

Sir Tony Indicator - The Best Scalper In Town https://t.me/tonyindicator

WHAT IS FOREIGN EXCHANGE?

- Foreign Exchange Market also known as 'Forex or Fx' is a global marketplace for exchanging national currencies.
- The exchange of the currencies can be made through online.



- There are a lot of platforms you can choose to trade like Metatrader 4, VT
 Trader, Meta Stock, Easy Forex & Trading View.
- For me, my favourite platform is Metatrader 4 as it is a well-known platform and easy to use it. Doesn't matter if you want to use any platforms other than MT4 as long it is good for you.



- Forex Market is open 24 hours a day and only on the weekdays Monday-Friday while on weekend the Forex Market is totally closed.

TRADE

- 1. BALANCE is the available amount to trade.
- 2. EQUITY is how much balance you have after you open any position either your equity will reduce or gain. Don't worry, follow what I said and you'll see your Equity gaining up and keep rising! Mark my words please..



HISTORY

You can see your trading history by clicking the 'History' button that is located at the bottom of the app.

This is my trading history where i flip small account to 1KUSD in a week Crazy right? Not to show off, just want to let you guys keep motivated what you are

doing now. If you follow what I said, Im pretty sure you guys can gain much as this massive profit!

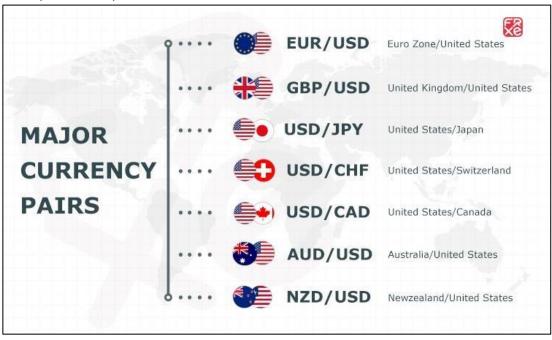


TYPE OF CURRENCIES: USD, EUR, GBP, AUD, NZD, JPY, CAD, CHF



- There are two types of pair which are Major Pair & Minor Pair.
- Major Pair : Every currency that is related to USD. For Example : EURUSD,

GBPUSD, NZDUSD, AUDUSD



- Minor Pair: Every currency that is NOT RELATED to USD. For Example:

CADCHF, GBPCHF, GBPJPY, NZDJPY.

- Forex Market Sessions in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) :

- London: GMT 7 to GMT 15

- New York: GMT 12 to GMT 20

- Sydney : GMT 21 to GMT 4

- Tokyo: GMT 23 to GMT 4

MT4 FEATURES

TIMEFRAME

Timeframe (TF): Timeframe is the time taken to complete a single candle. For example I go to TF H1, each of the candle will be completed in 1 hour. Let say the candle open at 12:00 and it will be closed at 13:00 for Timeframe H1.



Higher Timeframe:

- MN : Monthly

- W1: Weekly

- D1 : Daily

- H4: 4 Hour

- H1:1 Hour

Lower Timeframe:

- M30 : 30 minutes

- M15 : 15 minutes

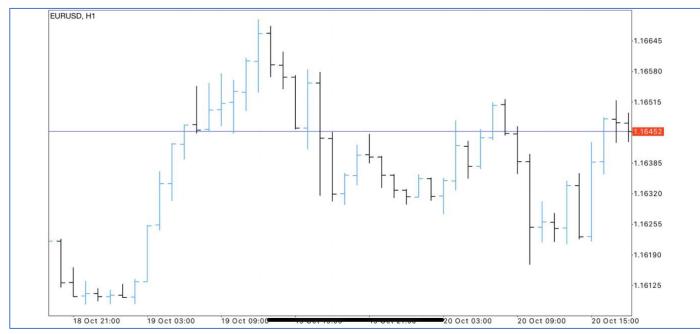
- M5:5 minutes

- M1 : 1 minute **TYPE OF CHARTS**

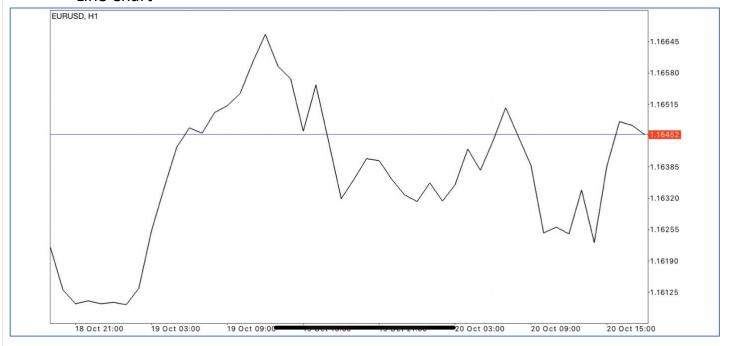
- Candlestick Chart



- Bar Chart

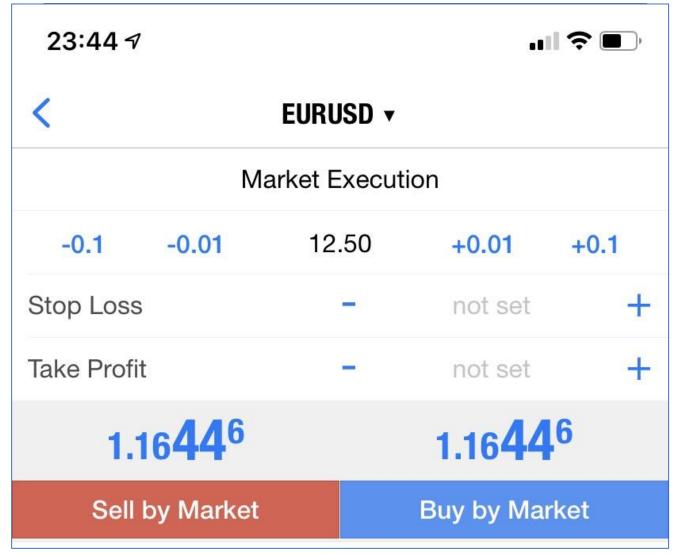


- Line Chart



TYPES OF ORDER

- Instant Order: Executed once you hit the button Buy or Sell.

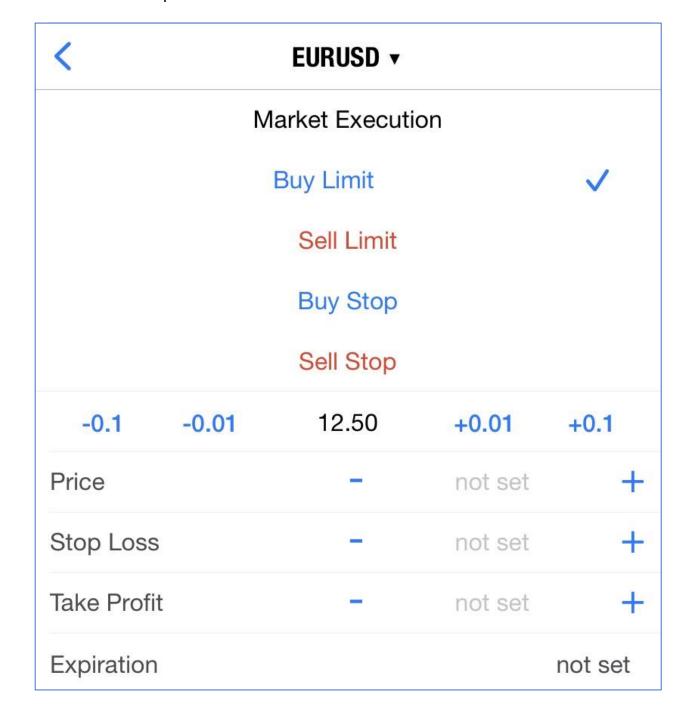


MARKET EXECUTION = INSTANT ORDER

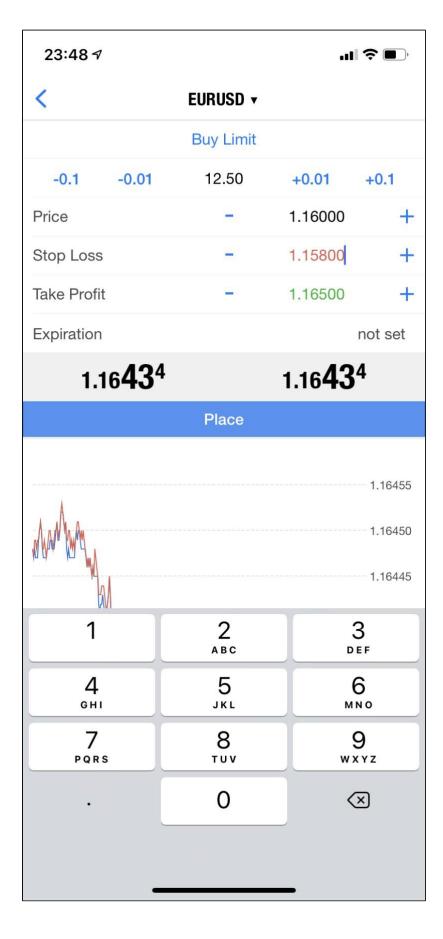


- Limit Order is divided by 4 limit which are

- Buy Limit
- Buy Stop
- Sell Limit
- Sell Stop

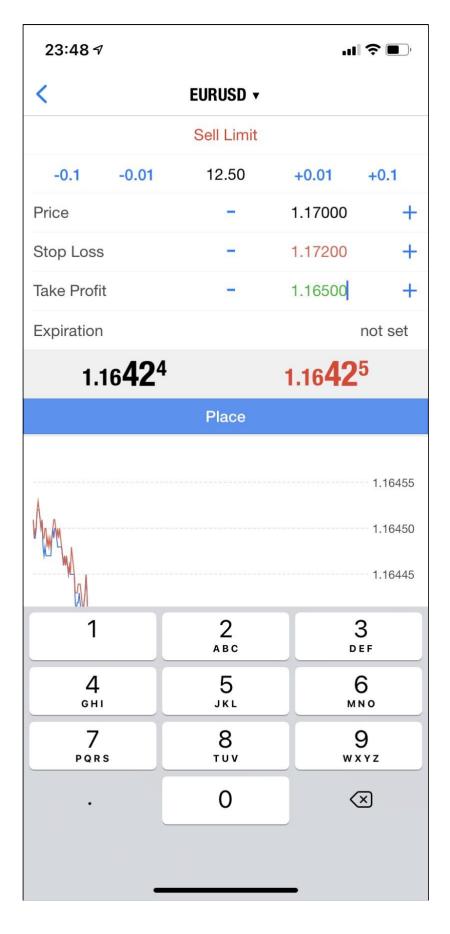


BUY LIMIT



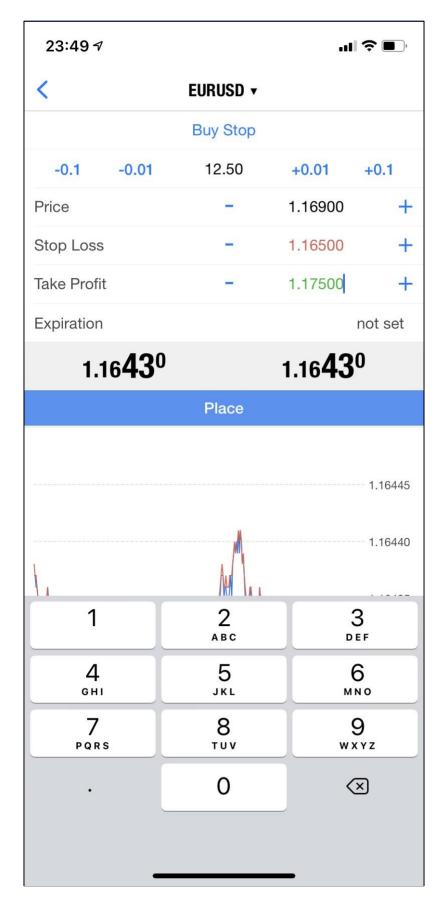


SELL LIMIT



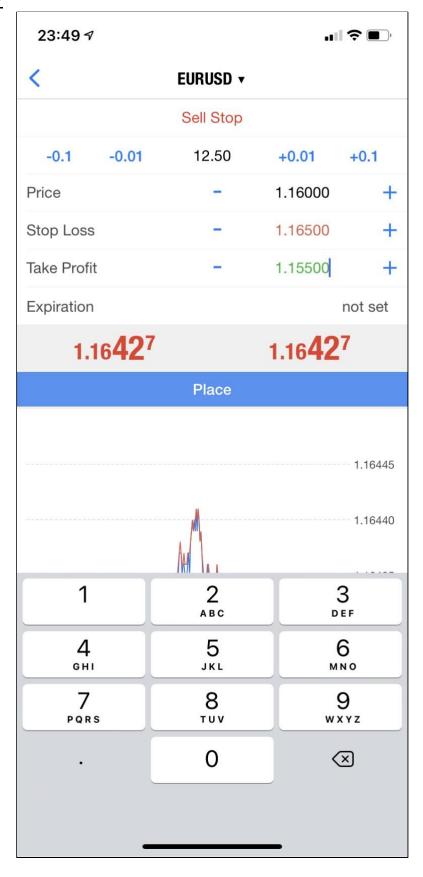


BUY STOP





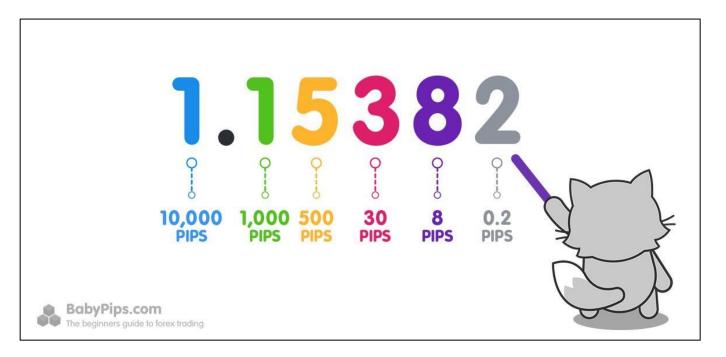
SELL STOP





PIP

- A pip, short for "percentage in point" or "price interest point," represents a tiny measure of the change in a currency pair in the forex market. It can be measured in terms of the quote or in terms of the underlying currency.



1 pips = 10 point

10 pips = 100 point

100 pips = 1000 point

NOTES: No need to think much how to calculate pips, just use the trendline in Metatrader 4 and you can see how much pips you gain.

TYPE OF TRADER

Forex traders can be broadly categorized into three main types based on their trading timeframes and strategies: scalpers, intraday traders, and swing traders.

Scalpers: Scalping is a trading strategy that aims to profit from small price movements in the market. Scalpers typically open and close multiple trades throughout the day, holding positions for only a few minutes or seconds. They focus on making small profits from numerous trades, relying on high trading volumes and tight stop-loss orders to limit losses. Scalping requires quick decision-making, a high level of concentration, and access to low-latency trading systems to execute trades rapidly.

Intraday Traders: Intraday trading, also known as day trading, involves buying and selling financial instruments within the same trading day. Intraday traders aim to capitalize on short-term price movements, holding positions for a few hours or minutes. Unlike scalpers, intraday traders may take fewer trades but aim for larger profit targets. They often use technical analysis, chart patterns, and trading indicators to identify potential entry and exit points.

Swing Traders: Swing trading is a style of trading that seeks to capture gains in a financial instrument over a period of several days to weeks. Swing traders aim to profit from the "swings" or price movements that occur within a larger trend. They typically hold positions longer than intraday traders but shorter than long-term investors. Swing traders often use a combination of technical and fundamental analysis to identify potential trade opportunities and manage risk.

Each type of trader has its own set of advantages and challenges, and the choice of trading style often depends on factors such as risk tolerance, time commitment, and trading preferences.

BREAKEVEN POSITION

In forex trading, a breakeven position is a scenario where the price of a traded currency pair is at the same level as the entry price. In other words, the trade has neither made a profit nor incurred a loss at that point.

When a trader opens a position in the forex market, they typically do so with the expectation that the price will move in a favorable direction. However, the market is volatile and unpredictable, so there is always a risk that the trade may move against them.

To protect against potential losses, traders often use stop-loss orders, which are orders placed with a broker to sell a security when it reaches a certain price. A breakeven position can be achieved when the trader moves their stop-loss order to the entry price after the trade has moved in their favor by an amount equal to the initial risk (i.e., the distance between the entry price and the original stop-loss level).

By setting the stop-loss order at breakeven, the trader ensures that if the trade reverses and hits the stop-loss level, they will not incur a loss but will instead exit the trade without any profit or loss. This practice is often referred to as "locking in" or "protecting" profits.

SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE

Support and resistance are key concepts in forex trading that help traders identify potential price levels where the market may pause or reverse its direction.

Support: Support is a price level where a currency pair tends to find buying interest, preventing the price from falling further. It is like a "floor" that supports the price and indicates a potential opportunity to buy. Traders often look for support levels to place buy orders or to move their stop-loss orders to protect their positions.

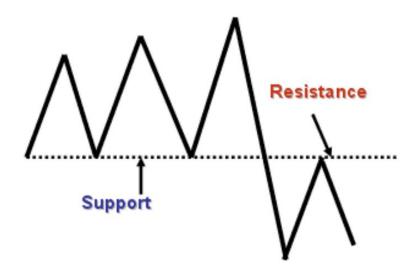


Resistance: Resistance is the opposite of support. It is a price level where a currency pair tends to encounter selling interest, preventing the price from rising further. Resistance acts as a "ceiling" that the price struggles to break above. Traders often look for resistance levels to place sell orders or to take profits on their positions.



Support and resistance levels are not fixed and can change over time as market conditions evolve. They are typically identified using technical analysis tools such as trendlines, chart patterns, and moving averages. Traders use these levels to make informed trading decisions and to manage risk by placing stoploss orders and profit targets.

SUPPORT BECOME RESISTANCE

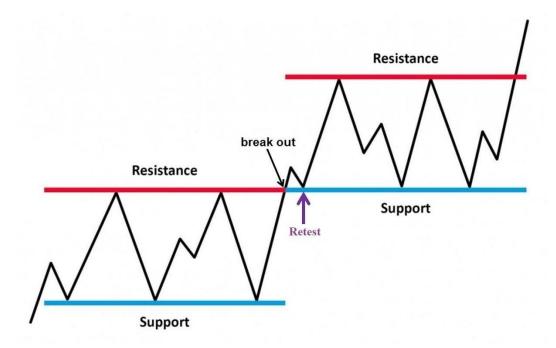


In forex trading, the concept of "support becoming resistance" refers to a price level that was previously a support level but, after being broken, switches roles to become a resistance level. This phenomenon is based on the idea that once a support level is broken, it can act as a resistance level on future price movements.

For example, imagine a currency pair has a strong support level at 1.2000. If the price falls below this level and continues to decline, traders may start to view the former support level of 1.2000 as a potential resistance level if the price retraces back up. This is because traders who missed the initial breakdown may look to sell at the previous support-turned-resistance level, expecting it to hold as a barrier to further upside movement.

In practice, when traders observe a support level being broken, they often watch how the price behaves when it approaches that level again. If the price struggles to move above the former support level, it may confirm the "support turned resistance" concept, providing traders with a potential trading opportunity to sell at that level.

RESISTANCE BECOME SUPPORT

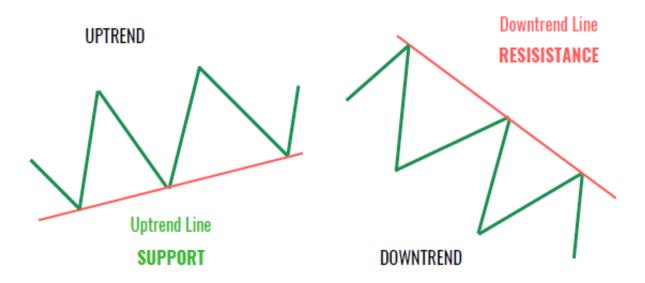


In forex trading, the concept of "resistance becoming support" refers to a price level that was previously a resistance level but, after being broken, switches roles to become a support level. This concept is based on the idea that once a resistance level is breached, it can act as a support level on future price movements.

For example, let's say a currency pair has a strong resistance level at 1.3000. If the price breaks above this level and continues to rise, traders may start to view the former resistance level of 1.3000 as a potential support level if the price retraces back down. This is because traders who missed the initial breakout may look to buy at the previous resistance-turned-support level, expecting it to hold as a support and push the price back up.

In practice, when traders see a resistance level being broken, they often monitor how the price reacts when it approaches that level from above. If the price bounces off the former resistance level, now acting as support, it may confirm the "resistance turned support" concept, providing traders with a potential trading opportunity to buy at that level.

TRENDLINE



In technical analysis, a trendline is a straight line that connects two or more price points on a chart. Trendlines are used to visually represent the direction and slope of a trend.

Uptrend: In an uptrend, the trendline is drawn below the price by connecting two or more low points. It acts as a support line, indicating areas where buying interest may emerge.

Downtrend: In a downtrend, the trendline is drawn above the price by connecting two or more high points. It acts as a resistance line, indicating areas where selling pressure may increase.

Trendlines help traders identify the strength and direction of a trend. Breakouts above or below a trendline can signal potential changes in the trend direction. Traders often use trendlines in conjunction with other technical indicators to make informed trading decisions.

FULL SOP: SECRET OF SONIC ZONE

I already share many things in channel, now i share basic technical analysis knowledge in E-Book Part 1 because i want you guys to understand forex really well

Next Week I'll Launch E-book Secret of Sonic Zone Part 2 (COMPLETED SOP) which include technical combined with Indicator (2)

