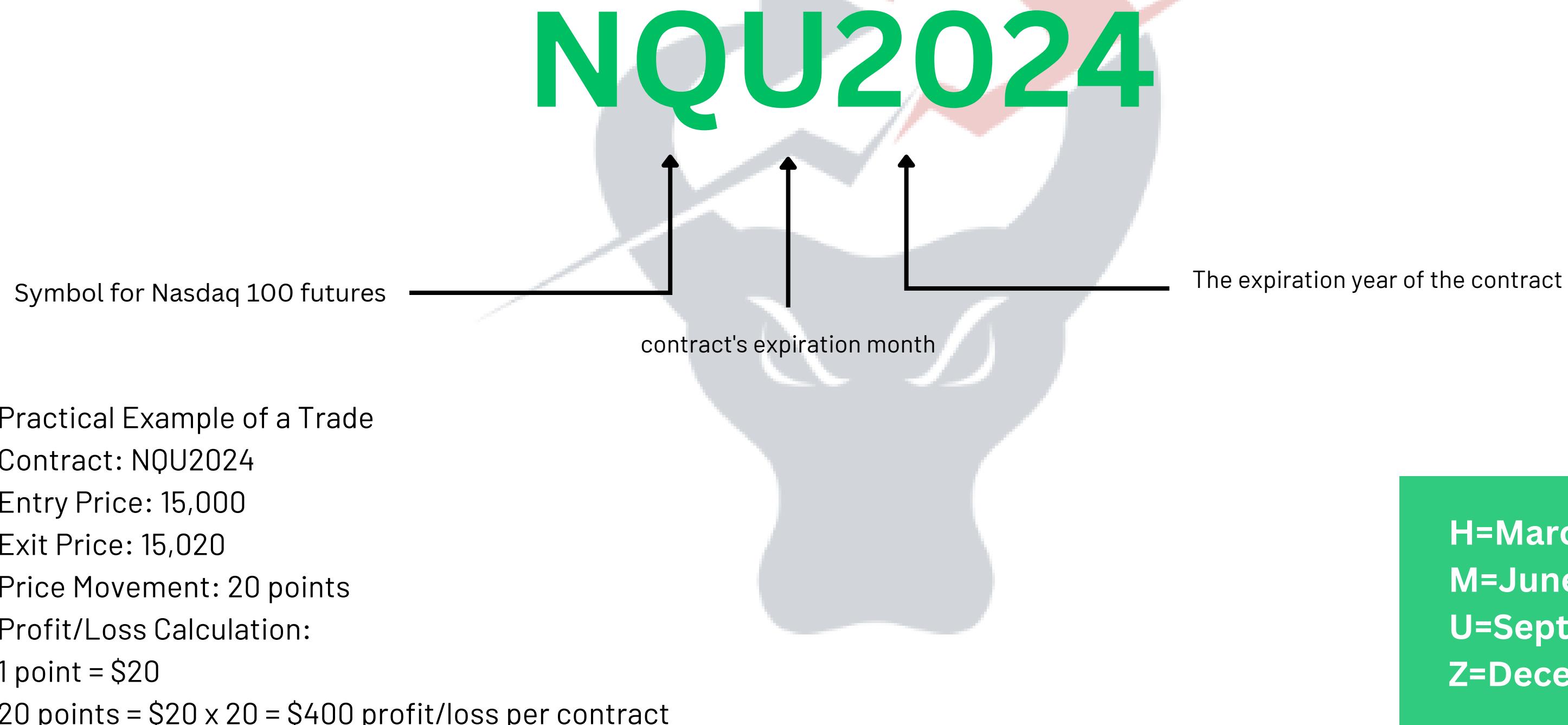
Quote Currency - the second currency in the pair

- The quote currency indicates how much of the quote currency is needed to buy one unit of the base currency.
- Example: In EUR/USD at 1.2000, you need 1.20 US Dollars to buy 1 EURO.

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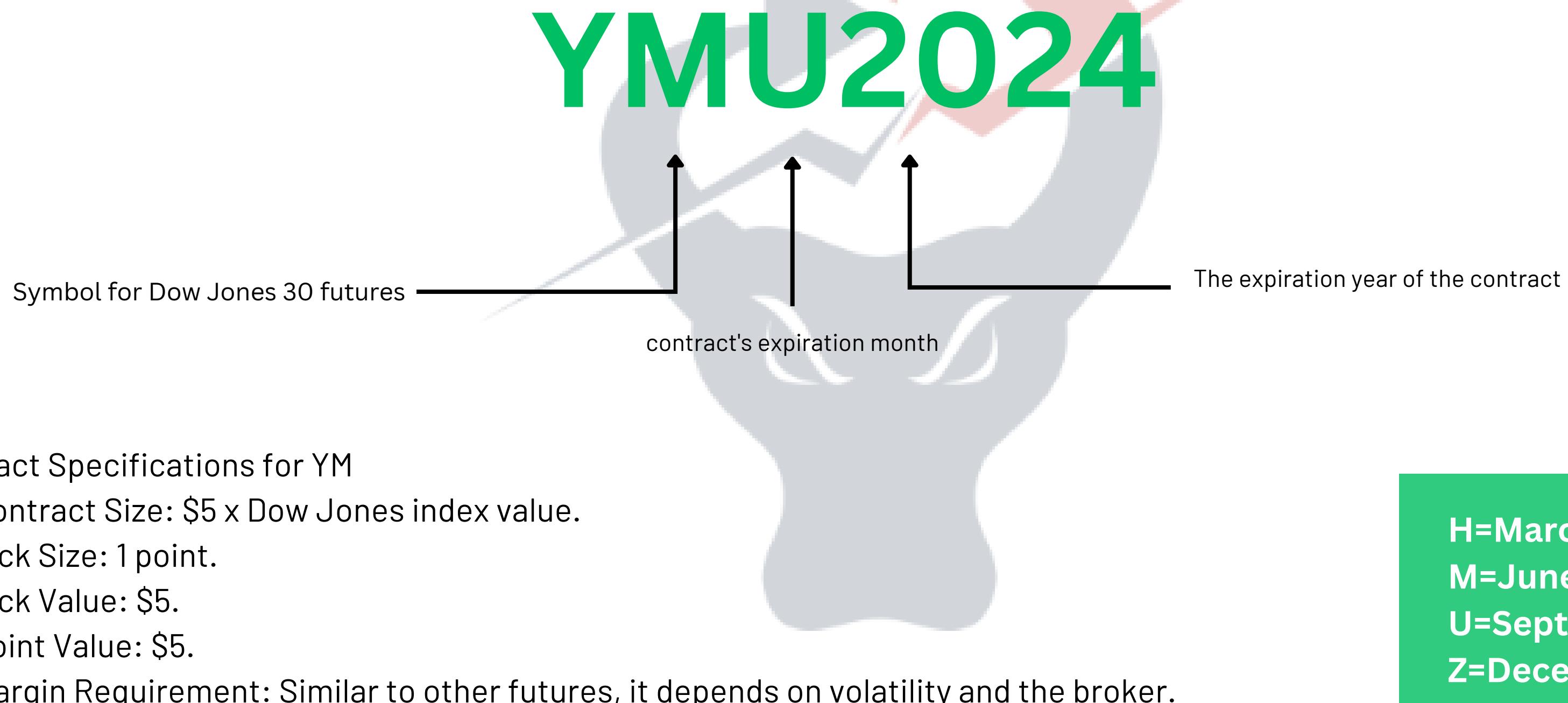
## Futures-Specific Explanation

In futures trading, contracts like NQU2024 are structured differently from forex pairs but follow a standardised approach to represent assets, trading units, and price movements.



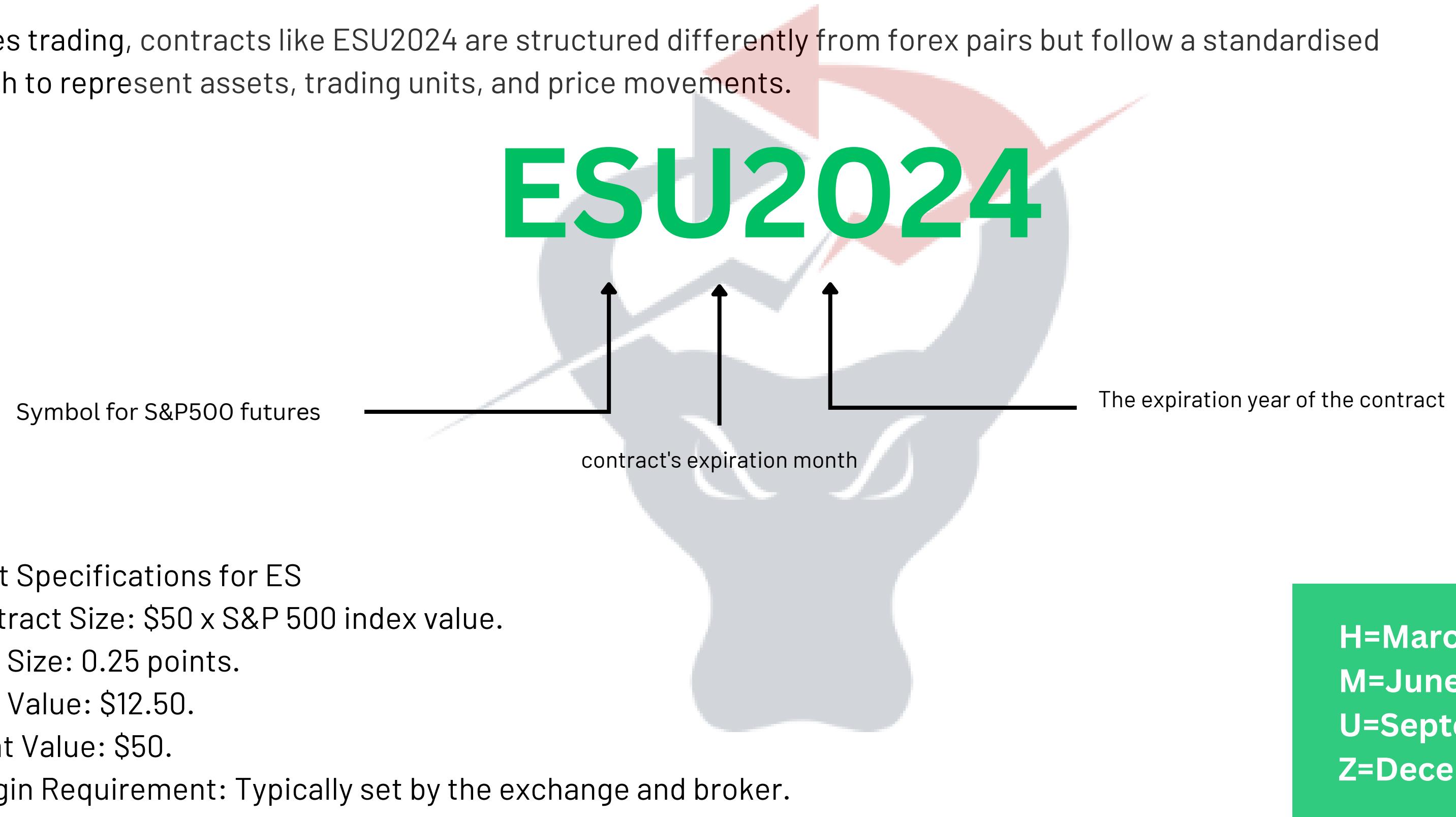
## Futures-Specific Explanation

In futures trading, contracts like YMU2024 are structured differently from forex pairs but follow a standardised approach to represent assets, trading units, and price movements.



## Futures-Specific Explanation

In futures trading, contracts like ESU2024 are structured differently from forex pairs but follow a standardised approach to represent assets, trading units, and price movements.



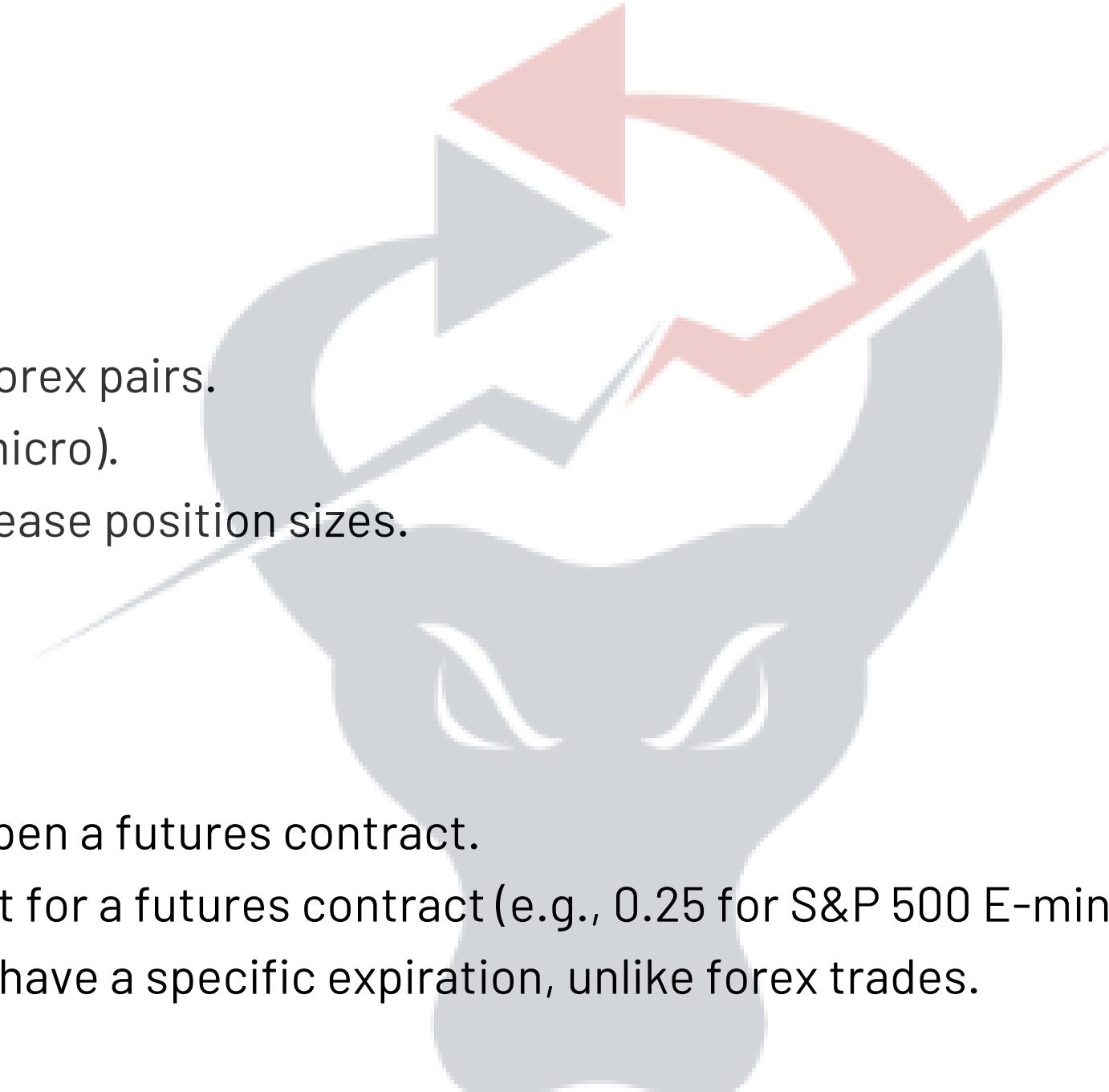
# Key Concepts

## Forex Specific

Pips: Smallest price movement in forex pairs.

Lots: Trade sizes (standard, mini, micro).

Leverage: Borrowed capital to increase position sizes.



## Futures Specific

Margin: Initial deposit required to open a futures contract.

Tick Size: Minimum price movement for a futures contract (e.g., 0.25 for S&P 500 E-mini).

Expiration Date: Futures contracts have a specific expiration, unlike forex trades.

| SELL                 | 1.00 | BUY                  |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1.38 40 <sup>1</sup> |      | 1.38 41 <sup>9</sup> |

example: lot size

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# Types of Market Analysis

## Sentiment Analysis

Forex: Analyse market trends based on economic and geopolitical news.

Futures: Evaluate supply and demand for physical goods (e.g., oil stockpiles).



## Fundamental Analysis

Forex: Focus on economic reports like GDP, employment data, and interest rates.

Futures: Consider factors like crop yields (for commodities) or Federal Reserve policies (for financial futures).

## Technical Analysis

Both markets use price action patterns and indicators like RSI, moving averages, and Fibonacci retracements.

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# Fundamental Analysis

## Interest Rate Decisions

Released by central banks (e.g., Federal Reserve, ECB, BOE).

A change in rates directly impacts currency strength.

Rate hike = stronger currency.

Rate cut = weaker currency.

Examples: FOMC meeting (USD), ECB meeting (EUR).

## Inflation Data

CPI (Consumer Price Index): Measures price changes for goods and services.

High inflation often leads to higher interest rates, strengthening the currency.

## Employment Data

Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP): Tracks US job creation (released monthly).

A strong jobs report usually strengthens the USD.

## GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

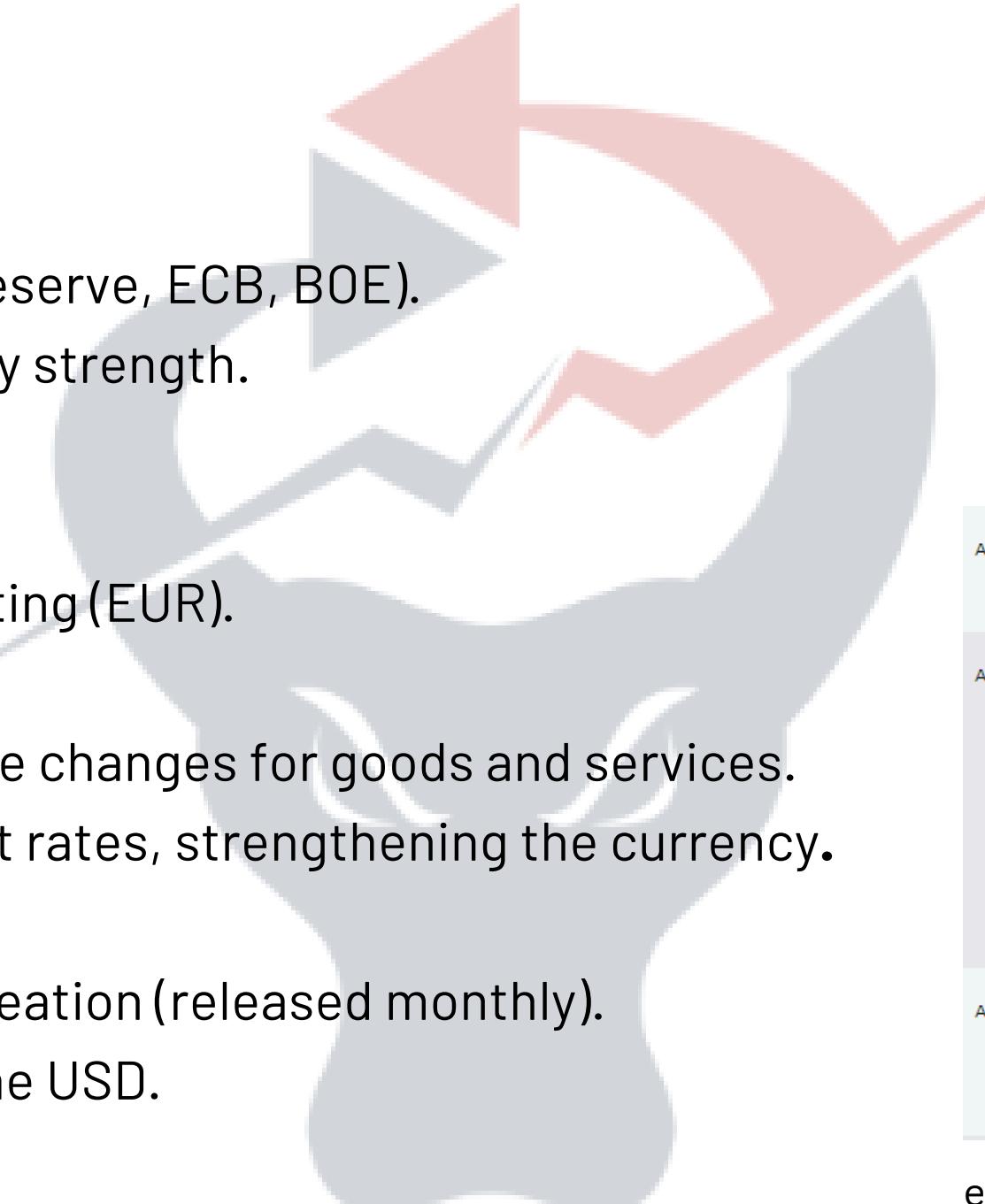
Measures the economic growth rate.

Higher GDP growth signals a strong economy, boosting the currency.

## PMI (Purchasing Managers' Index)

Indicates the health of manufacturing and service sectors.

Readings above 50 signal expansion, boosting the currency.

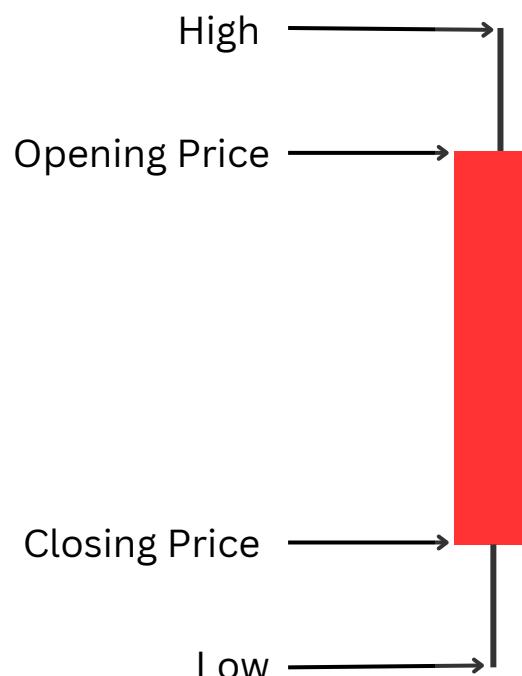
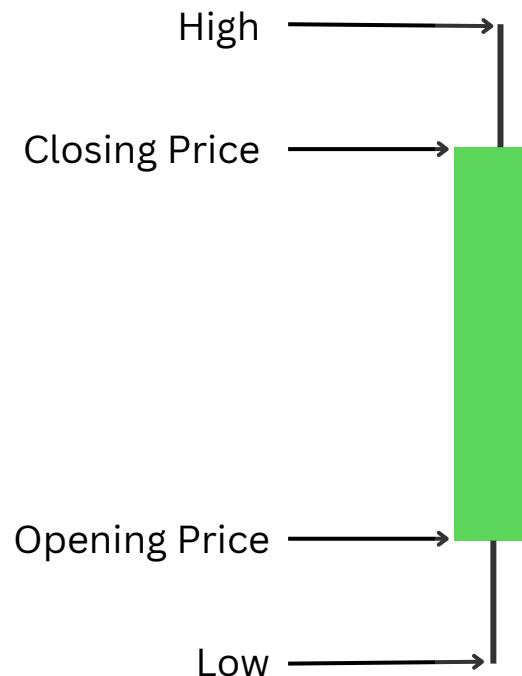


|               |         |     |    |                                   |   |       |         |
|---------------|---------|-----|----|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---------|
| Tue<br>Apr 22 | 10:00am | USD | ⬆️ | Existing Home Sales               | 📅 | 4.57M | 4.60M   |
|               | 9:30pm  | AUD | ⬆️ | CPI q/q                           | 📁 | 0.8%  | 0.8%    |
|               | 9:45pm  | CNY | ⬆️ | HSBC Flash Manufacturing PMI      | 📁 | 48.4  | 48.0 ⬅️ |
| Wed<br>Apr 23 | 3:00am  | EUR | ⬆️ | French Flash Manufacturing PMI    | 📁 | 51.9  | 51.8 ⬅️ |
|               | 3:30am  | EUR | ⬆️ | German Flash Manufacturing PMI    | 📁 | 53.9  | 53.7 ⬅️ |
|               | 4:30am  | GBP | ⬆️ | MPC Asset Purchase Facility Votes | 📁 | 0-0-9 | 0-0-9   |
|               |         | GBP | ⬆️ | MPC Official Bank Rate Votes      | 📁 | 0-0-9 | 0-0-9   |
|               | 8:30am  | CAD | ⬆️ | Core Retail Sales m/m             | 📁 | 0.6%  | 1.0%    |
|               | 10:00am | USD | ⬆️ | New Home Sales                    | 📅 | 455K  | 440K    |
|               | 5:00pm  | NZD | ⬆️ | Official Cash Rate                | 📁 | 3.00% | 2.75%   |
|               |         | NZD | ⬆️ | RBNZ Rate Statement               | 📁 |       |         |
| Thu<br>Apr 24 | 4:00am  | EUR | ⬆️ | German Ifo Business Climate       | 📁 | 110.5 | 110.7   |
|               | 5:00am  | EUR | ⬆️ | ECB President Draghi Speaks       | 📁 |       |         |
|               | 8:30am  | USD | ⬆️ | Core Durable Goods Orders m/m     | 📅 | 0.6%  | 0.1% ⬅️ |
|               |         | USD | ⬆️ | Unemployment Claims               | 📅 | 309K  | 304K    |

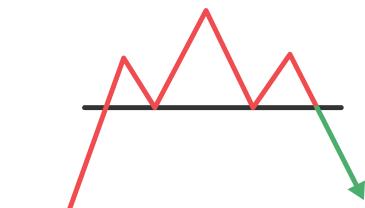
e.g High Impact News (source [forexfactory.com](http://forexfactory.com))

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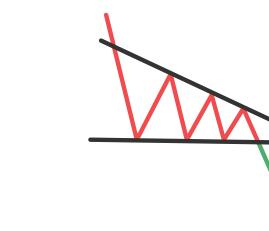
# Technical Analysis



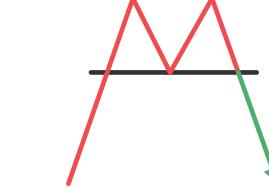
Head and Shoulder



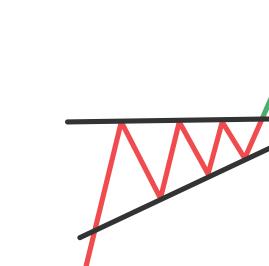
Descending Wedge



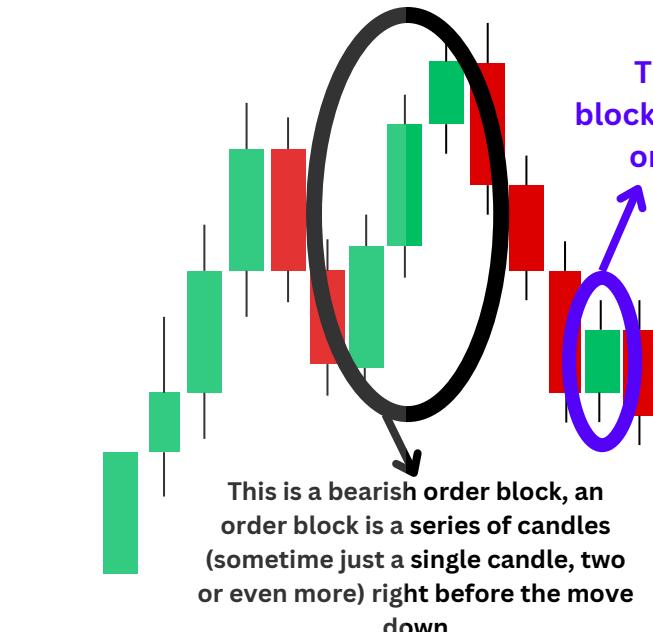
Double top



Ascending Wedge



Order Blocks



This can be an order block sometimes, depending on market conditions

This is a bearish order block, an order block is a series of candles (sometime just a single candle, two or even more) right before the move down

# Key Indicators Used in Forex and Futures Trading

## Moving Averages



**Purpose:** To identify trends and determine potential reversals. Moving averages can smooth out price data to highlight the overall direction of the market.

### How to Use:

**Golden Cross:** A short-term moving average (like the 50-day) crosses above a long-term moving average (like the 200-day), signaling a potential bullish market.

**Death Cross:** The short-term moving average crosses below the long-term moving average, indicating a potential bearish market.

## Bollinger Bands



**Purpose:** Bollinger Bands consist of a simple moving average and two standard deviation lines above and below it. They are used to measure market volatility.

### How to Use:

When the price reaches the upper band, the market may be overbought.  
When the price reaches the lower band, it may be oversold.

**Bollinger Band Squeeze:** A period of low volatility, where the bands contract, often signals a breakout.

# Key Indicators Used in Forex and Futures Trading

## MACD (Moving Average Convergence Divergence)



**Purpose:** To show changes in momentum by comparing two moving averages.

### How to Use:

**MACD Line Cross:** When the MACD line crosses above the signal line, it's a bullish sign, and when it crosses below, it's a bearish signal.

**Histogram:** The histogram represents the difference between the MACD line and the signal line. A growing histogram suggests increasing momentum in the direction of the trend.

## RSI (Relative Strength Index)



**Purpose:** To identify potential overbought or oversold conditions by comparing the magnitude of recent gains to recent losses.

### How to Use:

**Overbought:** RSI readings above 70 suggest that an asset is overbought and may experience a pullback.

**Oversold:** RSI readings below 30 suggest that an asset is oversold and may experience a rebound.

# Key Indicators Used in Forex and Futures Trading

## Stochastic Oscillator



**Purpose:** The Stochastic Oscillator compares a specific closing price to its price range over a set period. It is often used to identify overbought and oversold conditions.

### How to Use:

Readings above 80 indicate an overbought market, while readings below 20 suggest an oversold market.

**Crossovers:** When the %K line crosses above the %D line, it can be a signal to buy, and when it crosses below, it may signal a sell.

## Fibonacci Retracement



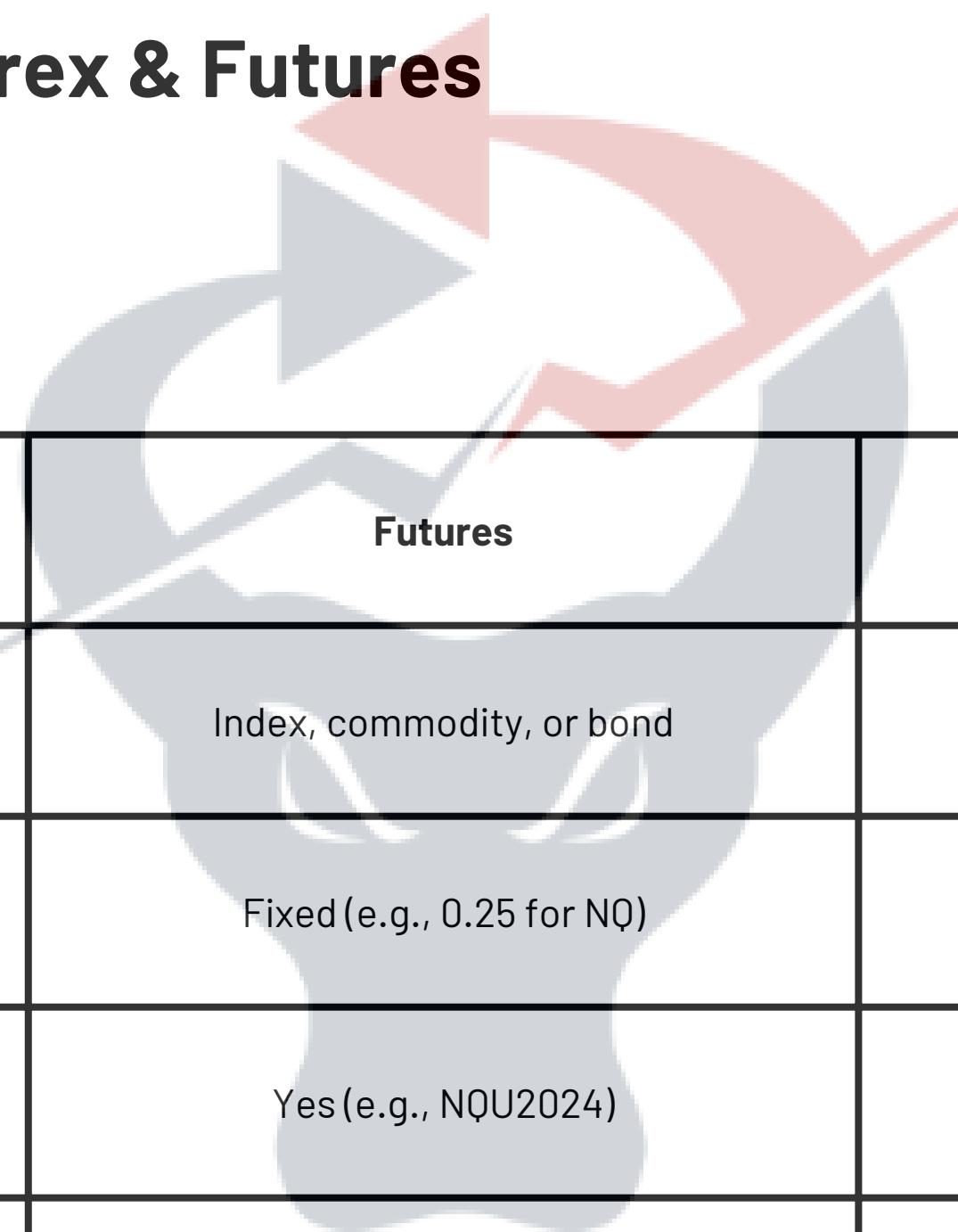
**Purpose:** Fibonacci retracement levels are horizontal lines that indicate areas where price might reverse after a trend. They are based on key Fibonacci ratios (23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, and 100%).

### How to Use:

Traders use Fibonacci retracement levels to identify potential levels of support and resistance.

If the market retraces to a key Fibonacci level (e.g., 38.2%) and bounces, it may suggest that the original trend is resuming.

# Key Differences Between Forex & Futures



| Feature          | Futures                          | Forex                      |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Underlying Asset | Index, commodity, or bond        | Currency pairs             |
| Tick Size        | Fixed (e.g., 0.25 for NQ)        | Pips (varies per pair)     |
| Expiration       | Yes (e.g., NQU2024)              | No expiration              |
| Leverage         | Exchange-regulated margin system | Broker-determined leverage |

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# Risk Management

## Risk-to-Reward Ratio

Always evaluate the risk-to-reward ratio before entering a trade. For example, aim for a minimum 1:2 ratio, meaning you should risk R1 to potentially gain R2.

This ensures that even if you lose some trades, your profits from winning trades can compensate for the losses.

## Position Sizing

Position size refers to the amount of capital you allocate to each trade.

A good rule of thumb is to risk 1-2% of your total capital on each trade. For example, if you have R10,000 in your account, risking R100 to R200 per trade is a safe strategy.

Smaller positions reduce the impact of a loss on your overall portfolio.

## Stop-Loss Orders

A stop-loss order automatically closes a trade if the price moves against you by a certain amount, limiting your loss.

Example: If you enter a long trade at R15,000 in the NQU2024 contract, and you want to limit your loss to 10 points, set a stop-loss at 14,990. If the price falls to this level, your position is closed, preventing further loss.

# Psychology

Psychological factors are the driving forces behind many trading decisions, often leading to emotional reactions that can cloud judgment. Recognising and managing these psychological traps is key to becoming a disciplined trader.

## Key Psychological Challenges in Trading

**Fear:** Fear of loss or missing out on a trade can lead to hesitation, overtrading, or impulsive decisions.

**Greed:** The desire for quick profits can lead to taking excessive risks, entering trades without proper analysis, or holding losing positions for too long.

**Overconfidence:** This occurs when traders believe they have mastered the market or when they let past successes influence their current decisions, leading to bigger risks or trades outside their strategy.

**Frustration:** After a losing streak, traders may make emotional trades to “make back” their losses, often compounding mistakes.

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# Managing Psychology in Trading

**Maintain Discipline:** Stick to your trading plan and strategy.

**Set Realistic Expectations:** Understand that losses are part of trading. Don't expect to win every trade. Stay patient and focus on long-term growth.

**Embrace Losses:** Acknowledge that losses are a natural part of the trading process. The goal is to cut losses early and move on.

**Avoid Overtrading:** Don't trade out of boredom or frustration. Quality trades are better than quantity.

**Journal:** Focus on Process, Not Results - Shift your focus from immediate gains to mastering your strategy and improving your trading process.

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## Example of a Journal Entry

Here's a simplified journal entry example for a trade in the NQU2024 (NASDAQ 100 E-mini) contract:

- **Date & Time:** December 10, 2024, 10:15 AM
- **Market Conditions:** The NASDAQ was in a strong uptrend after positive earnings reports from major tech companies.
- **Trade Plan:** Entered a long position at 15,000, with a stop-loss at 14,950 and a take-profit target at 15,050.
- **Emotional State:**
  - Before the trade: Calm, confident, I felt prepared.
  - During the trade: Felt slightly anxious as the price approached my stop-loss but stayed disciplined.
  - After the trade: Relieved the price hit my target and exited with a profit.
- **Trade Execution:**
  - Entry: 15,000
  - Exit: 15,050
  - Stop-Loss: 14,950
  - Take-Profit: 15,050
- **Outcome:** Profit of \$100 (5-point movement in NQ x \$20).
- **Risk-to-Reward:** 1:2 (Risk \$100 to gain \$200)
- **Mistakes:** None. Stayed disciplined.
- **Lessons Learned:** I did well sticking to my plan. Next time, I'll ensure my stop-loss is adjusted slightly further for more room to breathe in volatile markets.



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