

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS MODULE

➤ INTRODUCTION TO TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

- 1.1 What is technical analysis?
 - 1.1.1 Price discounts everything
 - 1.1.2 Price movements are not totally random
 - 1.1.3 Technical Analysis: the basic assumption
 - 1.1.4 Strengths and weakness of technical analysis
 - 1.1.4.1 Importance of technical analysis
 - 1.1.4.2 Weaknesses of technical analysis

➤ CANDLE CHARTS

- 2.1 The charts
- 2.2 Candlestick analysis
 - 2.2.1 One candle pattern
 - 2.2.1.1 Hammer
 - 2.2.1.2 Hanging man
 - 2.2.1.3 Shooting star and inverted hammer
 - 2.2.2 Two candle pattern
 - 2.2.2.1 Bullish engulfing
 - 2.2.2.2 Bearish engulfing
 - 2.2.2.3 Piercing
 - 2.2.2.4 Bearish harami
 - 2.2.2.5 Bullish harami
 - 2.2.3 Three candle pattern
 - 2.2.3.1 Evening star
 - 2.2.3.2 Morning star
 - 2.2.3.3 Doji

➤ PATTERN STUDY

- 3.1 What are support and resistance lines
 - 3.1.1 Resistance
 - 3.1.2 Why do support and resistance lines occur?
 - 3.1.3 Support and resistance zone

- 3.1.4 Change of support to resistance and vice versa
- 3.1.5 Why are support and resistance lines important?
- 3.2 Head and shoulders
 - 3.2.1 Head and shoulders top reversal
 - 3.2.2 Inverted head and shoulders
 - 3.2.3 Head and shoulders bottom
- 3.3 Double top and double bottom
 - 3.3.1 Double top
 - 3.3.2 Double bottom
 - 3.3.3 Rounded top and bottom
- 3.4 Gap theory
 - 3.4.1 Common gaps
 - 3.4.2 Breakaway gaps
 - 3.4.3 Runaway/continuation gap
 - 3.4.4 Exhaustion gap
 - 3.4.5 Island cluster

➤ MAJOR INDICATORS & OSCILLATORS

- 4.1 What does a technical indicator offer?
 - 4.1.1 Why use indicator?
 - 4.1.2 Tips for using indicators
 - 4.1.3 Types of indicator
 - 4.1.4 Simple moving average
 - 4.1.5 Exponential moving average
 - 4.1.6 Which is better?
- 4.2 Trend following indicator
 - 4.2.1 When to use?
 - 4.2.2 Moving average settings
 - 4.2.3 Uses of moving average
 - 4.2.4 Signals - moving average price crossover
 - 4.2.5 Signals - multiple moving average
- 4.3 Oscillators
 - 4.3.1 Relative strength index
 - 4.3.1.1 What is momentum?

- 4.3.1.2 Applications of RSI
- 4.3.1.3 Overbought and oversold
- 4.3.1.4 Divergence
- 4.3.1.5 Stochastic
- 4.3.1.6 William %R
- 4.3.1.7 Real life problems in use of RSI
- 4.3.1.8 Advanced concepts
- 4.3.2 Moving average convergence/divergence(MACD)
 - 4.3.2.1 What is the macd and how is it calculate
 - 4.3.2.2 MACD benefits
 - 4.3.2.2 uses of MACD
 - 4.3.2.3 Money Flow Index
 - 4.3.2.4 Bollinger Bands
- 4.4 Using multiple indicators for trading signals
 - 4.4.1 Price sensitive technique
 - 4.4.2 Volume sensitive techniques
 - 4.4.3 Composite methods
 - 4.4.4 How to use tool kit of trading techniques
 - 4.4.5 Trading market tool kit applications
 - 4.4.6 Bull market tool kit application
 - 4.4.7 Bear market tool kit application
 - 4.4.8 Trading market changing to bull market tool kit application
 - 4.4.9 Trading market changing to bear market tool kit application
 - 4.4.10 Bull market changing to trading market tool kit application
 - 4.4.11 Bear market changing to trading market tool kit application

➤ TRADING STRATEGIES

- 5.1 Day trading
 - 5.1.1 Advantages of day trading
 - 5.1.2 Risks associated with risk day trading
- 5.2 Strategies
 - 5.2.1 Strategies for day trading
 - 5.2.2 Momentum trading strategies

➤ **DOW THEORY AND ELLIOT WAVE THEORY**

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Principles of Dow Theory
- 6.3 Significance of Dow Theory
- 6.4 Problems with Dow Theory
- 6.5 Elliot Wave
 - 6.5.1 Introduction
 - 6.5.2 Fundamental Concept
 - 6.5.3 After Elliot

➤ **TRADING PSYCHOLOGY AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Risk Management
 - 7.2.1 Components of risk management
 - 7.2.1.1 Stop loss
 - 7.2.1.2 Analyze reward risk ratio
 - 7.2.1.3 Trail stop loss
 - 7.2.1.4 Booking Profit
 - 7.2.1.5 Uses of stop loss
 - 7.2.1.6 Qualities of successful trader
 - 7.2.1.7 Golden rules of traders
 - 7.2.1.8 Do's and don'ts in trading
- 7.3 Rules to stop losing money
- 7.4 Choosing the right market to trade
 - 7.4.1 Importance of discipline in trading