## Module 0: The Foundation - Mindset and Preparation

This is the most critical module. Do not skip it.

1. **Understand 'Why' You Are Trading:**
   - **It is NOT a "Get Rich Quick" Scheme:** Trading is a serious business that requires skill, patience, and discipline.
   - **Set Realistic Goals:** Your goal for the first 6-12 months should be to learn the process, protect your capital, and perhaps break even.
   - **Acknowledge the Risks:** Understand that you can, and likely will, lose money, especially at the start. Only trade with capital you can afford to lose completely.
2. **Trader Psychology:**
   - **The Two Enemies: Fear and Greed.** You will make your worst decisions when you are scared (closing a good trade too early) or greedy (taking too much risk, not taking profits).
   - **The Two Allies: Patience and Discipline.** You must have the patience to wait for the right setup and the discipline to follow your plan, no matter what.
3. **Choosing a Reputable Broker:**
   - **Regulation:** Is the broker regulated by a major authority (like FCA, CySEC, ASIC)? This is non-negotiable.
   - **Fees & Spreads:** How do they make money? Understand commission costs and bid-ask spreads.
   - **Platform:** Is their trading platform (e.g., MetaTrader 4/5, TradingView) stable and easy to use?
   - **Customer Support:** Check if their support is reliable.
   - **Action:** Research and open a **DEMO ACCOUNT** (also called a paper trading account). You will not use real money for the first few modules.

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## Module 1: The Absolute Basics - What are Markets?

1. **The Main Asset Classes:**
   - **Stocks (Equities):** You buy a small piece of ownership in a public company (e.g., Apple, Google). You profit if the company's value goes up.
   - **Forex (Foreign Exchange):** You trade one currency for another (e.g., EUR/USD, GBP/JPY). This is the world's largest market.
   - **Commodities:** You trade raw materials (e.g., Gold, Oil, Wheat).
   - **Cryptocurrencies:** You trade digital currencies (e.g., Bitcoin, Ethereum). This market is extremely volatile and high-risk.
   - **Action:** Choose ONE market to focus on initially. Forex is common for beginners due to its high liquidity and 24/5 availability.
2. **Essential Terminology:**
   - **Long vs. Short:** Going **long** means you buy, expecting the price to go up. Going **short** means you sell, expecting the price to go down.

- **Bid/Ask Spread:** The difference between the highest price a buyer will pay (bid) and the lowest price a seller will accept (ask). This is a cost of trading.
- **Leverage:** Borrowing money from your broker to trade a larger position. It magnifies both profits and losses. **As a beginner, use very low or no leverage.** It is a double-edged sword that can wipe out your account quickly.
- **Pip (For Forex):** The smallest unit of price change in a currency pair.
- **Lot Size:** The size of your trade.

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## Module 2: The Two Types of Analysis

How do you decide when to buy or sell? There are two main schools of thought. Most traders use a combination of both.

1. **Fundamental Analysis (FA): The "Why"**
    - **What it is:** Analyzing economic data, news events, and company performance to determine an asset's intrinsic value.
    - **For Stocks:** Looking at company earnings reports, revenue, P/E ratio, and industry news.
    - **For Forex:** Looking at interest rates, inflation data (CPI), employment numbers, and central bank announcements.
    - **Action:** Get familiar with an economic calendar (like ForexFactory or Investing.com) to see when major news events are happening. Avoid trading during high-impact news at the start.
2. **Technical Analysis (TA): The "When"**
    - **What it is:** Analyzing price charts to identify patterns and predict future price movements based on historical data. It's based on the idea that all known information is already reflected in the price.
    - **Key Concepts:**
        - **Charts:** Learn to read a **candlestick chart**. A single candle tells you the open, high, low, and close price for a specific period.
        - **Support & Resistance:** These are the most important concepts in TA. **Support** is a price level where buying pressure tends to stop a price from falling further (a floor). **Resistance** is a price level where selling pressure tends to stop a price from rising further (a ceiling).
        - **Trends:** A market can be in an **uptrend** (higher highs and higher lows), a **downtrend** (lower highs and lower lows), or **ranging** (sideways). The classic saying is "the trend is your friend."

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## Module 3: Your Technical Analysis Toolbox

Start with the basics. Don't clutter your chart with dozens of indicators.

1. **Price Action:** This is simply how the price is moving. Learning to read support, resistance, and trend lines is more powerful than any indicator.
2. **Basic Indicators:**
   - **Moving Averages (MA):** Smooths out price data to show the trend more clearly. A 50-period MA and a 200-period MA are very common for identifying the long-term trend.
   - **Relative Strength Index (RSI):** A momentum indicator that measures the speed and change of price movements. It ranges from 0 to 100. Generally, a reading above 70 suggests an asset is "overbought" and a reading below 30 suggests it's "oversold." **This is not a direct buy/sell signal!**
   - **Action:** On your demo account, add a 50 EMA (Exponential Moving Average) and a 200 EMA to your chart. Add the RSI indicator in a separate window below. Watch how price reacts to these tools.

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## Module 4: Risk Management - THE MOST IMPORTANT MODULE

90% of new traders fail because they ignore this.

1. **The 1% Rule: Never risk more than 1% of your total account balance on a single trade.**
   - If you have a $1,000 account, the maximum you should be willing to lose on one trade is $10.
   - This ensures that even if you have a string of 10 losses in a row, you've only lost 10% of your account and can still recover.
2. **The Stop-Loss (SL) Order:**
   - This is an automatic order you place with your broker to close your trade at a specific price if it goes against you.
   - **Every single trade you ever take must have a stop-loss.** This is your safety net. It takes the emotion out of taking a loss.
3. **The Take-Profit (TP) Order:**
   - An automatic order to close your trade at a specific price when it is in profit. This helps you lock in gains and fight greed.
4. **Risk-to-Reward Ratio (R:R):**
   - This is the ratio of how much you are risking (distance to your stop-loss) versus how much you stand to gain (distance to your take-profit).
   - **Only take trades where your potential reward is at least twice your potential risk (a 1:2 R:R).**
   - Example: You risk $10 (1%) to make $20 (2%).
   - Why this is powerful: With a 1:2 R:R, you only need to be right 34% of the time to be profitable.

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## Module 5: Putting It All Together - Your Trading Plan

A trading plan is a set of rules you create for yourself that defines exactly how you will trade. **Write it down.**

Your plan must include:

- **What market(s) will you trade?** (e.g., EUR/USD, AAPL stock)
- **What time frame will you analyze?** (e.g., 4-hour chart, Daily chart)
- **What are your exact entry criteria?** (e.g., "I will go long when price bounces off a support level on the 4H chart and the RSI is below 40.")
- **What are your exact exit criteria?** (e.g., "My stop-loss will be placed 10 pips below the support level. My take-profit will be at the next resistance level, ensuring at least a 1:2 R:R.")
- **How much will you risk per trade?** (e.g., "I will risk exactly 1% of my account per trade.")

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## Module 6: Practice, Review, and Going Live

1. **Demo Trade for 3-6 Months:**
   - Use your demo account and follow your trading plan religiously. Treat the fake money as if it were real.
   - The goal is to test your strategy and see if you can be consistently profitable on paper.
2. **Keep a Trading Journal:**
   - For every trade (win or lose), record: The date, the asset, why you entered, where your SL and TP were, the result, and—most importantly—how you felt.
   - Review your journal every weekend. You will learn more from your losses than your wins.
3. **Go Live with a SMALL Account:**
   - After you have been consistently profitable on a demo account for several months, you can consider trading with real money.
   - Start with a small amount that you are completely prepared to lose (e.g., $100-$500).
   - Your psychology will change dramatically when real money is on the line. The goal here is to get used to those emotions while keeping the risk tiny.

Good luck. This path requires dedication, but by building a strong foundation, you give yourself the best possible chance of success.