47 Leading Indicators You Can Use

I used to think all indicators were marketing tools used by brokers to dupe us into a false sense of security.

It turns out they can be amazing tools for either instigating or taking a trade. I have never seen the indicators below used in isolation. You are better off using them with other trading components.

1. Relative Strength Index (RSI): Measures the speed and change of price movements and is often used to identify overbought and oversold conditions.

2. Stochastic Oscillator: Compares a security's closing price to its price range over a specific period of time.

3. Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD): Tracks the relationship between two moving averages of a security's price.

4. Commodity Channel Index (CCI): Determines whether a security is overbought or oversold.

5. Rate of Change (ROC): Measures the percentage change in price from one period to the next.

6. Momentum Oscillator: Measures the amount that a security's price has changed over a given time span.

7. Williams %R: Similar to the Stochastic Oscillator, it identifies overbought and oversold levels.

8. Ultimate Oscillator: Uses weighted sums of three oscillators (typically 7, 14, and 28 periods) to reduce volatility and noise.

9. Detrended Price Oscillator (DPO): Removes the trend from a security's price to identify cycles.

10.   Percentage Price Oscillator (PPO): Shows the relationship between two moving averages in terms of percentage.

11.   Percentage Volume Oscillator (PVO): The percentage difference between two moving averages of volume.

12.   Aroon Oscillator: Identifies whether a security is in a trend and the strength of the trend.

13.   Stochastic Momentum Index (SMI): Reflects the distance of the current closing price relative to the midpoint of a set range of highs and lows.

14.   Money Flow Index (MFI): Identifies overbought or oversold conditions by measuring the flow of money into and out of a security over time.

15.   Bollinger Bands: A volatility indicator that consists of a simple moving average (SMA) along with two standard deviation lines, one above and one below the SMA.

16.   Average Directional Index (ADX): Used to measure the strength of a trend, but not its direction.

17.   Chande Momentum Oscillator (CMO): Similar to other momentum indicators, but uses a different calculation to measure momentum.

18.   Keltner Channels: Uses average true range values to plot volatility-based envelopes above and below an exponential moving average.

19.   Ichimoku Cloud: A comprehensive indicator that provides more data points, which offers a more complete picture of potential price action.

20.   On Balance Volume (OBV): Uses volume flow to predict changes in stock price.

21. True Strength Index (TSI): A momentum oscillator based on a double smoothing of price changes.

22. Directional Movement Index (DMI): Identifies whether a security is trending.

23. Parabolic SAR (Stop and Reverse): A method devised to find potential reversals in the market price direction.

24. Volume Rate of Change (VROC): Highlights increases in volume, which normally occurs at most significant market tops, bottoms, and breakouts.

25. Price Volume Trend (PVT): It adds or subtracts a multiple of the percentage change in share price trend and current volume, depending upon the direction of share price movement.

26. Force Index: Measures the pressure of either buying or selling over a change in periods.

27. Elder's Force Index (EFI): Developed by Dr. Alexander Elder, the Force Index uses price and volume to measure the power behind a move or to reinforce the direction of a trend.

28. Zig Zag Indicator: This indicator eliminates price changes that are less than a certain specified amount, showing only significant moves.

29. Chaikin Oscillator: Developed by Marc Chaikin, this indicator measures the momentum of the Accumulation Distribution Line using the MACD formula.

30. Positive Volume Index (PVI): Focuses on days where the volume has significantly increased from the previous day.

31. Negative Volume Index (NVI): Focuses on days where the volume has significantly decreased from the previous day.

32. Trix Indicator: A momentum oscillator that displays the percent rate of change of a triple exponentially smoothed moving average.

33.   Accumulative Swing Index (ASI): Used to gain a better long-term picture of what a security is doing.

34.   Coppock Curve: A momentum indicator designed for use on a monthly time scale. It's the sum of a 14-month rate of change and 11-month rate of change, smoothed by a 10-period weighted moving average.

35.   Mass Index: An indicator that identifies reversals when the price range widens.

36.   Choppiness Index: This index determines whether the market is choppy (consolidating) or not choppy (trending).

37.   Demand Index: Combines price and volume in such a way to allow traders to identify large institutional trades.

38.   Know Sure Thing (KST) Oscillator: A two-line signal oscillator that identifies cycle turns in stock and commodities markets.

39.   Hull Moving Average (HMA): A more responsive moving average that reduces lag and increases price sensitivity.

40.   Gopalakrishnan Range Index (GAPO): A 10-day exponential moving average of the range.

41.   Fractal Adaptive Moving Average (FRAMA): Uses the fractal dimension of price series to dynamically adjust its smoothing period.

42.   Schaff Trend Cycle (STC): Combines the slow stochastics and the moving average convergence/divergence (MACD).

43.   Fisher Transform: Identifies price reversals that may not be as clear in the raw price data.

44.   Vortex Indicator (VI): Identifies the start of a new trend or the continuation of a current trend within the market.

45.   Rainbow Moving Average: Multiple Simple Moving Averages of increasing length plotted on the same chart.

46.	Arms Index (TRIN): Measures the relative number of volume flowing into advancing and declining stocks.

47.	Aroon Oscillator: This tool is used to measure the strength and direction of trends in a market.