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How to pick stocks for intraday trading pdf

Sometimes what seems to be obvious for seasoned investors is not so clear to someone just entering the world of investments. In this article we take a look at how to simply buy and sell stocks, where to trade and the types of commercial orders that can be placed. Where can I buy and sell shares? Mainly, you have two options for how much you can buy and sell stocks: Discount broker Ã ¢ â,¬ "Discount brokers are originated during the Internet growth phase. Essentially, you can buy and sell shares to a commission Low and not receive investment advice on these transactions. Full Service Broker Ã ¢ â,¬ "The marketing of stocks originated this service model. With a complete service broker you get advice on which investments made in addition to another direction that can include tax advice, in depth research and more. For additional services and advice end up paying a higher commission on your exchanges or a percentage of your total activity. If you are trying to do a simple business and know how to do it or have a limited amount of money to manage, you are probably going better to go with a discount broker so that the higher commissions of a complete service broker did not cut your return . Most homework you do alone, you will find yourself in a discount broker. If you are absolutely not aware of investing (we are talking about zero, here, as index and common funds are really child's play with a minimum needed search) or has a great amount of money to be managed that will require effective tax strategies, so you may want Go to a complete service broker. If you've read so far, you probably fall into the previous category and it would be better to go with a discount broker. What are the different types of stock exchanges? 1. Definition of the stock order Stock is an order to buy or sell a certain number of shares at a specified or better price. A limit order guarantees the price, but not an execution. There are two types of limit orders: Buy Limit order: your business will be executed only if the market price reaches your specified limit or is lower. Sell the limit of the limit: your business will run if the market price will reach the specified limit or is higher. 2. Definition of stock market order An order to purchase or sell a warehouse immediately to the current best market price. You can not specify the price you would like to buy or sell with a market order. There are two types of market orders: buy market order: your business is essentially executed in real-time price Ã ¢ â,¬ ã, ~ Â "¢ price. Sell the market market: your business is usually performed at real time at real time Ã ¢ â,¬ Â â â â â € ™ price. The market and the purchase limit and sales orders are by far the most common type of stock orders. Market orders are more common, but limit orders can help you limit losses from a wide range of offer. 3. Short definition of sale The sale is a less common practice that generally buy or sell a title for its value. With the sale to the short, you're betting that a given stock is about to go down to the price. Borrow money from the broker and are obliged to buy the escort at a lower price, it should fall. If the price rises? You're in trouble. 4. Stop the order definition An order to buy or sell a warehouse at a certain price to limit losses or cash the earnings. For example, if you want to sell all 50 GE actions when it affects $ 35 to take a profit, how you can set a stop order for $ 35. Time the price of stocks affects $ 35 a market order is positioned for your account. 5. Stop the limit order definition combines the characteristics of a stop order and a limit order. Instead of relying on the prices of the market offer / near, you set the limit for what you want to buy and sell a. 6. The definition of stock option trade generally not to start or even intermediate investors. Therefore, we save it for another post. 7. Definition of the final stop order An advanced order type in which an order is performed at a certain fixed percentage above or lower than the market price. In my mine Experiences, I personally recommend opting for purchase and sale of orders to start and intermediate investors. It is rarely needed to place any other type of order on a simple craft. Why limit orders compared to market orders? Something can be said for the peace of mind that comes with the setting your price. What is trade trade? Online duration is the time limit for which your order is good and can be one of the three options: good for today (04:00 EST): this is the only option for a market order. It is available for all other types of orders. Good up canceled: not available for market orders. Your order is good, as long as it is not personally cancels. Good Til Date: Also not available for market orders. Your order is good up to a specified date. If you reach this date your business is canceled. Stock Trading: ITA does not too difficult! The short summary of this post is to sign with a discount broker, do some work, and the use of purchase and limit orders sell to make your businesses. It is non-missile science, in order to get out of there and start investing with wisdom! Stay connected to one of the next posts on the bases of purchase and sale of mutual funds. Related Posts: Index Funds or Mutual Funds Ally Invest Review How to Buy A Common Investment Fund The Archive Certificates (or Actions) are a partial property of a listed company. In shareholder quality, you are entitled to, as a minimum, the payment of dividends, as released by the company's officers when made available. This dividend is a share of the profits of the company. The shares are bought and sold, like any other good, within market exchanges. The title price is the current market evaluation of the company, and is usually expressed in dollars and cents. The price of a title can rise or get off on the basis of both market trends (operators will have to sell actions when they need money to cover other positions or to buy other titles) and on the news from the company. Companies that continuously report negative quarters (those in which to lose money) have their actions prices fall. Companies that produce innovative products can have their prices increase, a bit in a spectacular way. Stock Trading Strategies The basic strategy for trading stocks is the Buffett strategy, which takes the name of Warren Buffett. In this strategy, the underlying business principles under society is studied in order to invest accordingly. These basic principles are that business customers are, what their customers need, if there is significant competition for them in meeting customer needs, and overall budgets for activities, asset amortization, and debts of company ownership. This requires enormous quantities of patience and tends to focus on finding companies that are fundamentally healthy but poorly managed, the purchase of company shares, and therefore awaiting the expected business turnaround. This form is called "Buy & Hold:" you buy the broth and hold on it, while helping the company to reach a trend inversion. There are other strategies for shopping and investment stocks at the "Buy & Hold" strategy. Day dealers look at stocks like price models at a certain period of time, then try to buy actions on the right after they had a lower price fluctuation and sell when the price has risen. When using a short-sell strategy, borrow a title for a certain amount of money and go back for the lender at the lowest price expected and pocket the difference. Day and open sales are not necessarily easier for a handle investor; It requires a different perspective on the market as a whole, rather than concentrating a specific stock. There are a continuum of strategies between "Buy & Hold" and "Trading Day", and most stock investors use a mixture of two. In fact, the vast majority of the stock exchange titles are not managed by individual investors, are managed by pension funds and mutual funds, which have fund managers to combine numerous actions in a given portfolio for And sell decisions. Benefits and risks The main advantage of the marketing of stocks is that stocks are largely auto-indensing inflation, as opposed to bonds or a savings account, in which the inflation rates must be subtracted from the estimated return rate. Stocks, during a 30-year investment model, have a great track record, about 6-8% composed annually, against about 1-3% for the obligations and worse than that for a saving consistency . Risks are that stocks are volatile; You just have to bring back to the period between 2008 and 2009 to see the stock market losing the half of its value at a duration of 9 months, and it is taken almost six years for that value to return. Return.

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