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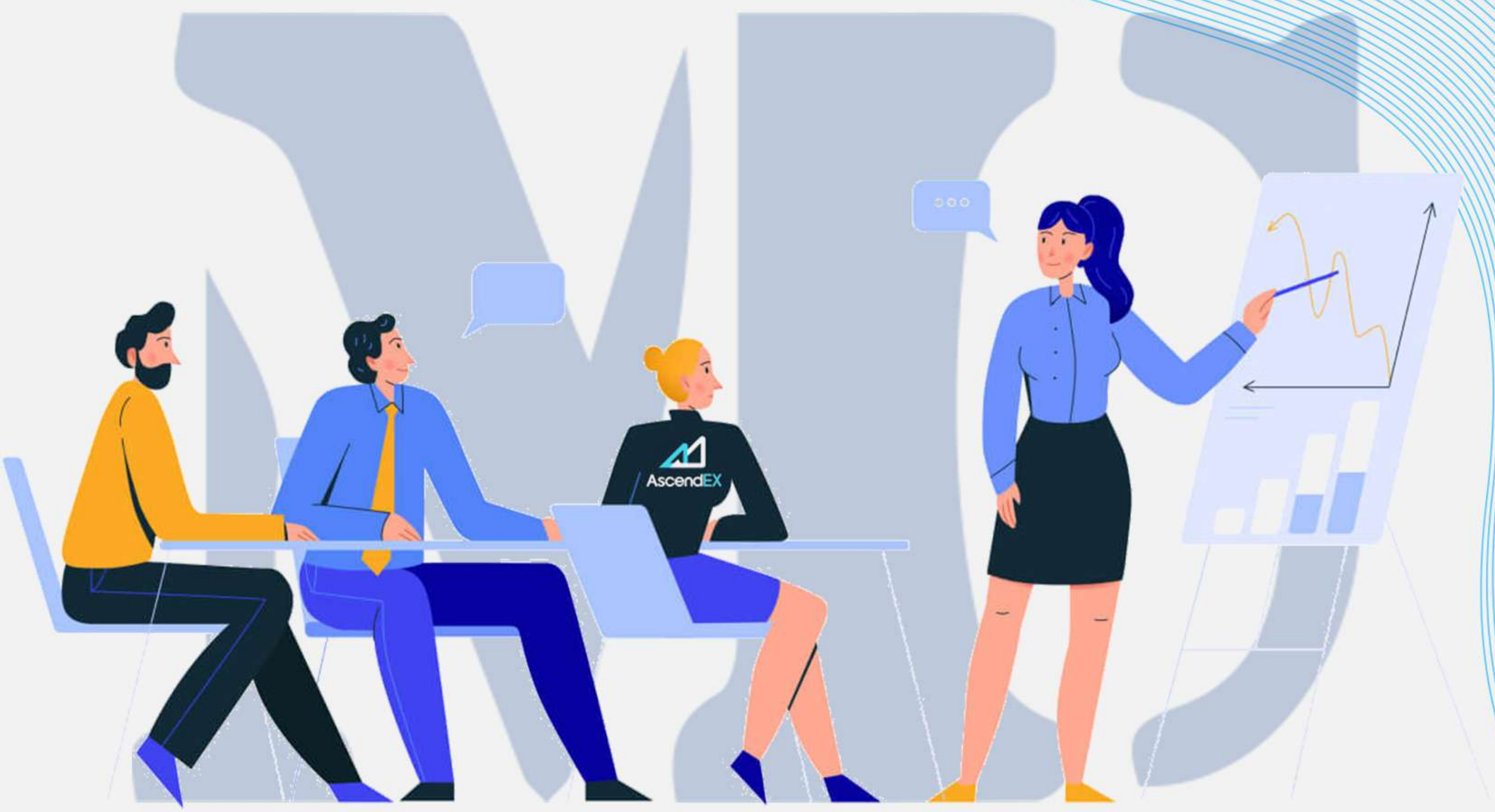

Cheatsheet on **Trading Successfully as a Beginner**

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A. Introduction

Trading is the art of creating opportunities in the financial markets. However, it is not an easy task and requires a lot of research and knowledge. The trading process is a method of making predictions about the value of a financial asset and then trading the asset in order to make a profit.

Trading successfully as a beginner is no easy task. New traders are faced with a number of difficulties, and it's not always easy for them to make the right decisions. There are some rules for making smarter trading decisions.

In this eBook, you'll learn how to make the most of your trading decisions and make the most money from trading. It says, for example, that you should always have a trading strategy in place. You should also be ready to trade at all times. Even if you're not earning any money, don't let that discourage you. The importance of having a stable mindset and never giving up cannot be overstated. It's also critical that you remain emotionally stable during the process.

To make an informed investment decision, you'll need to be familiar with both technical and fundamental analysis. You should also consider the amount of risk you are willing to take when making a trading decision. The tips in this book will enable you to learn how to trade successfully.

Trading is an activity that requires a lot of work and time to learn, but it can be very rewarding. This eBook is designed to give you a quick guide to trading success, with an insight into the 12 steps you should take to make smarter trading decisions.

B. What is a trading strategy?

A trading strategy is a predetermined plan for executing orders in the markets in order to generate a successful return on the investment. It has to be objective, consistent, quantitative, and verifiable in order to be effective. The strategy should usually be based on fundamental or technical analysis in order to ensure that systemic risks do not have a catastrophic impact on financial instruments.

An investor's trading strategy should tell him or her which assets to trade, how much risk he or she is willing to take, and how long he or she wants to invest.

"The hard work in trading comes in the preparation. The actual process of trading, however, should be effortless." — Jack Schwager, Author of Market Wizards

C. Understand fundamental and technical analysis

The most common methods that investors use to analyze the benefits and risks associated with investments in the stock market include fundamental analysis and technical analysis.

What is fundamental analysis?

Fundamental analysis examines all of the elements that will have an influence on the stock price of a business in the future, such as the financial statement, management process, industry, and so on. It is a type of investment analysis that is used to determine the value of a company's stock price.

It assesses the firm's intrinsic value to determine if the stock is overpriced or underpriced. Despite the fact that the value of a company is ultimately a matter of opinion, undervalued stocks can outperform their peers over the long run.

What is technical analysis?

Technical analysis relies primarily on stock price or volume data. The goal is not to forecast the future, but rather to identify the possibilities that are most likely to happen in the near future. Price action is used to estimate how players in the market will act in the future based on how they have performed in the past.

To find trading opportunities with a high probability of success, technical analysts examine chart patterns, candlesticks and trend lines, support and resistance levels, and volume and price behaviour. The technical approach does not take into account the underlying business or the economics that influence the value of a corporation.

Comparison Table		
The Factor	**Fundamental Analysis**	**Technical Analysis**
Goal	Determine the stock's intrinsic value.	Determine when to enter or exit from the market.
Type of data used to study	Economic reports, corporate reports, news events, and industry statistics.	Bar charts, trend lines, candlestick
How the decision is made	Based on the information (like company results) and statistics that have been gathered and analyzed.	Market movements and stock prices are taken into consideration while making decisions.
Suitable for	Long term investments	Short term investments,
Pros	Investors can get a better sense of a company's value by focusing only on its business, rather than its stock price. Over the long term, decisions based on fundamental analysis are more likely to be accurate.	It is used to figure out price targets, and levels, which helps traders figure out how much risk and reward they are willing to take. A chart can show the impact of market sentiment, psychology, supply and demand. Improve your timing and choose trading strategies for the current market.
Cons	Financial statements cannot predict short-term price fluctuations and volatility.	Technical analysis like Elliott Wave analysis and pattern trading are all subjective and rely on the user's own judgement to make decisions. The use of charts is frequently seen as more of an art form than a science.

How can we use fundamental and technical analysis together?

There are a lot of approaches in which technical and fundamental analysis can be employed together to achieve good results. Here are a few ideas for combining the two methods:

- You may use fundamental analysis to compile a watch list of stocks that you are interested in purchasing, and then utilize technical analysis to determine whether or not to purchase them and also when to purchase them.
- A mix of value (fundamental) and momentum (technical) can be an excellent stock-picking strategy. For the most part, stocks that trade at a low valuation yet have significant momentum tend to beat their peers.
- Technical analysis can help uncover suitable entry points for up trending growth stocks. High-growth companies with high valuations sometimes suffer huge corrections. Technical analysis can help detect oversold levels. These are frequently the best times to acquire growth stocks.
- Identifying the most profitable phases of a company's life cycle may sometimes be determined through fundamental analysis. Following that, technical analysis may be utilized to confirm the projected patterns.

D. Some of the different common types of trading strategies

"Always start at the end before you begin (think of all possible outcomes and be prepared before taking a trade). Professional traders have an exit strategy before every trade" — Robert Kiyosaki

When you trade in financial markets, you will see a lot of different strategies. Choosing the best trading strategy is ultimately a matter of personal preference. Consider your personality type, lifestyle, and available resources while making a choice. Different trading strategies are dependent on the timing and amount of time that the trade is open before closing.

Some of the most common trading methods are discussed below with the hope of inspiring you to create your own trading plan, try out different trading strategies, or even strengthen your current trading strategy.

- **Scalping**

  Scalping is all about making small profits repeatedly. Trades might last anything from a few seconds to many minutes. Scalping is a trading method that seeks to benefit from minor price movements. Traders that use this method believe that modest price changes are easier to catch than huge ones. Although many individuals find the notion appealing and exhilarating, it is not suggested for beginners.

- **Momentum trading**

  When a stock is "breaking out," a momentum trader hops on the bandwagon to collect as much of the momentum as possible. They look for stocks that are trending strongly in one direction and have a large amount of trading activity. If the stock moves swiftly and changes direction, momentum trading often lasts from a few hours to a few days.

- **Swing trading**

  Swing trading is a trading method that seeks to grab profits on a stock within 3–7 days. Swing traders hunt for equities with short-term price momentum using technical analysis. These traders are more focused on price movements and patterns than fundamentals or inherent value.

- **Position trading**

  The duration of a position trade might range from a few days to many months. While momentum and swing traders focus on short-term movements, position traders focus on longer-term trends. Since the profit potential of position traders is unaffected, even those who aren't able to trade regularly may benefit greatly from this kind of trading. They don't worry about short-term swings since they have a long-term outlook for their investments.

  In contrast to day trading, where the goal is to profit from short-term volatility, position trading aims to profit from long-term changes in the market, not short-term volatility.

- **Trend trading**

  This is when a trader uses technical analysis to figure out a trend, and only enters trades in the direction of that trend.

'The trend is your friend'

Being 'bullish' or 'bearish' is not the same as just following the trend. Trend traders don't have a preset idea of where the market will go or which direction it will move in. The key to trend trading success is having a reliable system in place that can accurately identify trends and then follow them.

However, it is critical to be vigilant and adaptive since the trend might reverse at any time.

- **The Relative Strength Index (RSI)**

  The Relative Strength Index (RSI) is used by short-term and technical traders to keep an eye on relative strengths. As part of technical analysis, the Relative Strength Index (RSI) is a momentum indicator that looks at how much the price of a stock or other thing has changed recently to see if it's been over-purchased or under-purchased recently.

  The RSI is shown as an oscillator, which is a line graph that moves between two extremes. It can be read from 0 to 100 and can be used to figure out what is going on. RSI values of 30 or below indicate an oversold or undervalued market condition, respectively.

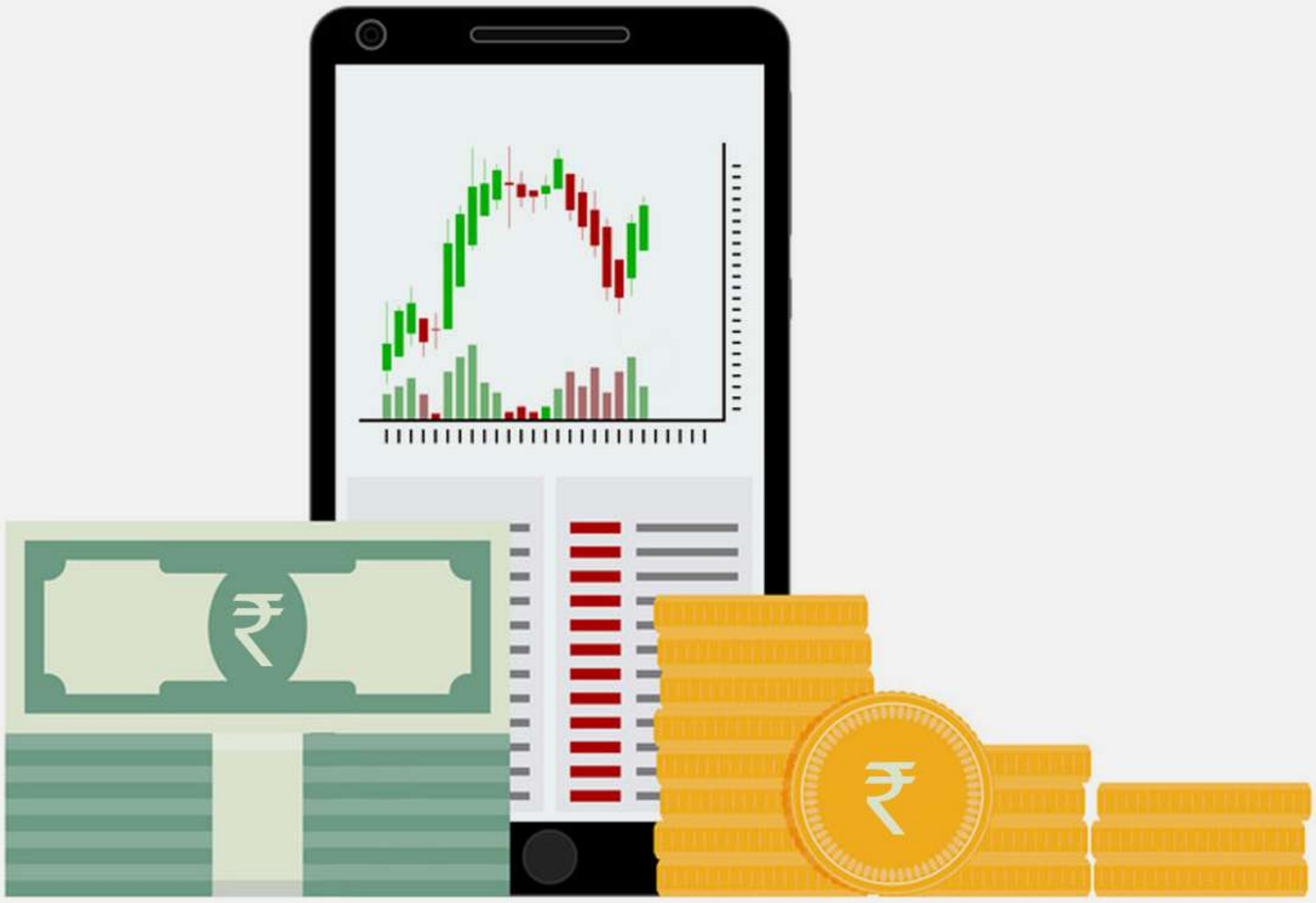
What is the most profitable trading strategy for you?

"Risk no more that you can afford to lose, and also risk enough so that a win is meaningful." — Robert Kiyosaki

In trading, there is no one technique that works for everyone, and no one person's approach will be same. The best trading strategy for you will be determined by a variety of factors, including your risk appetite, trading style, and overall level of motivation. Always do your homework before joining the live markets and use your demo account to practice.

Here are some considerations to ask yourself before deciding on a trading type that is right for you:

- Is my approach more short-term or more long-term?
- Do I have enough time to trade throughout the course of the day?
- How much risk I can take in this trade?
- Is it possible for me to be patient, or do I want immediate results?



E. 12 steps you should take to make smarter trading decisions

1. Use the power of knowledge

"Bull markets are born on pessimism; grow on skepticism, mature on optimism and die of euphoria." — Sir John Templeton

Educate yourself about trading. Prepare for your future by setting aside some money to invest in yourself. Why limit yourself to learning from your losses? What is the point of making the journey so difficult? Invest, study, and use shortcuts to succeed by educating yourself. Numerous resources, such as videos, blogs, and social media feeds, are available for free online.

The ability to differentiate between what is good and bad in order to develop our trading strategy and dismiss what is bad is essential.

Traders need to be up to date on the latest stock market news and events that have an impact on the stock market, such as the Reserve Bank of India's interest rate plans, the economic forecast, and other relevant information.

Prepare for the trade by researching. Compile a wish list of stocks in which you are interested in investing, as well as a regular update on the companies you are ready to invest in and the broader market. Keep an eye on the financial markets by reading up on business news and checking out trustworthy financial sites like Value Research Online.

When it comes to trading, the more knowledge and info you have, the greater your chances of success in the market. It is critical for traders to keep their minds open to new knowledge every single day in order to succeed. Understanding the markets and all of its nuances is an on-going, lifetime effort.

2. Start a trading journal

"Show me a trader with good records and I'll show you a good trader." —
Alexander Elder, Professional trader and author, The New Trading for a Living.

In order to trade successfully as a beginner, you should start and maintain a trading journal. A journal is a great way to keep track of your trading decisions and is a great tool for learning.

A journal will help you focus on your trading and make better decisions.

Any trade you make should be closely monitored and scrutinized afterwards. Keep track of your trades mentioning the following in the trading journal:

- Name of scrip
- Long/Short
- Entry point
- Target
- Stop loss
- Points gained/lost
- Screen shot of your chart
- Your technical or fundamental comments. (Reasons for your entry)

In a trading journal, a snapshot is worth a thousand words since it demonstrates precisely what you did in the specific market circumstances.

A journal should also include a list of your trading goals, a list of your trading rules, trades, and trades that didn't work out. Your journal should include your trading style, your risk tolerance, and how you're taking a position. Through the date on your journal entries you can see how your decisions changed as time went on.

Examine your activities at the close of every week and month, noting any common issues and identifying your own strengths. Your strengths and weaknesses may be exploited and recognized by using these insights.

3. Set realistic goals

"The goal of a successful trader is to make the best trades. Money is secondary."
— Alexander Elder.

When starting out as a trader, it can be difficult to know where to start, and more than likely, you'll need a lot of guidance along the way. It is important to start small and realize that anything is possible. Traders need to set realistic and attainable goals that allow them to grow gradually. It is important to keep in mind that trading is a way to make money, but it is a long-term investment.

One of the biggest mistakes that traders make is focusing too much on the short-term. If you are not careful, you could easily lose a lot of money in the short-term, which could lead to not being able to keep up with the market. It is important to keep your long-term goals in mind and make sure that you have a strategy before you start trading. This is important because it will allow you to make decisions that will help you achieve your long-term goals.

Trading is a very challenging game to pick up, but it's also very rewarding. If you enjoy the challenge of trading and want to be successful no matter what, you need to be able to set realistic and attainable goals. Being realistic and attainable will help you stay focused and avoid the temptations that may come with trading. You might have to put your emotions on the back burner for the time being and keep your head about you in order to succeed.

In order to set realistic and attainable goals, you need to set up a plan of attack. This could be as simple as clearing your mind of distractions and being able to focus on the market. It could also be as complex as creating a detailed trading plan and solving all of the issues that come with trading. Once you're armed with a plan, you're ready to begin trading.

4. Have mental clarity on a daily basis

"If you can learn to create a state of mind that is not affected by the market's behaviour, the struggle will cease to exist." — Mark Douglas, Author *'Trading in the Zone'*

Take a minute every day before trading to check in with yourself and make sure you're calm, focused, and in the moment. Additionally, take a few seconds to remind yourself that you're here to trade, not to check social media sites, email, or watch internet videos. When you trade, keep your attention solely on the trading process itself. Concentrate all of your focus on executing your trading strategy and imagine yourself doing it. Make sure you're informed of any events that might affect the market by checking the economic calendar on a daily basis.

You may save a lot of your money over the course of a year by taking these simple actions. Avoid trading if you're feeling agitated, disturbed, or distracted.

When you're not in the appropriate frame of mind, it just takes one day or one trade to lose your whole account.

Every day, take a few minutes to get yourself organised and ready for the day ahead. Don't trade if you can't get into a condition of mental clarity before you start trading.

Success in trading requires treating it like a full-time or part-time business rather than a job or a hobby.

- In a hobby-based approach, no meaningful commitment to learning is made.
- If you consider it a job, it might be stressful since there isn't a consistent salary.

Trading is a business that incurs costs, losses, taxation, uncertainty, stress, and risk. As a trader, your main job is to research the market and come up with a business plan that will help you reach your financial goals.

5. Practice trading

"In trading, you have to be defensive and aggressive at the same time. If you are not aggressive, you are not going to make money, and if you are not defensive, you are not going to keep the money." — Ray Dalio.

Thanks to the digital age, nothing is out of reach. With the widespread adoption of electronic processes, the stock market could not escape the advantages of virtualization. Virtual stock market trading has been shown to be beneficial to investors, traders and professionals.

Virtual trading with stock market simulators lets people practice trading before they risk real money.

As the saying goes, "Practice makes a man perfect."

In virtual stock market trading, virtual money and virtual stocks are used.

Even a basic strategy is difficult to apply under real market conditions, despite its seeming simplicity. No two trading days are the same, and no two trends or pull-backs look precisely the same as in typical examples. The more you practise, the better you will get at applying a strategy. Trade it on a demo account until you regularly make money.

Virtual stock market trading isn't real, except for the knowledge you get from it. It lets people learn about how trading works without having to do it in real time.

The investor is exposed to practical experience along with a wide range of knowledge, risk types, and a slew of other things that aid in his or her performance in stock market trading.

It helps a lot for a newcomer to the market to learn everything from the most basic to the most intermediate level. Virtual trading is a great way to learn, but it lacks the real-world emotions that come with real profits or losses.

6. Maintain trader discipline

"Trading doesn't just reveal your character, it also builds it if you stay in the game long enough." — Yvan Byeajee. Author, The essence of trading psychology in one skill

A trading strategy is one of the most important aspects of successful trading. It's a set of guidelines that help you not only make smart trading decisions but also ensure you're consistently profitable. A disciplined trading strategy takes into account the market, your financial goals, the risk you are willing to take, and your time frame. It also ensures that you are making good trading decisions.

The market rewards you for maintaining your discipline.

Trading is only a part of the financial game, but it can be a complex one. The amount of information you need to know as a trader can be overwhelming. With that in mind, it can be difficult to make smart trading decisions. This is where having trading discipline is vital. When you're just getting started, it's important to have a system to follow. There are many systems you can use for trading, but you need to make sure that your system works for you.

Process-oriented thinking

A trading discipline is a set of processes that guide your trading decisions. The majority of traders operate with a goal-oriented attitude in which they instinctively associate winning trades with good trades and see failures as mistakes. It's clear that this person has no idea what they're doing.

However, the pros operate from a process-oriented approach in which they focus on how successfully they've executed their transactions and how well they've been disciplined in doing so. As a result, if a trader is focused on the process (discipline) rather than the outcome, a loss is not always indicative of a bad trade.

7. Only take risks that you can afford

"Risk comes from not knowing what you are doing." — Warren Buffett

As a beginner trader, you are trying your hand in a new and exciting industry. Trading is a great source of income, but it is not without its risks. Therefore, it is important that you only take risks that you can afford. If you don't have any money to invest, you should consider starting a trading strategy with your savings.

- Invest just the money you can afford to lose in the stock market.
- Don't invest the money that you've set aside for immediate, necessary costs like a down payment or school fees!

Starting small is a great way to cut down on your losses and gain the experience you need to make smart decisions in the future.

Invest as little as possible and concentrate on learning. Anything in the range of Rs 2000 to Rs 5,000 is suitable. For some individuals, Rs.1 lakh may be a reasonable amount of money to invest, depending on their circumstances. Spend the money, however small, on studying more about the market, such as where you made a mistake or which stocks you chose incorrectly, among other things. **Increasing your investment with experience is always an option.**

As a newbie, limit your attention to one or two equities at a time during a trading session. It's easier to keep track of and look for opportunities if you only have a few stocks. Stop looking at your P/L statement for the next two months. Even though it's going to be difficult, the results will be significant.

You do not want to lose thousands of rupees at the beginning of your investment career, only to leave in a rage and vow to yourself that you will never return to the market again.

8. Choose only liquid stocks

"In this business, if you're good, you're right six times out of ten. You're never going to be right nine times out of ten." — Peter Lynch

In order to make a successful trading strategy, you need to know how to choose stocks. A good strategy for beginners is to choose only liquid stocks. Liquidity is important because it makes it easier for you to sell and buy stocks.

If you are a beginner, you should also stay away from penny stocks. Penny stocks are stocks that are priced at less than Rs. 10. To trade these stocks, it will take a lot of time and effort since the stocks are not liquid.

9. Diversify your portfolio

"If you have trouble imagining a 20% loss in the stock market, you shouldn't be in stocks." — John C. Bogle

You should avoid putting all of your eggs in one basket. If you are building an active trading portfolio, you should keep no more than 10% of your trading capital invested in any one stock. Avoid having more than 25% of your portfolio invested in a single sector.

Diversification may lower profits, but it also lowers the likelihood of a loss. When you're just starting out as a trader, reducing your exposure to risk is really critical.

In order to get a job, you'll need to complete 16 years of schooling. In the same way, you must allow yourself enough time and opportunities to improve your trading skills. It is only through minimizing risk that you can ensure that you will be able to trade for a lengthy period of time.

10. Define your entry and exit points

"I know where I'm getting out before I get in." — Bruce Kovner, American billionaire hedge fund manager and philanthropist.

For the beginner, trading can seem like a complicated process. There are so many different factors to consider, and the market is volatile, so it can be difficult to know when to pull the trigger and when to hold back. But, if you are looking to make smarter trading decisions, the best way to do that is by defining your entry and exit triggers. This is where you decide whether or not to open a trade based on a certain criteria in your strategy.

In order to create a successful trading strategy, you must first get to know the market. Doing so will help you define the criteria for your entry and exit triggers.

If you don't have an exit trigger, you could end up holding a losing trade. There are many different factors you can consider when defining your entry and exit triggers, such as the time, the volume, and the price. Among the other most common entry and exit triggers that are used in trading are the moving averages, trend lines, the Bollinger Bands, the MACD, and more.

11. Always have a stop loss in place

“I’m always thinking about losing money as opposed to making money. Don’t focus on making money, focus on protecting what you have.” — Paul Tudor Jones

The basic trading strategy starts with a stop loss. The purpose of a stop-loss order is to restrict a position's losses.

Where should the stop-loss order be placed at?

- Stop-loss levels may be set below a recent low for long trades or above a recent high for short ones. Volatility might also be a factor.
- Most traders use the percentage rule to establish the stop-loss order value. Stop-loss orders are often placed at 10% of the purchase price by those who wish to prevent huge losses.
- Technical indicators are often used by traders to calculate stop loss levels for some traders.
- A stop-loss level can also be determined by using support levels as a reference.

Consider the following scenario

If a stock is purchased at Rs. 200 and the stop-loss order value is set at 10% (Rs. 180), the stop-loss order will be executed (automatically squared off) when the price hits Rs. 180 and is going to fall further, and the deal will be closed at Rs. 180 in this instance. This means that when the stock is sold or the trade is over, there will be no big losses.

Keep in mind that you should only risk the amount that you have decided on before you enter into a trade. *It's important to keep your discipline and accept a loss when a transaction reaches your stop loss level. This removes the emotional aspect from the trade process.*

Setting a stop loss for the day is also a smart idea. This will prevent you from engaging in revenge trading in an attempt to recoup your losses. Recognize that even the best traders will have bad days, and then focus on moving on to the next day. Take a minor loss rather than wipe out your whole account since there is always another day to trade.

12. Maintain a healthy perspective on trading

"The biggest risk is not taking a risk. In a world that's changing really quickly, the only strategy that is guaranteed to fail is not taking risks." — Mark Zuckerberg.

When trading, keep your eyes on the larger picture. You shouldn't be surprised if you lose a trade; it's a normal element of trading. *A profitable trade is just the first step on the road to a successful business. In the long run, it really is the cumulative profits that make a big difference.*

When a trader acknowledges that wins and losses are a normal aspect of the business, emotions will have less of an impact on trading results. Even though a successful trade brings us joy, we must bear in mind that a lost trade is never far away.

Keep trading in perspective by setting reasonable objectives. There must be a fair return on investment within a reasonable period of time. If you think you'll be a millionaire within a week, you're setting yourself up for failure.

Trading is a difficult thing to master. There are many intricacies that can easily catch novice traders off guard, but you can always expect to learn some new strategies as you go. You should be open to new strategies, and you should take the time and create your own trading strategy.

When you are just starting out, you will likely jump in headfirst. However, if you give yourself time to learn the ropes, you will learn things faster.

F. 5 trading hazards one must avoid at all times

"Don't test the depth of the river with both your feet while taking the risk." —
Warren Buffett

There are several rules and regulations in the trading ecosystem. Getting started in the world of trading requires a lot of self-control and patience. To succeed as a trader, you must choose your own route, and there will be both highs and lows. The following are some frequent blunders that both new and expert traders should avoid making.

1. Don't trade excessively

The most common mistake made by traders is to engage in overtrading. Trading in the stock market, for example, should only be done when you perceive a trending market and are certain that the transaction will not lead to a loss.

Getting advice on whether to trade or not from your stockbroker is an excellent way to prevent overtrading.

Make sure you don't make illogical choices.

2. Avoiding basic research or homework before trading

Trading, like other skill-based professions, involves a great deal of study and research. To be a successful trader, one must thoroughly research the market before entering it.

Beginner traders often lack the background knowledge of trading patterns and seasonal trends that more seasoned investors have. If they aren't properly prepared, they are the most vulnerable to risk.

Even experienced traders might fall prey to this kind of overconfidence, believing that they can easily win when it comes to a certain trade since they've been in the market for so long. This, however, is always a mistake.

Trading decisions should be based on knowledge rather than impulses or gut feelings.

3. Avoid short-selling in the initial days

Even when a stock's price is declining, you may still earn money. Short-selling is the reverse of a buy order. With a buy order, you acquire shares at a certain price and later sell them at a higher price. Your profit is the price difference multiplied by the number of shares acquired.

Short-selling involves selling at a certain price and then buying it at a lower price. Your profit is the difference in price times the number of shares sold. While short-selling enables you to profit from a declining market, it is not recommended for newbies.

Learn how to execute the basic buy-and-sell order before attempting to execute the sell-and-buy order.

4. Avoid the use of the margin facility

Stockbrokers provide the margin facility to assist traders with the lack of funding challenge. With a broker, you could be able to get a 5x margin on your money. In other words, even if your trading capital is only Rs. 1 lakh, you can buy Rs. 5 lakh worth of shares.

Trades made on margin often have to be completed before the market closes that day. Beginners should avoid using the margin option since it might result in substantial losses.

Trade only with the money you have and only after getting some trading experience using the margin facility.

5. Stock tips should be avoided

While "advisors" who promise big returns or quick money are plentiful, the reality is rarely as promised. When you trade on a tip, you don't know why you should start, so you don't know when to stop, which is the most important part of the trade. To make matters worse, even when we do find an expert who offers good advice, we often fail miserably to put it into practice. It doesn't usually turn out well in either situation.

Trading on tips also slows your learning curve and progress as a trader. Most unsolicited stock suggestions on social media and through SMS are "pump and dump" scams. Scammers use advice to inflate the stock price, then dump big blocks of it at a profit at the cost of the traders who fall victim to it.

Don't invest in stocks you don't properly understand. Buy a company that you are familiar with. *Even as a beginner investor, you'll have a better awareness of one sector than another. Take a look around you in the real world and you'll see that products and services of certain companies have been used by you on a constant basis for years.*

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