

Bullish. Trade this when you expect the stock/index to rise significantly and expire around the strike price of the sold call (

The Trade

- Strike 1 Buy Call slightly above the stock price
- Strike 2 Sell 2 Calls "N" number of strikes above Strike 1
- Strike 3 Buy Call "N" number of strikes above Strike 2

Breakeven

Two Breakeven points

- Lower Breakeven: Strike 1 + Net Premium Paid
- Upper Breakeven: Strike 3 Net Premium Paid



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Max Loss

Net Premium Paid

Premium

Usually Paid, very rarely received

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

If the stock does not move and stays below Strike 1, you make a loss each day. But if stock moves and stays near Strike 2 profit every day.

Effect of Volatility

Effect of implied volatility changes is relatively low.

Pros

- · Limited risk with a well-defined maximum loss.
- High reward-to-risk ratio if the stock expires at the sold call strike price.
- · Lower cost compared to a simple long call strategy.

Cons

- Requires precise movement in the stock price for maximum profit.
- More complex to manage than simpler strategies due to the multiple options involved.

More Bullish Strategies:



Buy Future



Long Synthetic

Future

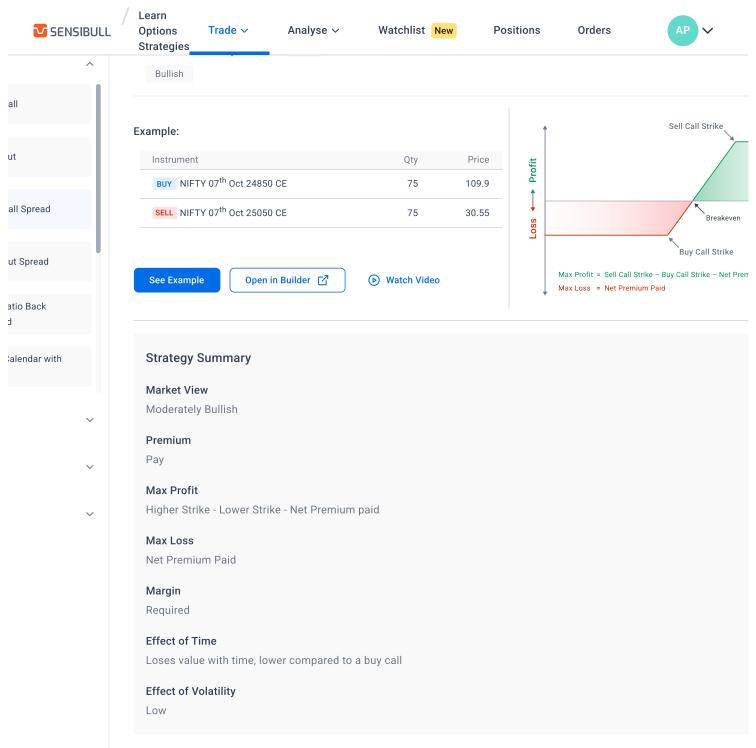












Moderately Bullish. Trade this when you expect the underlying stock/index to have a small to medium sized up move.

The Trade

Buy a call option with strike near or above the stock price, and sell a call option with a higher strike price. Both options are expiry. You pay premium for the buy option, you receive a slightly lower premium for the sell option - so you pay net premium.

Breakeven

Strike price of the bought option + Net Premium Paid

Max Profit

Higher Strike - Lower Strike - Net Premium paid



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

Pay

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

It loses value every day, but lower compared to a simple buy call. This is because time reduces the value of both buy and seading to a loss in bought option and profit in sold option.

Effect of Volatility

Higher IV increases the price of both options. So there is profit in the bought option and loss in the sold option. Thus, the low.

Pros

- · If you think upside is limited, this is a great strategy.
- · Lower cost compared to buying a call.
- · Risk is limited to the Net Premium Paid.
- Less effect of Theta (time decay) and implied volatility (IV) risk compared to a call.
- Fluctuates less than a simple call or put peaceful to hold.

Cons

- · Limited profit potential due to the sold call's cap on gains.
- · Margin is required, so your need more capital than a simple buy call.



















The Trade

Strike 1 - Buy Call slightly above the stock price

Strike 2 - Sell Call "N" number of strikes above Strike 1

Strike 3 - Sell Call "N" number of strikes above Strike 2

Strike 4 - Buy Call "N" number of strikes above Strike 3

Breakeven



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Max Profit

Strike 2 - Strike 1 - Net Premium Paid

Max Loss

Net Premium Paid

Premium

Usually Paid, rarely received

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

If the stock does not move and stays below Strike 1, you make a loss each day. But if stock moves and stays between Stri Strike 3 you make a profit every day.

Effect of Volatility

Effect of implied volatility changes is relatively low.

Pros

- · Limited risk.
- · High reward/risk.

Cons

- If the stock moves outside the defined range, the strategy can result in losses.
- More complex to manage than simpler strategies due to the multiple options involved.



















Max Profit

Net Premium Received

Max Loss

Higher Strike - Lower Strike - Net Premium Received

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Loses value with time, lower compared to a sell put

Effect of Volatility

Low

Market View

 $Mildly \ Bullish. \ Trade \ this \ when \ you \ expect \ the \ underlying \ stock/index \ to \ not \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ is \ stay \ stable, \ go \ up, \ or \ even \ go \ down \ - \ that \ go \ up, \ go \ up$

The Trade

Sell a put option with strike near or below the stock price, and buy a put option with a lower strike. The option you buy probig downmoves. Both options are of the same expiry. You get a premium for the sold option, and you pay a slightly lower probe the bought option - so you receive net premium.

Breakeven

Strike price of the sold option - Net Premium received

Max Profit

Net Premium Received



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

Receive

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Time reduces the value of both buy and sell options. So there is profit in sold option and loss in bought option. Thus, it los every day compared to a simple sell put.

Effect of Volatility

Volatility increases the price of both options. So there is profit in the bought option and loss in the sold option. Thus, the r low.

Pros

- Provides upfront income through premium you receive.
- · Limited risk compared to put selling. The long put acts as a stop loss, protecting against significant downside moves.
- Profitable even if you are slightly wrong and there is a small downward price movement.
- Fluctuates less than a simple sell put peaceful to hold.

Cons

- · Limited profit potential compared to aggressive strategies, but you make money as long as you are not wrong.
- · Requires margin.









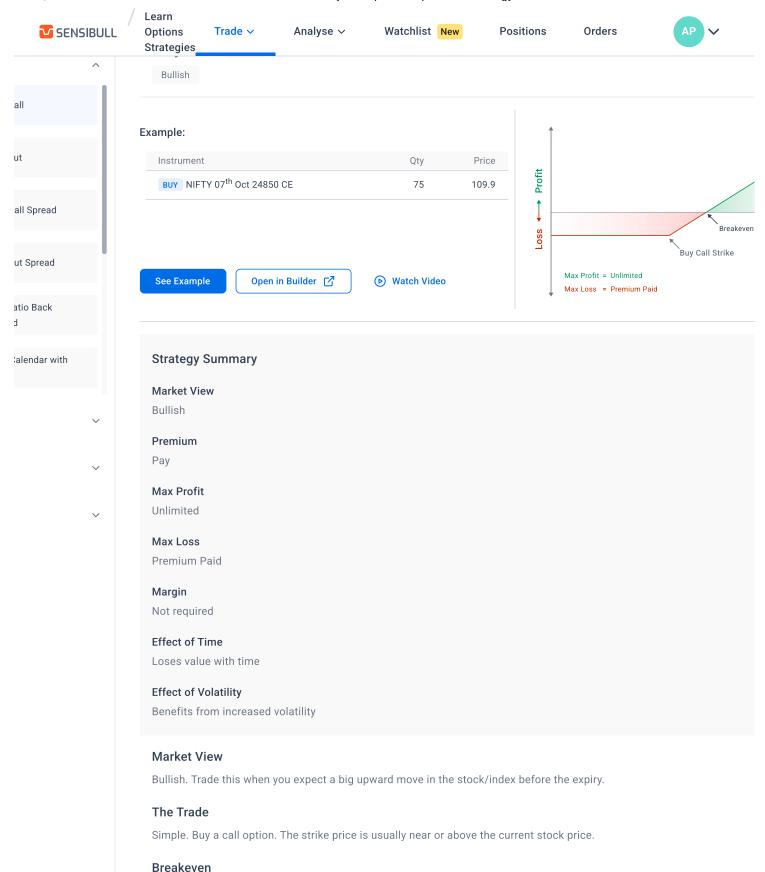












Max Profit
Unlimited

Strike Price + Premium Paid



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

Pay

Margin

Not required

Effect of Time

With every passing day this option loses money. So the best thing for this is a quick big move.

Effect of Volatility

If implied volatility increases, the option price also increases.

Pros

- High profit potential if the stock/index makes a big move.
- Limited risk you lose only the price you paid to buy the option.

Cons

- Will lose the entire price you paid if the stock/index does not expire above the strike price.
- Time decay every day the stock does not move up, the option loses value.









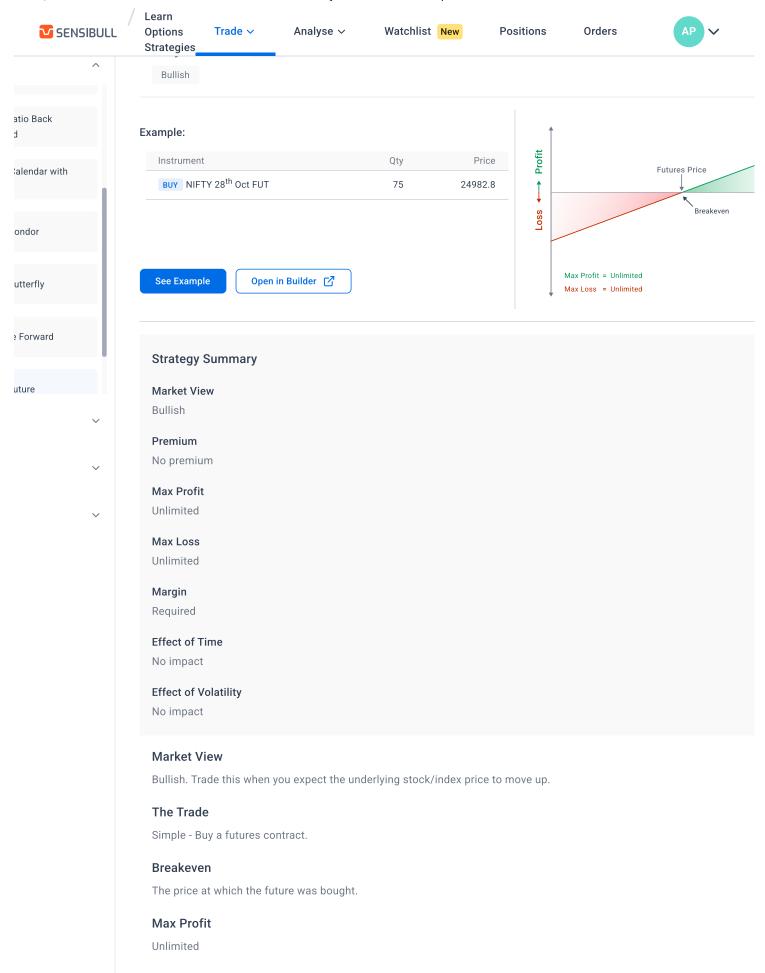














Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

No premium

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Negligible

Effect of Volatility

Futures prices are not affected by changes in IV.

Pros

- Simple to understand and trade.
- If the stock goes up by 1 point, the future also goes up by 1 point.
- High liquidity and leverage.
- · No time decay like options.

Cons

- High risk due to leverage, leading to potentially large losses.
- · Requires margin.









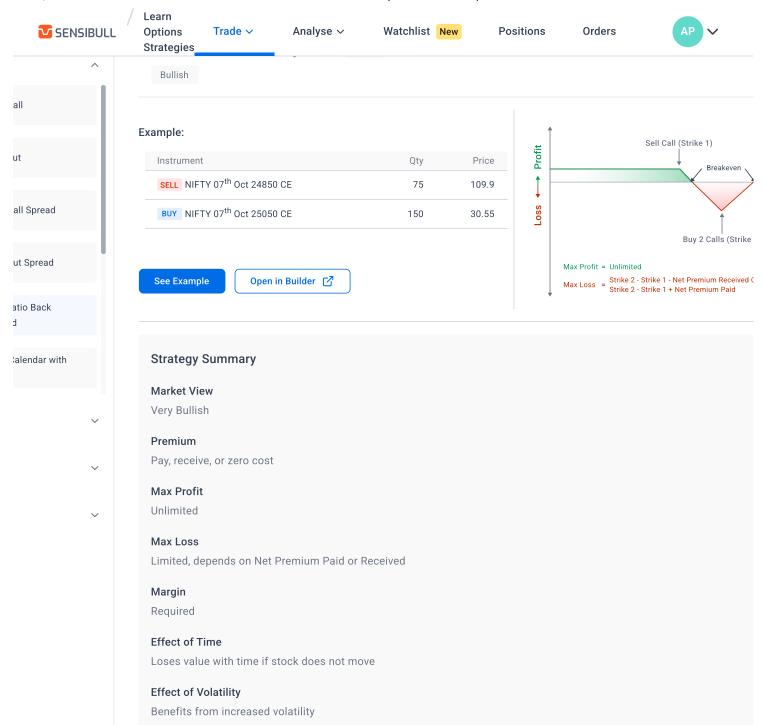












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 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Very Bullish.Trade this when expecting a strong upward move in the underlying stock/index.}$

The Trade

Sell 1 call option at a Strike Price lower than stock price.

Buy 2 call options at a Strike Price higher than stock price.

Both options have the same expiry.

Breakeven

If Premium Received

- Lower Breakeven = Lower Strike + Net Premium Received
- Upper Breakeven = Higher Strike + (Higher Strike Lower Strike) Net Premium Received

If Premium Paid



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Unlimited

Max Loss

If premium paid

• Higher Strike - Lower Strike + Net Premium Paid

If premium received

· Higher Strike - Lower Strike - Net Premium Received

Premium

Pay, receive, or zero cost, depending on expiry. Ideally, aim for a small net receive or zero-cost.

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Time decay works against the bought option but benefits the sold option.

Effect of Volatility

High volatility benefits the strategy by increasing the value of bought calls.

Pros

- · Unlimited profit potential on strong upside moves.
- · Limited risk.
- Unlimited profit through bought calls during significant rallies.
- · Possible small profit even if the stock goes down.

Cons

- Moderate loss potential during slow and modest upward movements.
- Requires significant upward movement for profitability.



















Strategy Summary

Market View

Neutral to Moderately Bullish

Premium

Pay

atio Back d

alendar with

Max Profit

Value of Bought Call at near Expiry - Net Premium Paid

Max Loss

Net Premium Paid

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Profit increases with time if the stock price stays near the strike.

Effect of Volatility

Benefits from increased volatility

Market View

Neutral to Moderately bullish. Trade this when you expect the stock/index to remain stable or move slightly higher, particu the near expiry.

The Trade

Buy a far expiry call option. Sell a near expiry call option at the same strike price. Usually the strike chosen is near or sligh current stock price.

For example, sell NIFTY weekly option and buy NIFTY monthly option.

Breakeven

Breakeven depends on many factors, including time decay and volatility. Check the Breakeven using Strategy Builder while such trades.



Watchlist New

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Positions

Orders

Max Loss

Net Premium Paid

Premium

Pay

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

The call sold loses value faster than the call bought. So you make money with each passing day if stock remains near the

Effect of Volatility

Higher implied volatility benefits the strategy by increasing the value of the bought call.

Pros

- Profits from time decay of the short call and potential IV increases.
- Limited risk, as the short call offsets the cost of the long call.
- Effective in a stable or slightly bullish market around the strike price.
- Flexible management by rolling the short call or exiting before expiration.

Cons

- · Limited profit potential.
- Risk of loss if the stock moves significantly away from the strike price.









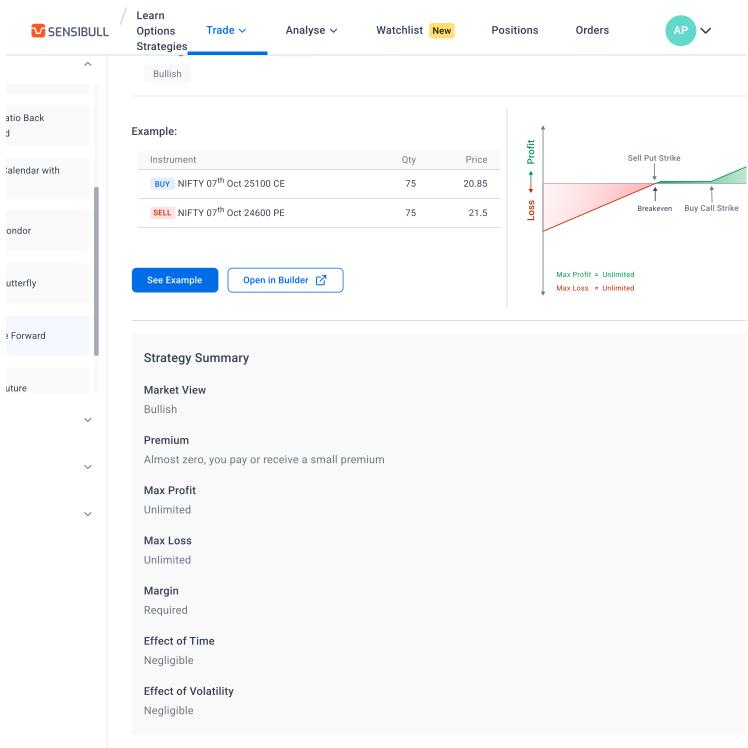












Bullish. Trade this when you expect the underlying stock/index price to move upward.

The Trade

Buy a call option with a strike price above the current stock price. Sell a put option with a strike price below the current stock price. Sell a put option with a strike price below the current stock price.

Breakeven

Strike price of put - net premium received OR Strike price of call + net premium paid

Max Profit

Unlimited



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

Almost zero cost where you pay or receive a small premium. The premium paid for the call is mostly offset by the premiur from the put.

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Time decay benefits the sold put but negatively impacts the bought call. So almost zero effect of time.

Effect of Volatility

Negligible, as increase in IV increases the price of both bought and sold option and they cancel each other out.

Pros

• Allows participation in the market with no cost or upfront premium payment.

Cons

- High downside risk if the market moves significantly lower.
- Margin is required due to the short put position.









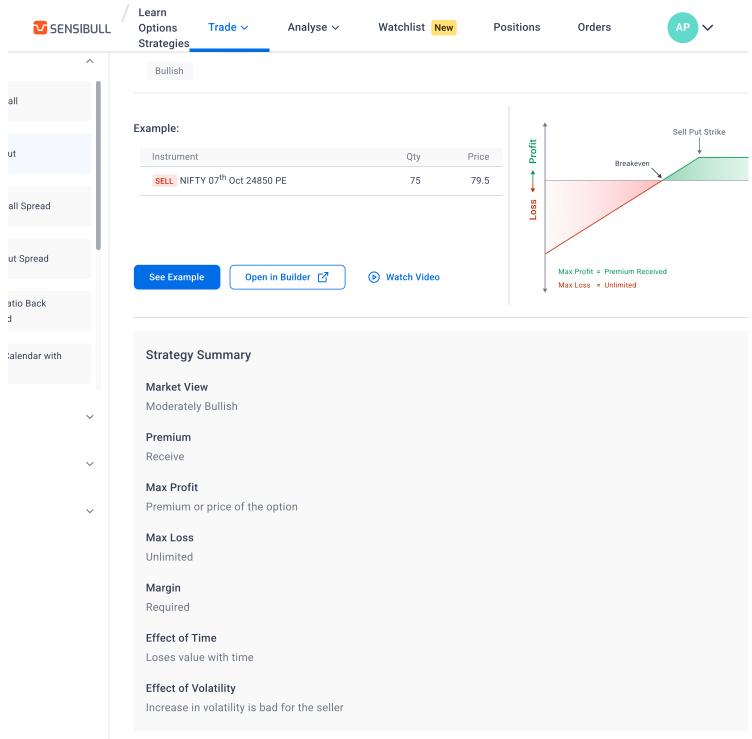












Moderately Bullish. Trade this when you think the stock will not go down - that is stay at the current price or move up. Idea volatility (IV) should be high to collect a higher premium.

The Trade

Sell a put option. You will get the premium (price) of the option. The strike price is usually near or below the current stock stock expires above the strike, the option expires worthless, and you keep the entire premium.

Breakeven

Strike Price - Premium Received

Max Profit

Premium or price of the option



Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

Receive

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

The option loses value with every passing day. So it benefits the seller.

Effect of Volatility

If implied volatility increases, the option price also increases. Bad for the seller.

Pros

- Earn the premium if the option expires worthless.
- Make money even if you are slightly wrong that is the stock/index moves down a bit.

Cons

- Large downside risk if the stock/index crashes.
- In case of single stock options, if the option expires in the money, the seller is obligated to buy the stock at the strike pr means you need the money to buy the stock.



















Synthetic Long Future: Replicate Futures with Options - Sensibull

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Watchlist New

Positions

Orders

Premium

Pay, receive, or almost zero cost

Margin

Required

Effect of Time

Negligible as time decay (theta) cancels out between the bought call and sold put.

Effect of Volatility

Almost zero, as the changes in implied volatility affect both options similarly.

Pros

- Mimics the payoff of a long futures position without actually buying a future.
- · Can be structured at little or no cost.
- Cheaper than futures in trading cost due to lower STT charges.

Cons

- High risk due to leverage, leading to potentially large losses.
- Requires margin due to the short put position.
- · Requires liquidity in both options to execute efficiently.

















