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"I'm more
accurate!"

TECHNICAL VS FFUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS

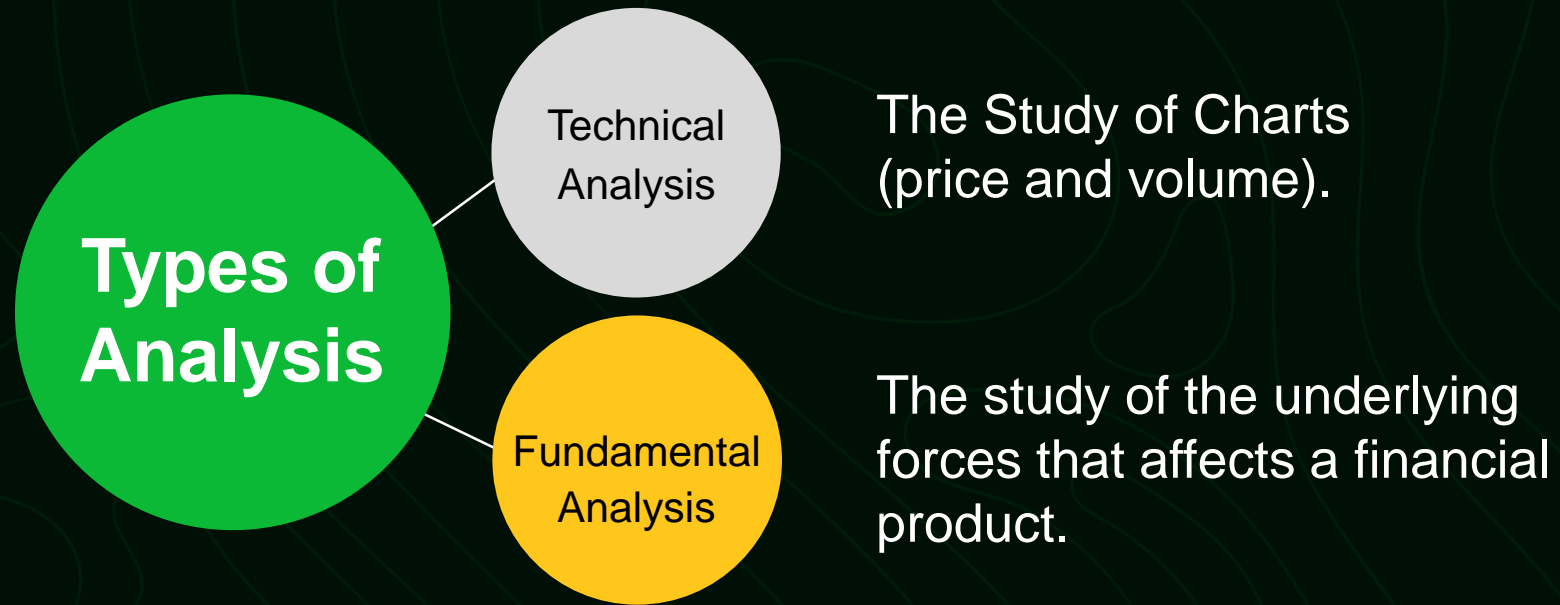
"I provide
complete
picture"

Both work, and its own importance

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Technical Analysis uses price and volume to identify trading opportunities and systematize entry and exit processes, aiming to increase trading profits with high-probability entries and exits.

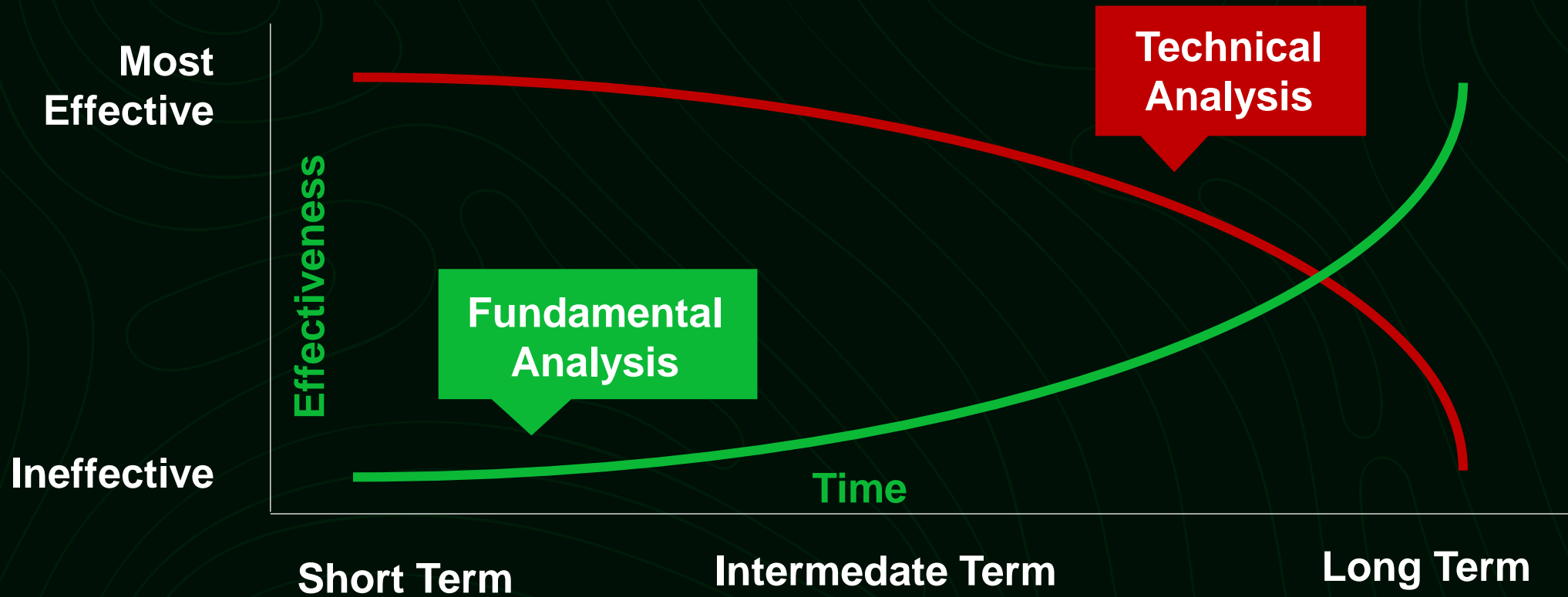


Technical **Vs** Fundamental Analysis

- ❖ **Fundamental Analysis:** Evaluating a price based on its project , team, future growth, roadmap, evaluation, news etc
- ❖ **Technical Analysis:** Forecasting future price direction by analysing past prices and volume data. This is mainly done by analysing charts and indicators.



Technical Vs Fundamental Analysis



Technical Analysis

Look-Price Action

Rhythm, Flow, and Trends in price action.

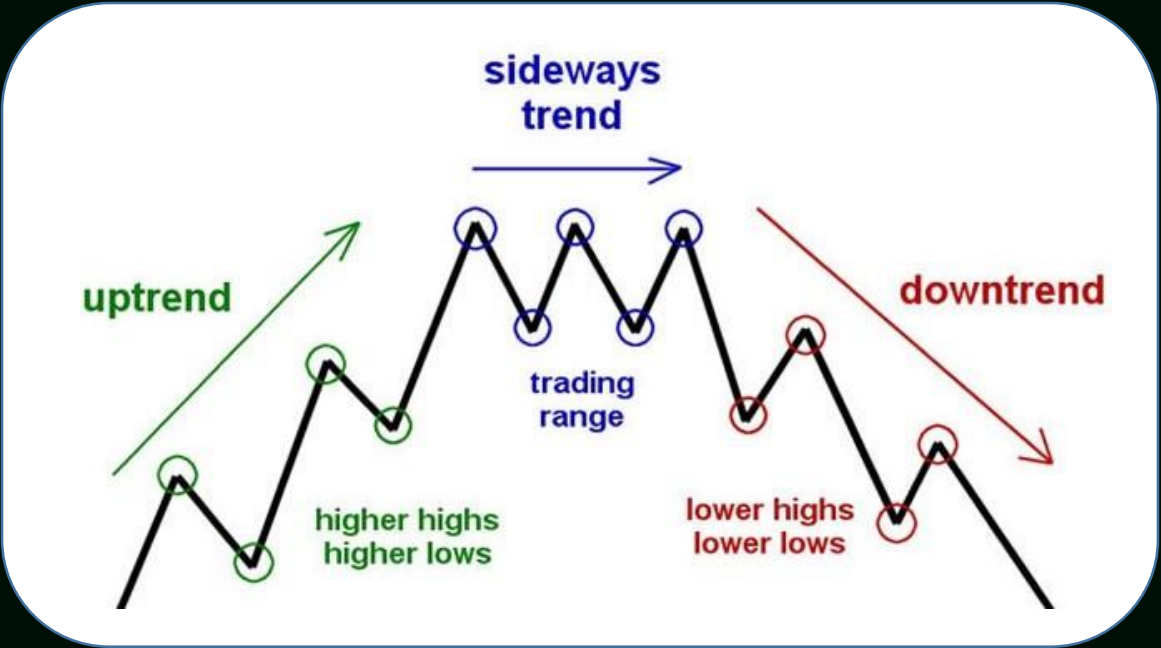
- ❖ “The trend is your friend!”
- ❖ “It’s all in the charts!” and “History repeats itself!”
- ❖ “The market discounts everything”





The Trend
Is your **Friend**





Candlestick Analysis



Candlestick charts
were created in
the **1700's** for
tracking rice prices.

"Psychological aspect the
market is critical to trading
success"

Munehisa Homma

(1724-1803) Father of Candlestick
Charts



Candlestick charts are easier to read than bar charts.



Bar Chart



Candle Chart

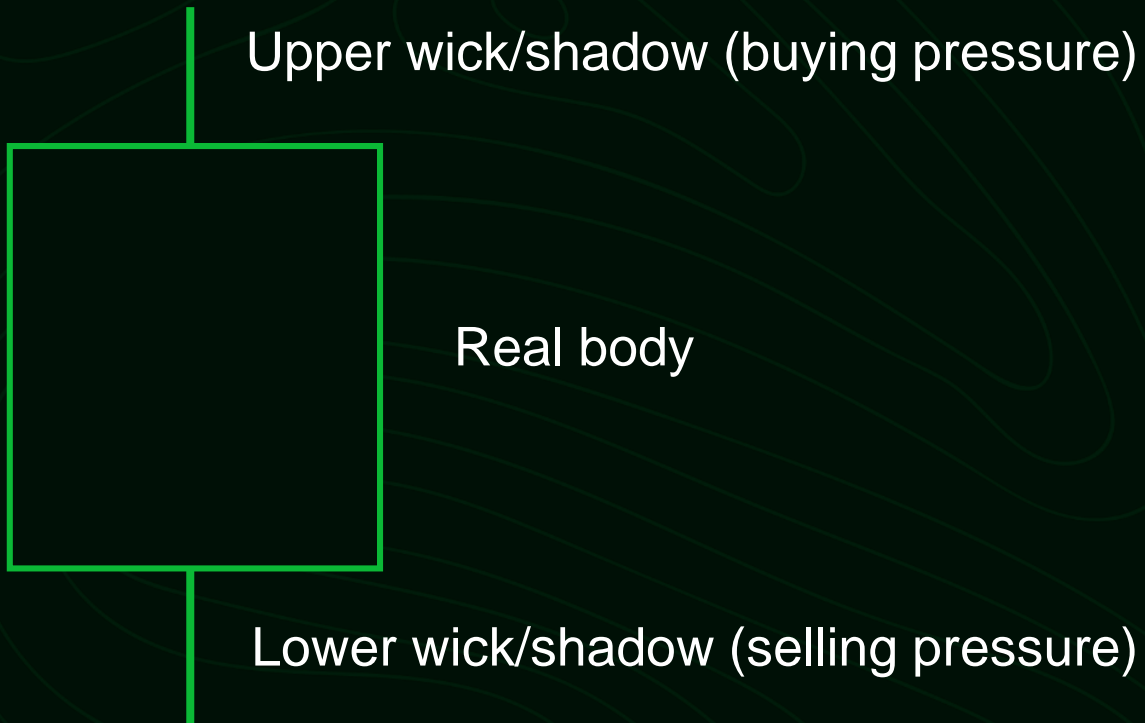


**They also make
it easier to tell**

**whether the open
or close price was
higher.**

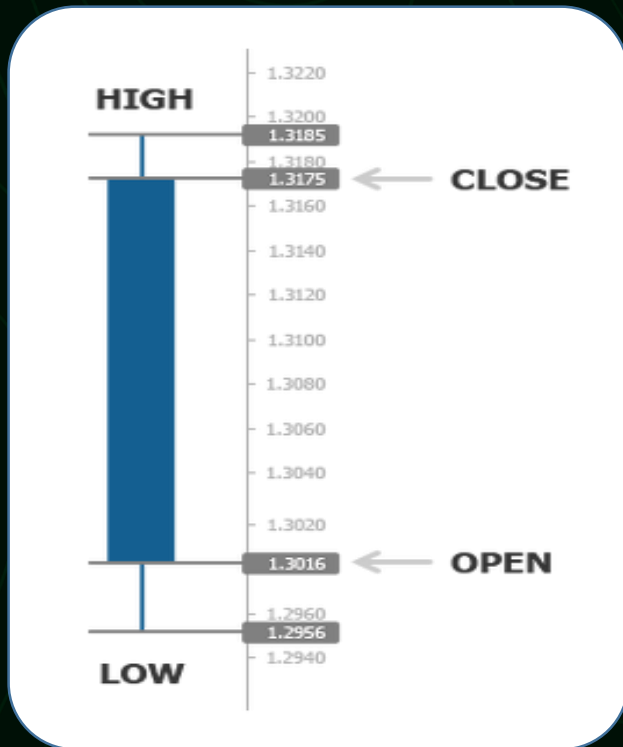


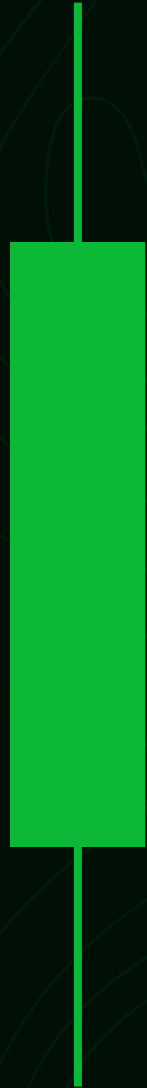
Candlestick have 3 major parts



Bullish candlesticks

have bodies, showing that the closing price is higher than the opening price.





Wick or Shadow: This is the high price for the candle.

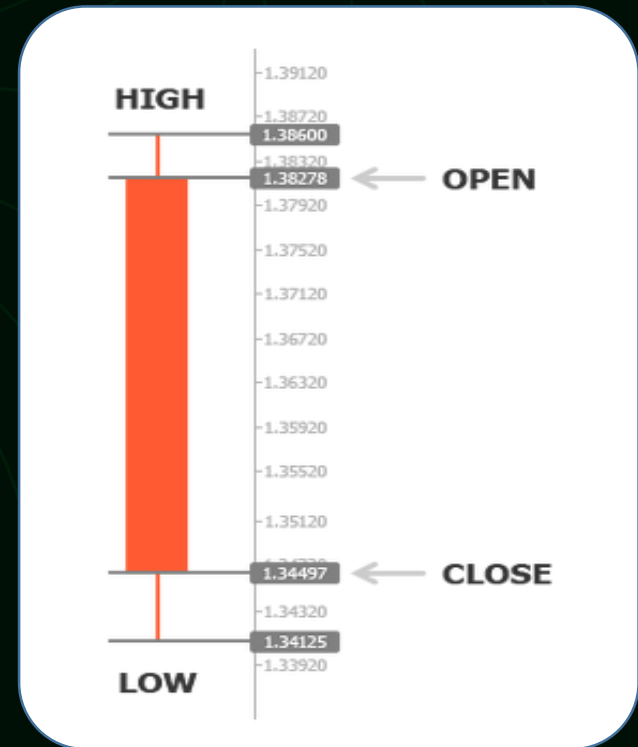
Body: This represents the difference between the opening and closing prices. If the candle is green, this means the close was higher than the open. If the candle is red, this means the opening price was higher than the closing price.

Wick or Shadow: This is the low price for the candle.



Bearish Candlesticks

have solid bodies, showing that the closing price is lower than the opening price



The basics of **Candlesticks**



Bullish Candle



A bullish candle shows that the price has increased over the time period

Bearish Candle



A bearish candle shows that the price has decreased over the time period



The basics of **Candlesticks**

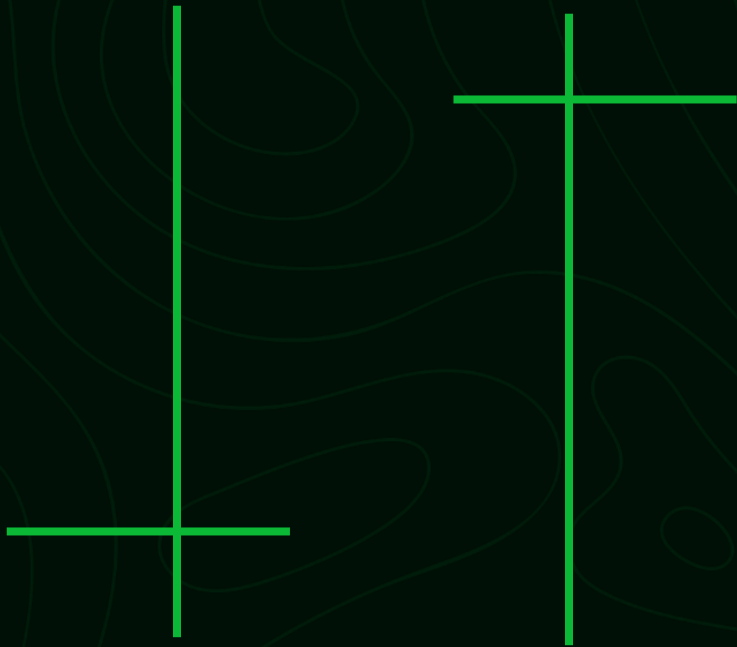


Each Japanese candlestick represents a **specific time frame**. If the time period is set for 30 minutes, then each individual candle will take 30 minutes to form.

Candlestick Patterns



Doji



- ❖ In Japanese, "doji" means blunder
- ❖ The open and close are very close together, creating a very small body.
- ❖ Represent indecision between Bulls and Bears

Doji candlesticks have the **same open and close price** or at least their bodies are extremely short. A Doji should have a very small body that appears as a thin line.

Doji candles suggest **indecision or a struggle** for turf positioning between buyers and sellers.





Dragonfly Doji

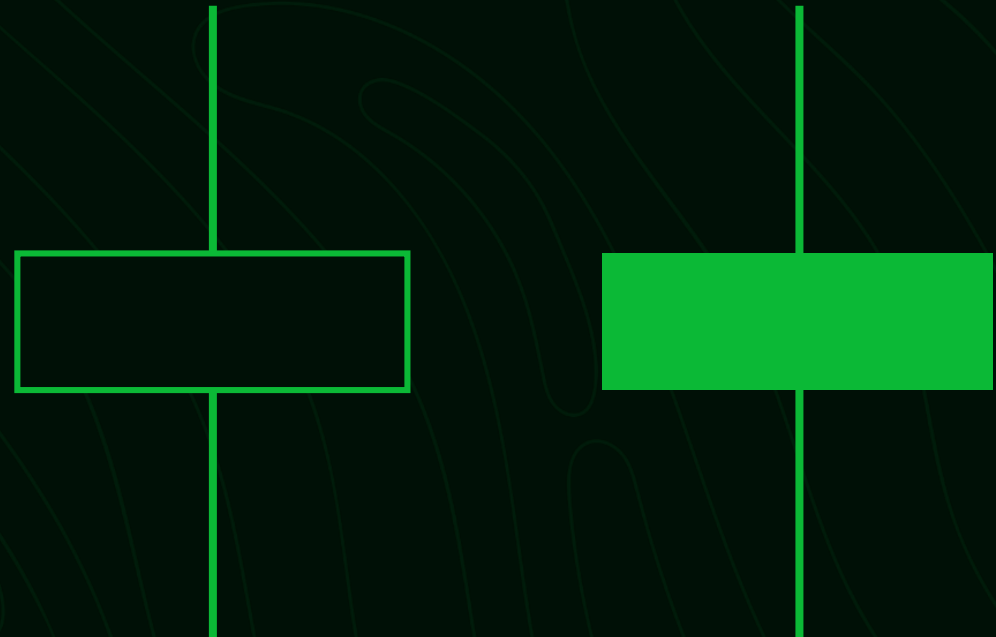


Gravestone Doji



Spinning Top Doji

Small real bodies with equal buying and selling pressure.

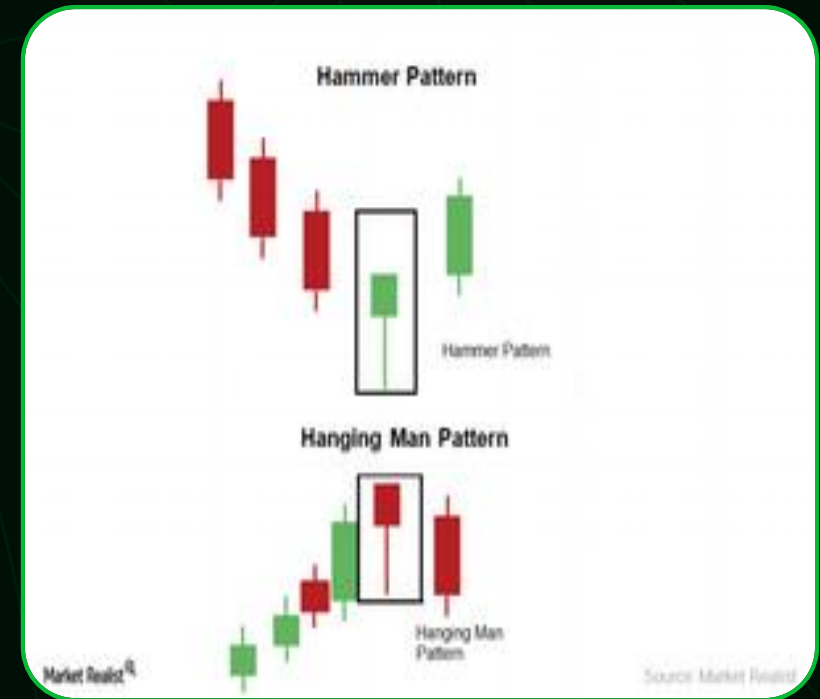
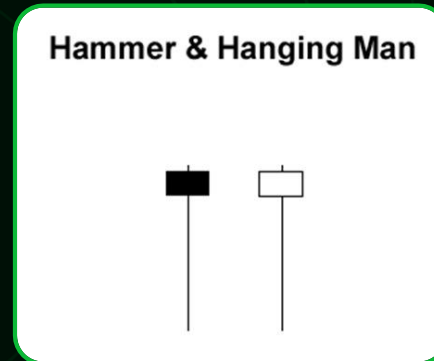




Single candlestick patterns: Hammer & Hanging Man

The Hammer is a bullish reversal pattern that forms during a downtrend. The long lower shadow indicates that sellers pushed prices lower, but buyers were able to overcome this selling pressure and closed near the open.

The Hanging Man is a bearish reversal pattern that can also mark a top or strong resistance level. When price is rising, the formation of a Hanging Man indicates that sellers are beginning to outnumber buyers.

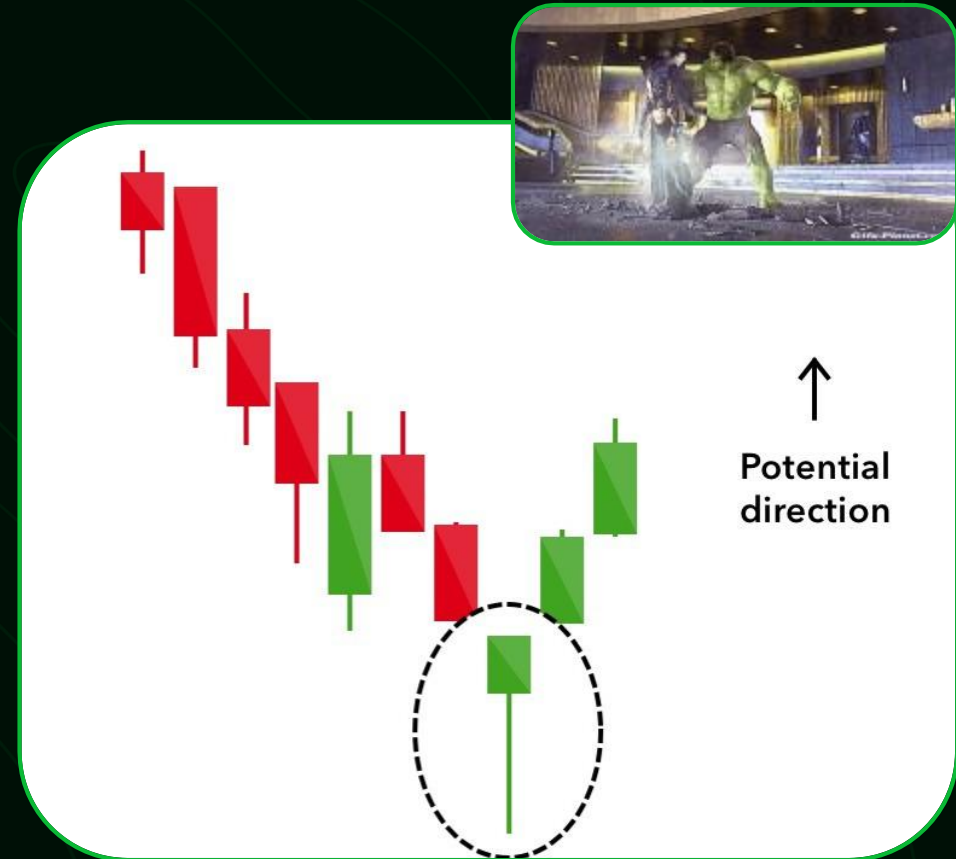


Hammer

The bears losing control of the market

Recognition Criteria for a Hammer:

- ❖ The long shadow is about two or three times of the real body.
- ❖ Little or shadow.
- ❖ The real body is at the upper end of the trading range.
- ❖ The color of the real body is not important.



A trader should always wait for the next confirmation

Hanging man

The bulls losing control of the market

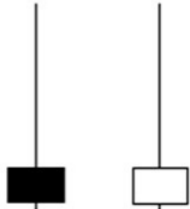
Recognition Criteria for a Hanging Man:

- ❖ A long lower shadow which is about two or three times of the real body.
- ❖ Little or no upper shadow.
- ❖ The real body is at the upper end of the trading range.
- ❖ The color of the body is not important, though a red body is more bearish than green body.
- ❖ The longer the shadow, the stronger the potential for reversal



Single candlestick patterns: Inverted Hammer & Shooting Star

Inverted Hammer & Shooting Star



The **Inverted Hammer** occurs when price has been fall suggests the possibility of a reversal. Its long upper shadow shows that buyers tried to bid the price higher.

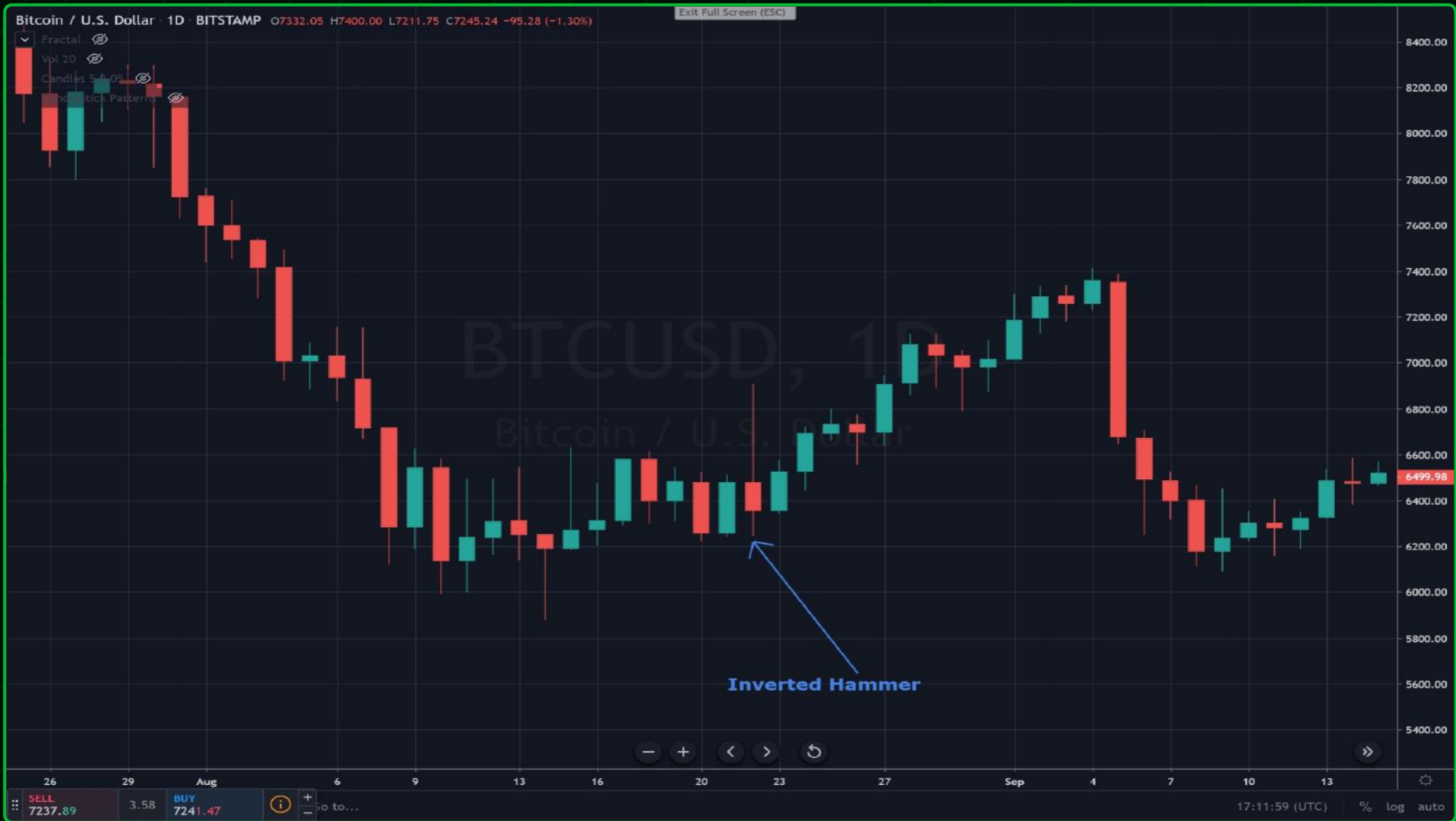
The **Shooting Star** is a bearish reversal pattern that looks identical to the inverted hammer but occurs when the price has been rising.

Inverted Hammer

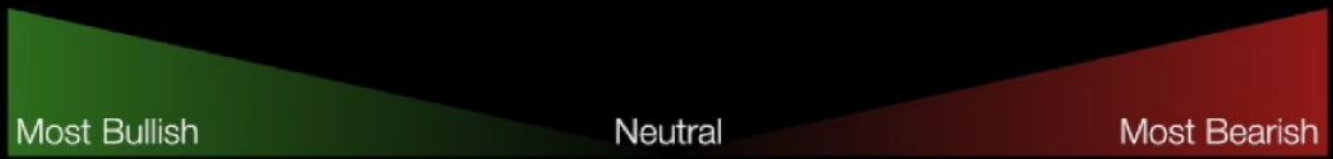
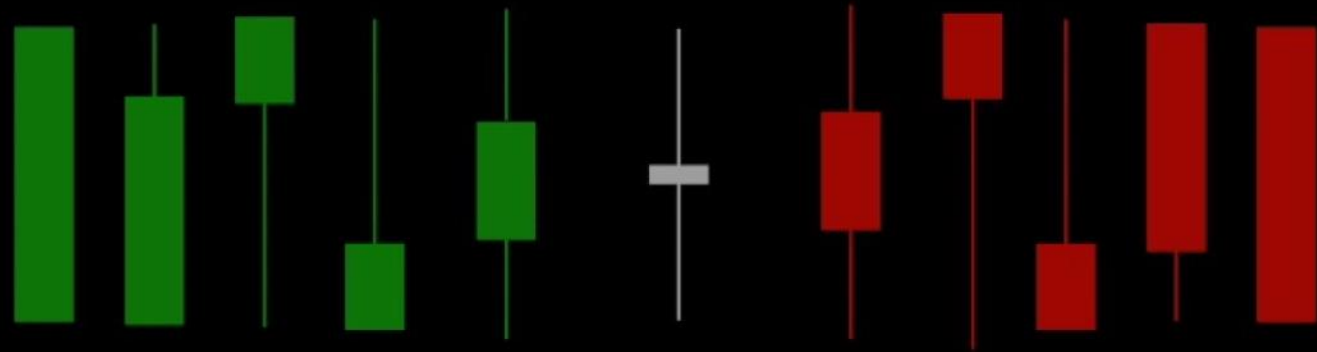


Shooting Star



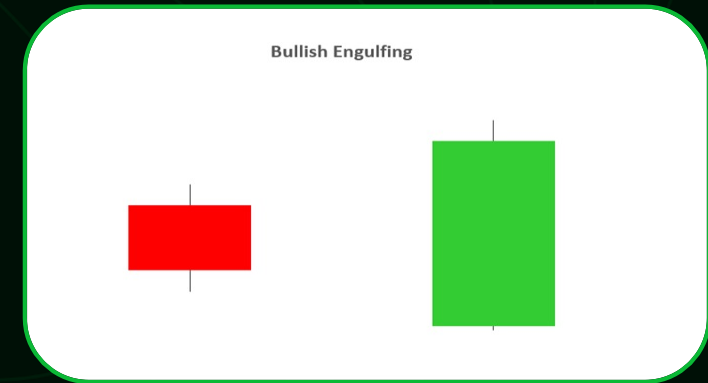






Dual Candlestick Patterns

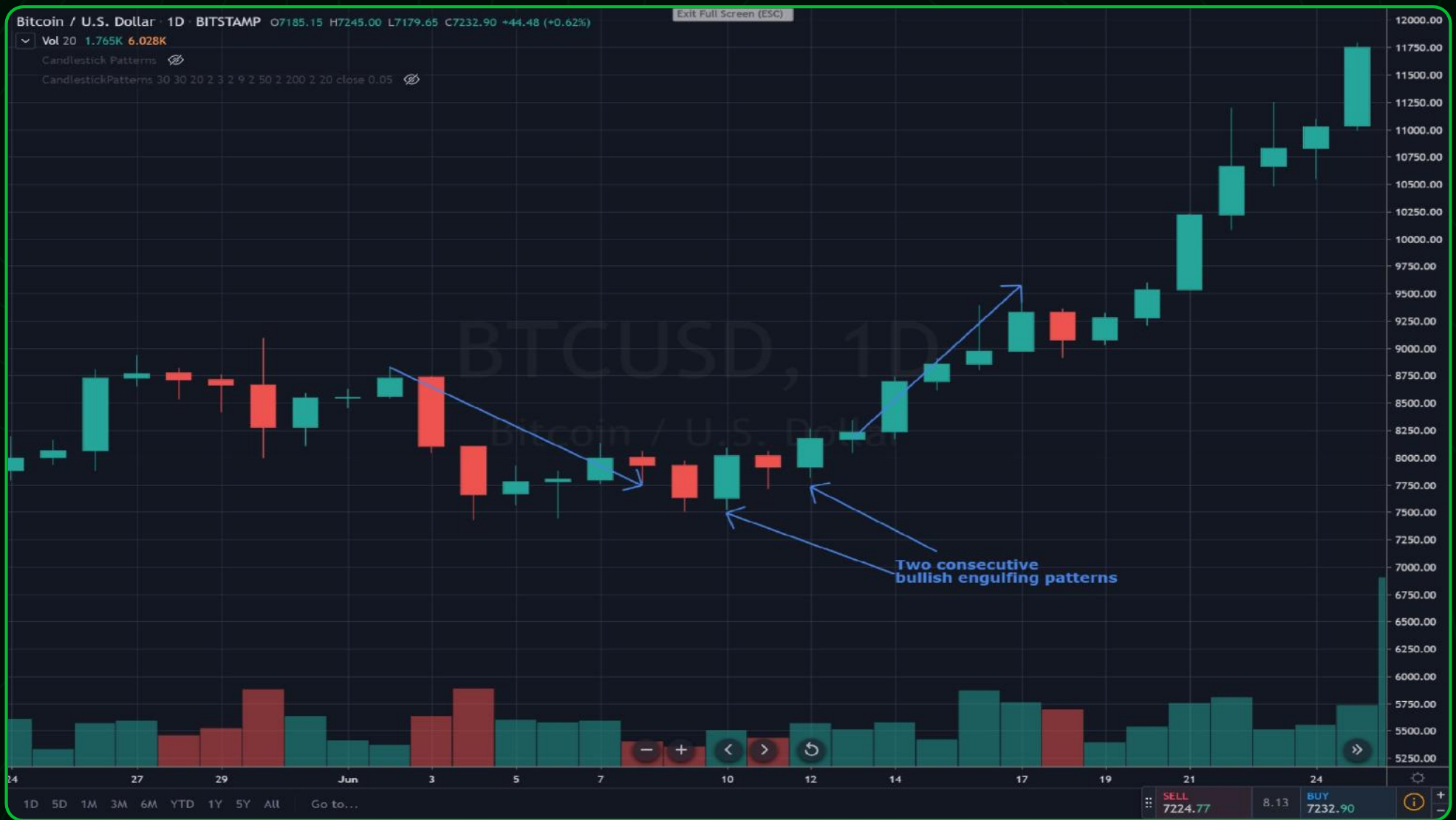
The Bullish Engulfing Pattern



The **Bullish Engulfing pattern** is a two candlestick reversal pattern that signals a strong up move may be coming.

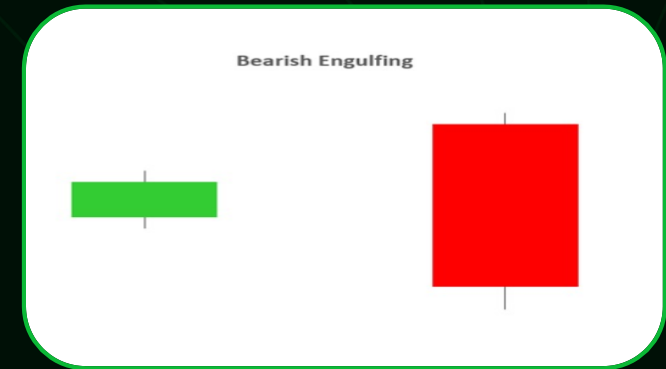
It happens when a bearish candle is immediately followed by a larger bullish candle.

This second candle **“engulfs”** the bearish candle.



Dual Candlestick Patterns

The Bearish Engulfing Pattern



The **Bearish Engulfing pattern** is a two candlestick **reversal** pattern that signals a strong down move may be coming.

This type of candlestick pattern occurs when the bullish candle is immediately followed by a bearish candle that completely “engulfs” it.





Dual Candlestick Patterns

The first candlestick is the same as the overall trend. If price is moving up, then the first candle should be bullish.

The second candlestick is opposite the overall trend. If the **price is moving up, then the second candle should be bearish.**

The shadows of the candlesticks should be of equal length.

Tweezers



Tweezers







Triple Candlestick Patterns

Morning Star



The morning star is a **bullish** candlestick pattern. It is a downtrend reversal pattern.



Triple Candlestick Patterns

Evening Star



The evening star is a **bearish** equivalent of the morning star. The evening star appears at the top end of an uptrend. Like the morning star, the evening star is a three candle formation and evolves over three trading sessions.

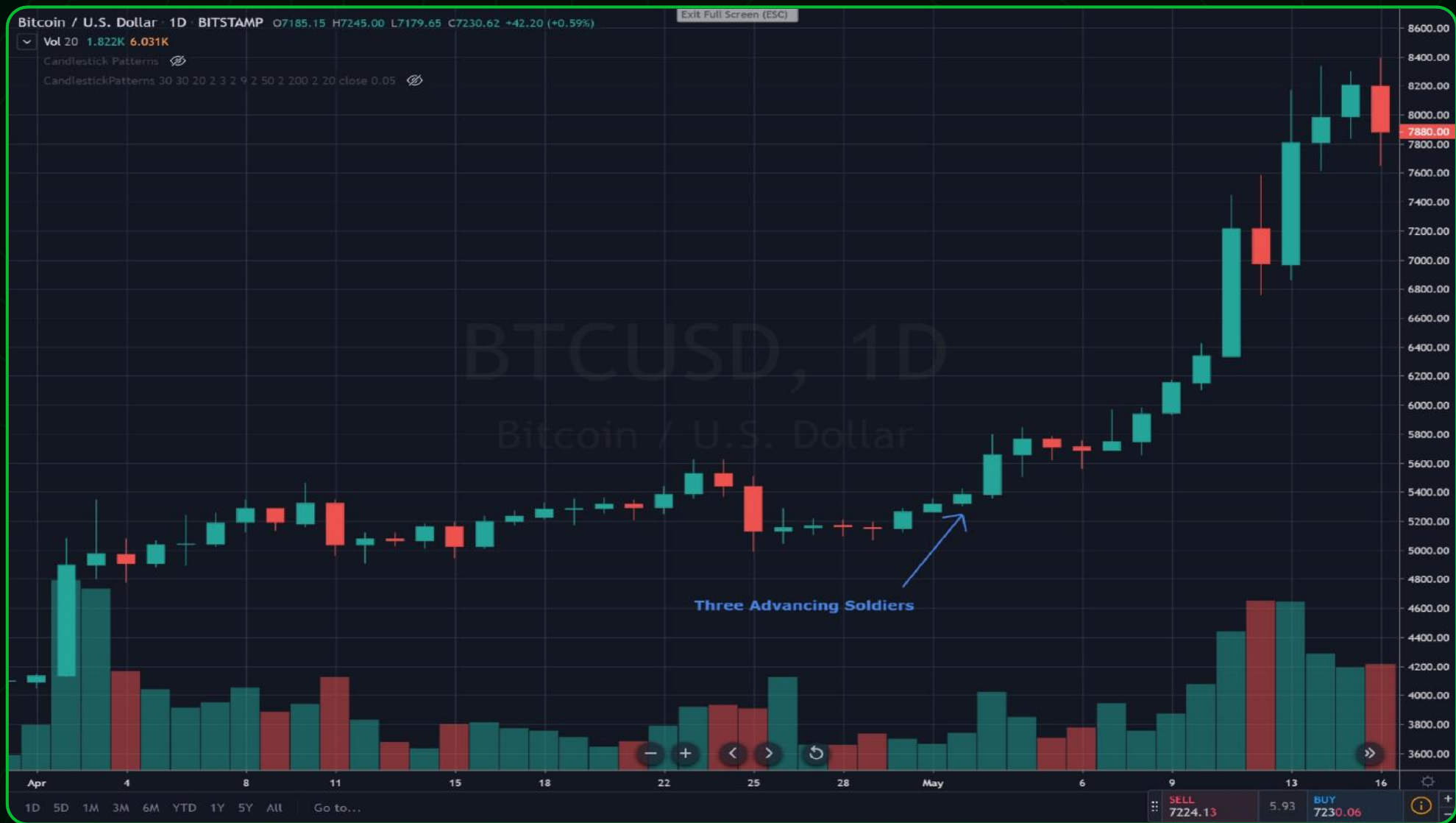


Three white/advancing **soldiers**

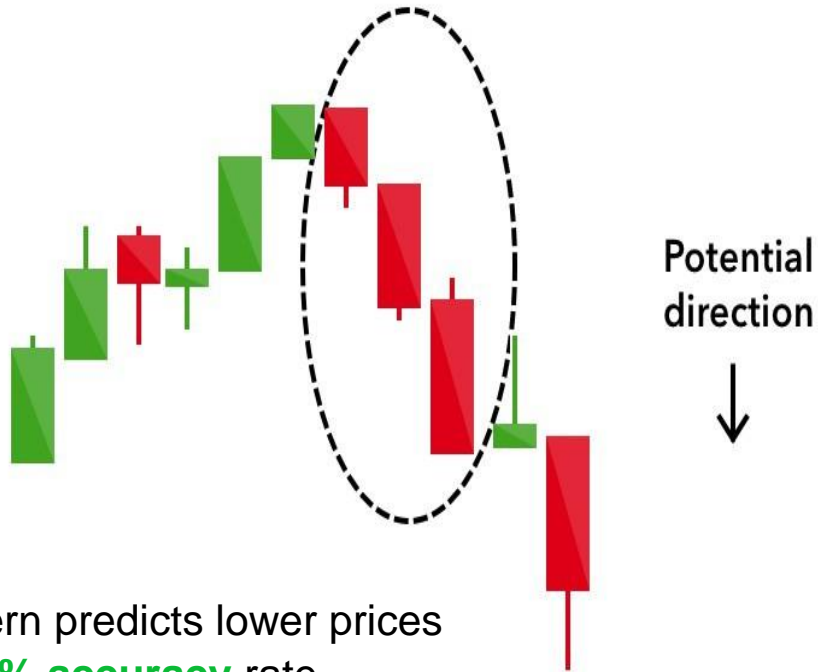


The three white/advancing soldiers pattern occurs over three days. It consists of consecutive long green (or white) candles with small wicks, which open and close progressively higher than the previous day.

It is a very strong bullish signal that occurs after a downtrend, and shows a steady advance of buying pressure.



Three black/winged **Crows**



This pattern predicts lower prices
with a **78% accuracy** rate

The three black/winged crows candlestick pattern comprises of three consecutive long red candles with short or non-existent wicks. Each session opens at a similar price to the previous day, but selling pressures push the price lower and lower with each close. Traders interpret this pattern as the start of a bearish downtrend





Three important things a professional trader should look into

- ❖ Length of the body shows who's in control
- ❖ Length of the wick shows the price rejection
- ❖ Ratio of the wick to the body shows the complete picture
- ❖ Candlestick analysis should not be ever done in isolation

TECHNICAL INDICATORS



Simple Moving Averages

- ❖ A **moving average** is simply a way to smooth out price fluctuations to help you distinguish between typical market “noise” and the actual **trend direction**. Fibonacci tool works best **when the market is trending**.
- ❖ This type of technical indicator is called a “**chart overlay**”.
- ❖ **They do NOT predict price direction; instead, they define the current direction with a lag.**

A **simple moving average** (SMA) is an arithmetic **moving average** calculated by adding recent prices and then dividing that figure by the number of time periods in the calculation.

A simple buy signal occurs when **prices close above the moving average**. And a simple sell signal occurs when the **price closes below the moving average**.

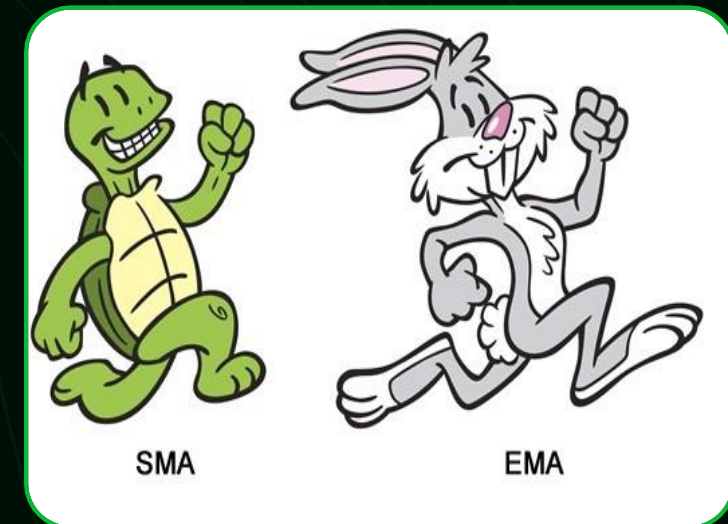


Exponential Moving Averages

- ❖ When trading, it is far more important to see what traders are doing Now rather than what they were doing last week or last month.
- ❖ An **exponential moving average (EMA)** is a type of **moving average (MA)** that places a greater weight and significance on the most recent data points.
- ❖ **They do NOT predict price direction; instead, they define the current direction with a lag.**

The EMA gives higher weights to recent prices, while the SMA assigns equal weights to all values.

EMA reflects a quicker shift in sentiment.





Throughout the uptrend, the 10 **SMA** is above the 20 SMA.
As you can see, you can use **moving averages** to help show whether a pair is trending up or down.

CryptoCoinJunky published on TradingView.com, September 19, 2018 00:36 PDT
COINBASE:BTCUSD, 60 6338.99 ▲ +3.29 (+0.05%) O: 6344.82 H: 6344.82 L: 6318.50 C: 6338.99



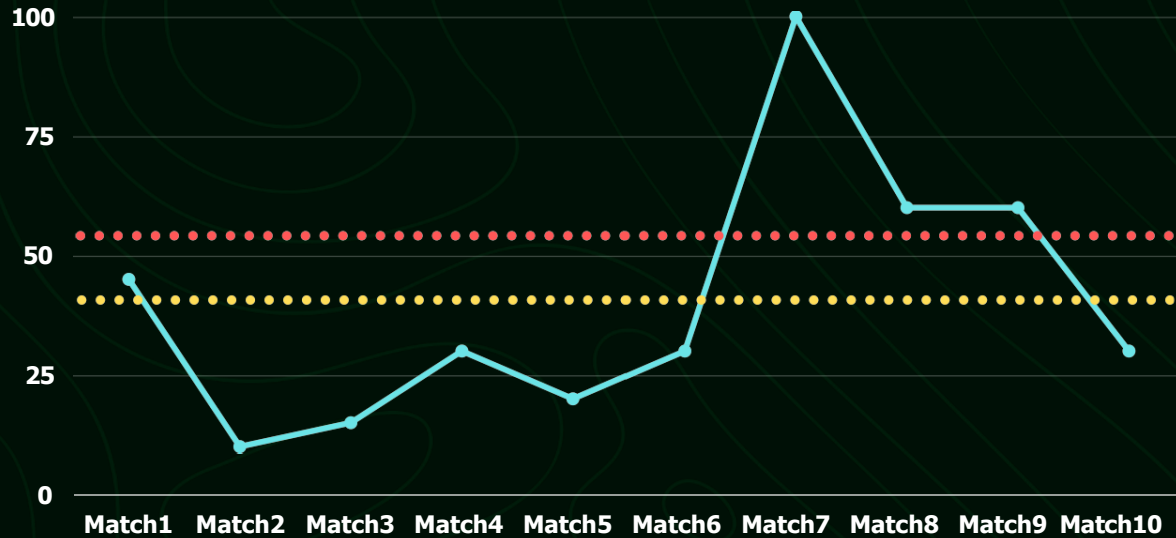
Created with TradingView

Golden Crossover

When a short period MA (**Moving Average, can be SMA or EMA**) breaks above, then a longer period Moving Average is known as Golden Crossover. Traders usually see it as a long-term uptrend. Moving Average can be **50, 100 or 100, 200 or 50, 200**.



Developing a Trading Strategy



Career Average
55

Last 10 Match Avg
40

How much will **Virat Kohli** score in the next match?



Moving Average Crossover System

The black 50 day EMA line is closer to the current market price (as it reacts faster) when compared to the pink 100 day EMA (as its reacts slower).

Best used Moving Averages for the Golden Cross

- ❖ 20 and 50 EMA
- ❖ 50 and 200 SMA

The entry and exit rules for the crossover system is as stated below:

Rule 1) – Buy (fresh long) when the short term moving averages turns greater than the long term moving average. Stay in the trade as long as this condition is satisfied

Rule 2) – Exit the long position (square off) when the short term moving average turns lesser than the longer term moving average





Bollinger Bands

- ❖ Bollinger Bands, a technical indicator developed by John Bollinger, are used to measure a market's volatility and identify “overbought” or “oversold” conditions.
- ❖ **When the market is quiet, the bands contract and when the market is LOUD, the bands expand.**
- ❖ Bollinger Bands consist of a band of three lines which are plotted in relation to security prices.
- ❖ The line in the middle is usually a Simple Moving Average (SMA) set to a period of 20 days usually.
- ❖ The SMA then serves as a base for the Upper and Lower Bands (2 standard deviations from the middle band)
- ❖ The Upper and Lower Bands are used as a way to measure volatility by observing the relationship between the Bands and price. Typically the Upper and Lower Bands are set to two standard deviations away from the SMA (The Middle Line)



- 1) When the price action hugs the upper band, it indicates strongly trending bullish price action. Traders can initiate long positions with a trailing stop. The reverse applies for prices hugging the lower band.
- 2) Short positions can be initiated when the price rejects a down sloping moving average, with a target at the lower band.
- 3) A change of trend can often be determined when the price first rejects one of the bands and then break through the band at roughly the same level



Mean Reversion Strategy

- ❖ Mean reversion is a financial theory which suggests that, after an extreme price move, asset prices tend to return back to normal or average levels. Prices routinely oscillate around the mean or average price but tend to return to that same average price over and over.



Bollinger Bounce

One thing you should know about Bollinger Bands is that **price tends to return to the middle of the bands.**

That is the whole idea behind the “**Bollinger Bounce.**”



The reason these bounces occur is because the **Bollinger bands act like dynamic support and resistance levels.**

Bollinger Squeeze

- ❖ When the bands squeeze together, it usually means that a **breakout** is getting ready to happen.
- ❖ If the candles start to break out above the TOP band, then the move will usually continue to go UP.
- ❖ If the candles start to break out below the BOTTOM band, then price will usually continue to go DOWN.

Ripple 4 ko"ís ckaít': art'cí sc:cíal daQs or low:olat'ilit'Q maíkct', t'kcíc's a st'ío→ıg b"llisk ca→ıdlc bícaki→ıg abo:c t'kc "ppcí ba→ıd (gícç→ı cíiclc). Art'cí t'kc bícako"t', t'kc XRPUSK i→ıit'iat'cd a→ı explosi:c "pwaíd mo:cmc→ıt', gai→ıı→ıg moíc t'ka→ı 100%, skowi→ıg sc:cíal →ıcw kigks abo:c t'kc "ppcí ba→ıd.





RSI (Relative Strength Indicator)

The RSI is based on a 14 day time limit usually although this can be altered. The RSI is measured on a scale of 0-100 with overbought assets between 70-100 and oversold assets between 0-30. As the RSI index moves between oversold to overbought, or vice versa it can be seen as indicating a trend but in general at 50 it is considered to have no trend.

The RSI is calculated by calculating the momentum of the ratio of higher closes to lower closes - so the more the stock moves up - the more positive the RSI.



If you look at the **Bitcoin price** chart above you can see the 14 day RSI and two periods over the full 3 month time period that the chart shows. The first period is where the RSI indicator is showing the bitcoin price to be overbought as it is generally above the 70 mark. The second period is showing the Bitcoin price to be oversold as the indicator is breaching oversold territory and is therefore indicating a buy signal.





MACD

MACD is an acronym for **M**oving **A**verage **C**onvergence **D**ivergence.

With a MACD chart, you will usually see three numbers that are used for its settings.

- ❖ **MACD line** is typically made up of the 12-period exponential moving average (EMA) minus the 26-period exponential moving average (**12 day EMA- 26 day EMA**) The Signal line is typically the 9-period **EMA of the MACD line**.
- ❖ The MACD is calculated by subtracting the 26-period **Exponential Moving Average (EMA)** from the 12- period EMA.
- ❖ MACD triggers technical signals when it crosses above (to buy) or below (to sell) its signal line.
- ❖ MACD helps investors understand whether the bullish or bearish movement in the price is strengthening or weakening. When the MACD crosses above the signal line, it is known as a bullish cross and when it crosses below, its known as a bearish cross

MACD

Calculation

MACD Line = 12 periods EMA (Exponential Moving Average) –
period 26 EMA (Exponential Moving Average)

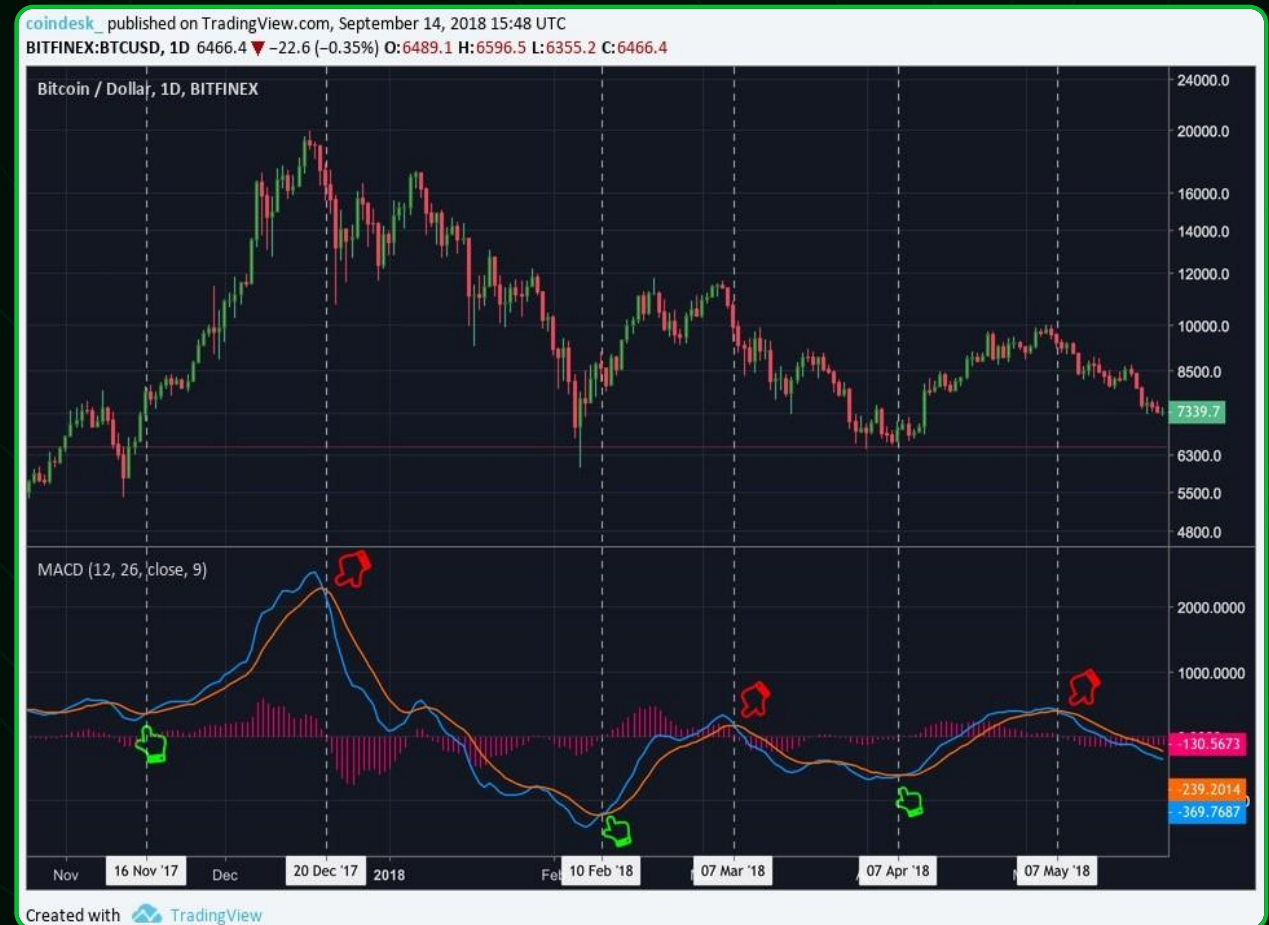
Signal Line = 9 period EMA (Exponential Moving Average)
of the MACD line

Histogram = the difference MACD Line and Single Line

On November 16, 2017, the MACD blue line made a bullish cross above the signal line, presenting a buy signal. The MACD stayed above the signal line for over a month when the price went on to rally more than 150 percent before its next bearish cross.

The bear cross occurred on Dec. 20, 2017, signaled a bullish-to-bearish trend change.

It's recommended to use the MACD in conjunction with other indicators like volume, RSI or price action because like any indicator the MACD is not 100 percent accurate and can give off false signals.



The **MACD** also helps in identifying overbought and oversold conditions in the market



Parabolic SAR

One indicator that can help us determine where a trend might be ending is the **Parabolic SAR** (Stop And Reversal).

A Parabolic SAR places dots, or points, on a chart that indicates potential reversals in price movement.

When the dots are below the candles, it is a **BUY** signal. When the dots are above the candles, it is a **SELL** signal

You can also use **Parabolic SAR** to help you determine whether you



Volume

SI No	Price	Volume	What is the expectation?
01	Increases	Increases	Bullish
02	Increases	Decreases	Caution – weak hands buying
03	Decreases	Increases	Bearish
04	Decreases	Decreases	Caution – weak hands selling



VWAP (Volume Weighted Average Price)

VWAP stands for **volume-weighted average price**. As the name would suggest, it's the average price of the asset for a given period weighted by volume

$$\text{VWAP} = \frac{\sum (\text{Typical Price} * \text{Volume})}{\sum \text{Volume}}$$

Trend Identification is a major benefit of using the Volume Weighted Average Price indicator.

Bullish Trend is characterized by prices trading above the VWAP.

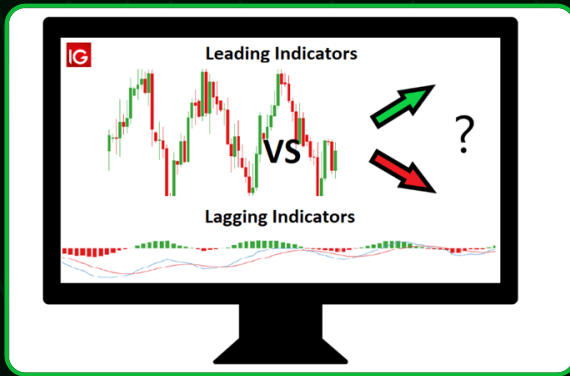
Bearish Trend is characterized by prices trading below the VWAP.

Sideways Market is characterized by prices trading above and below the VWAP.

The downside of the indicator is that it is a lagging indicator



Leading and Lagging Indicators



A leading indicator gives a signal BEFORE the new trend or reversal occurs.
A lagging indicator gives a signal AFTER the new trend or reversal occurs.



There are two types of indicators: **leading** and **lagging**.

A **leading** indicator or oscillators gives a signal **before** the new trend or reversal occurs. These indicators help you profit by predicting what prices will do next. Leading indicators typically work by measuring how “overbought” or “oversold” something is. This is done with the assumption that if a cryptocurrency pair is “oversold”, it will bounce back. They may give you fake breakouts. You should combine leading indicators with other tools such as Japanese candlestick patterns classic chart patterns, and support and resistance.

A **lagging** indicator gives a signal **after** the trend has started. They simply lag the market. They confirm the trend. Lagging indicators only give signals after the price change is clearly forming a trend. The downside is that you’d be a little late in entering a position.



Fibonacci Trading (61.8%, 38.2%, and 23.6%)

- ❖ **Leonardo Pisano Bogollo** an Italian mathematician from Pisa, known to his friends as Fibonacci discovered Fibonacci numbers.
- ❖ The Fibonacci series is a sequence of numbers starting from zero arranged in such a way that the value of any number in the series is the sum of the previous two numbers.
- ❖ The Fibonacci sequence is as follows: 0 , 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610...
- ❖ Divide any number in the series by the previous number; the ratio is always approximately **1.618 (Phi golden ratio)**.
For example: $610/377 = 1.618$ $377/233 = 1.618$
- ❖ Further into the ratio properties, one can find remarkable consistency For example: $89/144 = 0.618$
 $144/233 = 0.618$ (**expressed in percentage as 61.8%**)
- ❖ Similar consistency can be found when any number in the Fibonacci series is divided by a number two places higher. For example: $13/34 = 0.382$ $21/55 = 0.382$ (**expressed in percentage as 38.2%**)
- ❖ Also, there is consistency when a number in the Fibonacci series is divided by a number 3 place higher. For example: $13/55 = 0.236$ $21/89 = 0.236$ (**expressed in percentage as 23.6%**)



Fibonacci discovered every number in the sequence is approximately **61.8% of the next number in the sequence.**

- ❖ $55/89 = 0.6179775280898876 = 61.8\%$
- ❖ $233/377 = 0.6180371352785146 = 61.8\%$
- ❖ $144/233 = 0.6180257510729614 = 61.8\%$
- ❖ This is not the only correlation. Fibonacci also uncovered that every number in the sequence is approximately 38.2% of the Fibonacci number two steps ahead.
- ❖ (13, 21, 34) $13/34 = 0.3823529411764706 = 38.2\%$
- ❖ (21, 34, 55) $21/55 = 0.3818181818181818 = 38.2\%$
- ❖ (55, 89, 144) $55/144 = 0.3819444444444444 = 38.2\%$
- ❖ (144, 233, 377) $144/377 = 0.3819628647214854 = 38.2\%$
- ❖ Also, we have another ratio! Every number in the Fibonacci sequence is 23.6% of the number after the next two numbers in the sequence:
- ❖ (55, 89, 144, 233) $55/233 = 0.2360515021459227 = 23.6\%$



Using Fibonacci Retracements (61.8%, 38.2%, and 23.6%)

- ❖ Fibonacci retracement levels are horizontal lines that indicate the possible support and resistance levels where price could potentially reverse direction. Fibonacci support and resistance levels are the levels at which you can expect a reversal, and the levels can signal entry points
- ❖ Fibonacci tool works best when the market is trending
- ❖ In technical analysis, this tool is created by taking two extreme points (usually a peak and a minimum) on the chart and dividing the vertical distance by the key Fibonacci coefficients equal to 23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, and 100%.



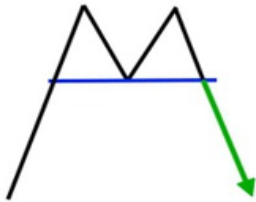
Retracements, which means periods in which the price moves against the trend, after which it moves back in the trend direction



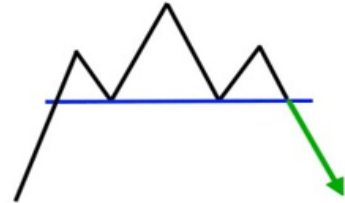
Fibonacci Retracement



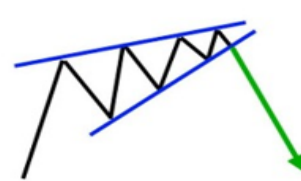
Reversal Patterns



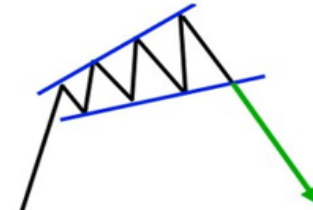
Bearish Double Top



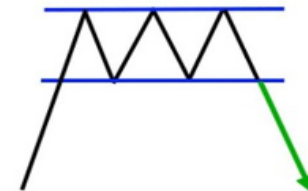
Bearish Head and Shoulders



Bearish Rising Wedge



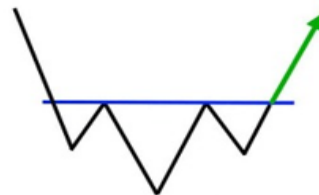
Bearish Expanding Triangle



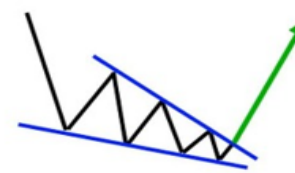
Bearish Triple Top



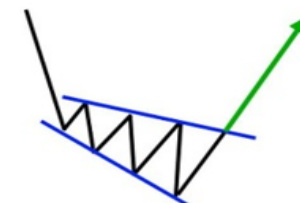
Bullish Double Bottom



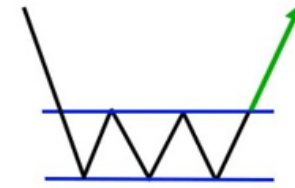
Bullish Inverted Head and Shoulders



Bullish Falling Wedge

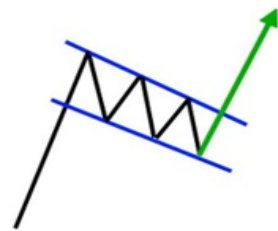


Bullish Expanding Triangle

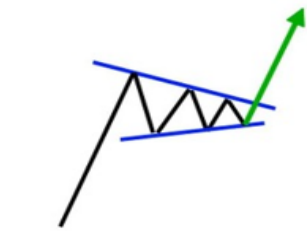


Bullish Triple Bottom

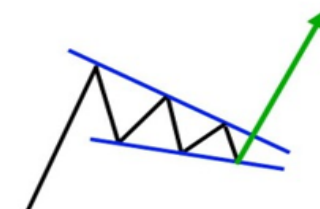
Continuation Patterns



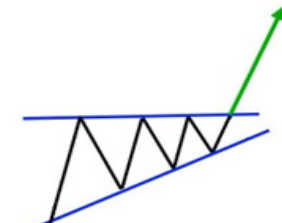
Bullish Flag Pattern



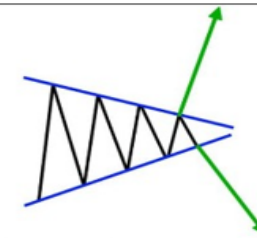
Bullish Pennant Pattern



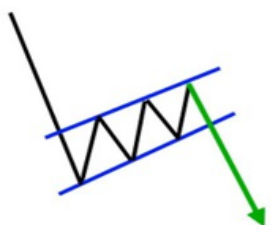
Bullish Falling Wedge



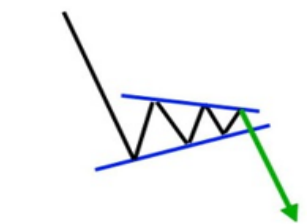
Ascending Triangle



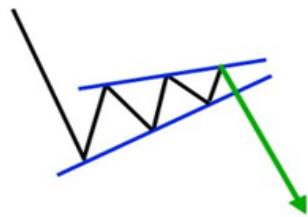
Symmetrical Triangle



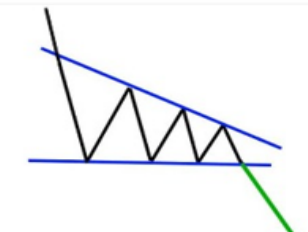
Bearish Flag Pattern



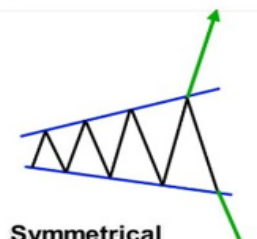
Bearish Pennant Pattern



Bearish Rising Wedge



Descending Triangle



Symmetrical Expanding Triangle



THANK YOU
TO BE CONTINUED...