Investify

1- Trading

a) What's the Trading?

- Trading involves more frequent transactions, such as the buying and selling of stocks, commodities, currency pairs, or Crypto currencies. The goal is to generate returns that outperform buy-and-hold investing. Trading profits are generated by buying at a lower price and selling at a higher price within a relatively short period of time.

b) Trader Types

- Position Trader: Positions are held from months to years.

- Swing Trader: Positions are held from days to weeks.

- Day Trader: Positions are held throughout the day only with no overnight positions.

- Scalp Trader: Positions are held for seconds to minutes with no overnight positions.

c) Order Properties

Date	Pair	Type	Side	Average	Price	Executed	Amount	Total	Trigger Conditions	Status
2021-12-15 13:12:52	BNB/USDT ›	Market	Buy	526.8	Market	0.018	0.018	9.4824 USDT	_	• Filled

2- Crypto Currencies

a) What's crypto currencies?

- Cryptocurrency is a form of payment that can be exchanged online for goods and services. Many companies have issued their own currencies, often called tokens, and these can be traded specifically for the goods or services that the company provides. Think of them as you would arcade tokens or casino chips. You'll need to exchange real currency for the cryptocurrency to access the goods or services.

- Cryptocurrencies work using a technology called blockchain. Blockchain is a decentralized technology spread across many computers that manages and records transactions. Part of the appeal of this technology is its security.

b) How Many Crypto Currency are there?

- More than 15,000 different cryptocurrencies are traded publicly, according to CoinMarketCap.com, a market research website.

c) How to Buy Crypto Currency?

- To buy cryptocurrencies, you'll need a "wallet," an online app that can hold your currency. Generally, you create an account on an exchange, and then you can transfer real money to buy cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin or Ethereum.

- Binance is one popular cryptocurrency trading exchange where you can create both a wallet and buy and sell bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies.

3- Trading Terminologies

a) Technical analysis

i) Resistance and support analysis

o Support is a price level where a downtrend can be expected to pause due to a concentration of demand or buying interest forming support level Meanwhile, resistance zones arise due to selling interest when prices have increased.

o The timing of some trades is based on the belief that support and resistance zones will not be broken. Whether the price is halted by the support or resistance level, or it breaks through, traders can "bet" on the direction and can quickly determine if they are correct. If the price moves in the wrong direction, the position can be closed at a small loss. If the price moves in the right direction, then it's time to collect profits.

ii) Trend analysis

o Trend analysis is a technique used in technical analysis that attempts to predict future stock price movements based on recently observed trend data. Trend analysis uses historical data, such as price movements and trade volume, to forecast the long-term direction of the market.

o Trend analysis is based on the idea that what has happened in the past gives traders an idea of what will happen in the future.

b) Metrics

i) Stochastic oscillator

a. Stochastic oscillator focuses on price momentum and can be used to identify overbought and oversold levels in shares, indices, currencies and many other investment assets.

b. The idea behind the stochastic indicator is that the momentum of an instrument's price will often change before the price movement of the instrument actually changes direction. As a result, the indicator can be used to predict trend reversals.
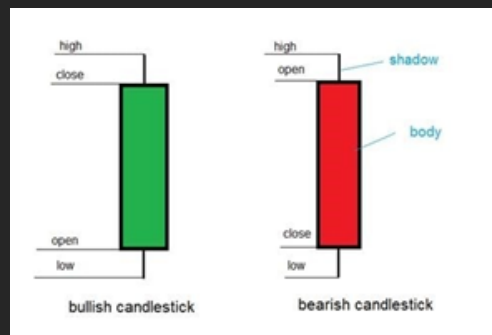
ii) RSI

a. RSI often forms chart patterns that may not show on the underlying price chart, such as double tops and bottoms and trend lines. Also, look for support or resistance on the RSI.

c) Market Properties

i) Candles

a. A Japanese candle that shows the price movement in a period of time.

ii) Open price

o The price in which the candle opens.

iii) Close price

o The price in which the candle closes.

iv)   High price

   o The maximum price that candle has reached.

v)   Low price

   o The minimum price that candle has reached.

vi)   Volume

   o A measure of how much of a cryptocurrency was traded in the last 24 hours.

vii)   Circulating supply

   o The amount of coins that are circulating in the market and are in public hands. It is analogous to the flowing shares in the stock market.

viii)   Market Cap

   o The total market value of a cryptocurrency circulating supply. It is analogous to the free-float capitalization in the stock market.

   o Market Cap = Current Price x Circulating Supply.

ix)   Exchanges Reserve

   o The amount of a currency held in all exchanges' wallets.

x)   Time Frame

   o A frame in which the candles represent a specific time.

   Ex. In a 1Hour time frame each candle represents the data of a currency in 1 hour.