NSE Academy

Technical Analysis and Chart Patterns for Capital Markets

10 Technical Analysis Strategies & 5 Certificate Courses

24 Hours of Live Interactive Sessions

(2 Hours Monthly)*

- 10 Technical Analysis Strategies | 5 Courses | Monthly Live Sessions
- 20+ Hours of Digital Content
- 2 Years Access to NSE Knowledge Hub Platform
- 1 Year Access to Trading Simulator

Course Fee: **6,999/-** PLUS GST

LIMITED SEATS!

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About the Course Set

Technical Analysis is a research technique that is used for identifying opportunities in the market which depends on market participants' actions. The actions of market participants can be analysed by the technical charts, indicators and patterns.

Chart patterns often signal transitions between rising and falling trends. A price pattern is a recognizable configuration of price movement identified using a series of trendlines and/or curves. When a price pattern signals a change in trend direction, it is known as a reversal pattern; a continuation pattern occurs when the trend continues in its existing direction following a brief pause.

These chart patterns are formed within these technical charts and convey a certain message. Individual investors need to identify these patterns and make investments decisions.

There are many patterns used by individuals to identify the trade and participants in the market. In this program we have cover some of the most popular Technical Indictors and Chart Patterns with some live cases studies.

10 Technical Analysis Strategies

01 Bollinger Band Indicator
1 Hr
Oversold and Overbought signals

02 Usage of Scanners (Equity Selection)
1 Hr 28 Mins
Defined metrics and criteria for investing and trading

03 Momentum Indicators
2 Hrs 5 Mins
Measures the rate of Rise and Drop down of stock prices

04 Fibonacci Retracement Levels
1 Hr 43 Mins
Price Entry Orders, Stoploss Levels, and Price Targets

05 RSI Divergence
33 Mins
Evaluate overvalued and undervalued conditions

06 Price Action and Volume
1 Hr 37 Mins
Early warning indicator for our investing decisions

07 Swing Trading Strategy
1 Hr 48 Mins
Holding a position either long or short for more than one trading session

08 Volume and Open Interest
1 Hr 53 Mins
Describe the liquidity and activity of options and futures contracts

09 Sentiment Indicators
1 Hr 46 Mins
Forecast investors future behavior

10 Index Trading
1 Hr 37 Mins
Measures the performance of basket of securities

Live Interactive Sessions with Faculty

- 12 Sessions for 2 hours each. (On last Sundays of month*)
  The session registration email will be shared with you on 1st of every month and will close on 10th of the same month
- New Technical Analysis Strategy will be covered in 1 hour and Post the session would be open for Q&A session.
- Recording will be made available, if someone miss the Live Interactive session in the Nse Knowledge Hub

5 Certificate Programs

01 **Technical Analysis Strategies**
1.5 Hrs
A Course covers various Technical Analysis Strategies in Derivatives

02 **Introduction to Technical Analysis**
6 Hrs
Analysis of Markets and Market Movements

03 **Option Strategies**
2 Hrs
Portfolio of Options like Spreads and Straddle

04 **Technical Pattern**
10 Hrs
Examining Current Movements and Forecast Future Market Movements

05 **Currency Options**
1 Hr
Basics of Currency Options and its types

SLP: 50 + Hours

01 **Equity**
13 Hrs

02 **Derivative**
10 Hrs

03 **Portfolio Management**
12 Hrs

04 **Venture Capital & Private Equity**
17 Hrs

05 **Economic Policy & Research**
10 Hrs

06 **Risk Management**
Bonus

10 Technical Analysis Strategies

01. Bollinger Band Indicator

Duration: 1 Hr

Introduction

A Bollinger Band is a technical analysis tool defined by a set of trendlines plotted two standard deviations (positively and negatively) away from a simple moving average (SMA) of a security's price, but which can be adjusted to user preferences. Bollinger Bands are a highly popular technique. Many traders believe the closer the prices move to the upper band, the more overbought the market, and the closer the prices move to the lower band, the more oversold the market.
Bollinger Bands were designed to discover opportunities that give investors a higher probability of properly identifying when an asset is oversold or overbought.

Key Takeaways

- Bollinger Bands are a technical analysis tool developed by John Bollinger for generating oversold or overbought signals.
- There are three lines that compose Bollinger Bands: A simple moving average (middle band) and an upper and lower band.
- The upper and lower bands are typically 2 standard deviations +/- from a 20-day simple moving average (which is the centre line), but they can be modified.
- When the price continually touches the upper Bollinger Band, it can indicate an overbought signal while continually touching the lower band indicates an oversold signal.

02. Usage of Scanners - Equity Selection

Duration: 1 Hr, 28 Mins

Introduction

Stock scanners are screening tools that search markets to discover stocks that meet a set of user-defined metrics and criteria for investing and trading.
You can modify stock scanners to detect the best fitting candidates that meet your set filters.
A stock scanner can go through tons of stocks almost instantly to find the best matches to your exact criteria. This streamlines the time-consuming and energy-draining task of finding new trading opportunities, making the process more efficient.
You can learn how to use a technical stock scanner to find stocks that make all-time highs on significantly high trading volumes. You can also get any other information you need and get every stock that meets your defined criteria quickly.

03. Trading with Momentum Indicators

Duration: 2 Hrs, 5 Mins

Introduction

Momentum indicators are technical analysis tools used to determine the strength or weakness of a stock's price. Momentum measures the rate of the rise or fall of stock prices. Common momentum indicators include the relative strength index (RSI) and moving average convergence divergence (MACD).
Moving Average - A moving average is a statistic that captures the average change in a data series over time. In finance, moving averages are often used by technical analysts to keep track of price trends for specific securities.
RSI - RSI measures the speed and magnitude of a security's recent price changes to evaluate overvalued or undervalued conditions in the price of that security.

04. Fibonacci Retracement Levels

Duration: 1 Hr, 43 Mins

Introduction

Fibonacci retracements can be used to place entry orders, determine stop-loss levels, or set price targets. Fibonacci retracement levels—stemming from the Fibonacci sequence—are horizontal lines that indicate where support and resistance are likely to occur. Each level is associated with a percentage. The percentage is how much of a prior move the price has retraced.

Key Takeaways

- Fibonacci retracement levels connect any two points that the trader views as relevant, typically a high point and a low point.
- The percentage levels provided are areas where the price could stall or reverse.
- The most commonly used ratios include 23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, and 78.6%.
- These levels should not be relied on exclusively, so it is dangerous to assume the price will reverse after hitting a specific Fibonacci level.
- Fibonacci numbers and sequencing were first used by Indian mathematician's centuries before Leonardo Fibonacci.

05. RSI divergence

Duration: 33 Mins

Introduction

The relative strength index (RSI) is a momentum indicator used in technical analysis. RSI measures the speed and magnitude of a security's recent price changes to evaluate overvalued or undervalued conditions in the price of that security.

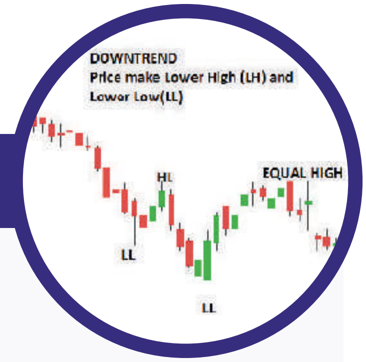
An RSI divergence occurs when price moves in the opposite direction of the RSI. In other words, a chart might display a change in momentum before a corresponding change in price. A bullish divergence occurs when the RSI displays an oversold reading followed by a higher low that appears with lower lows in the price.

The RSI can do more than point to overbought and oversold securities. It can also indicate securities that may be primed for a trend reversal or corrective pullback in price. It can signal when to buy and sell. Traditionally, an RSI reading of 70 or above indicates an overbought situation. A reading of 30 or below indicates an oversold condition.

Key Takeaways

- The RSI provides technical traders with signals about bullish and bearish price momentum, and it is often plotted beneath the graph of an asset's price.
- An asset is usually considered overbought when the RSI is above 70 and oversold when it is below 30.
- The RSI line crossing below the overbought line or above oversold line is often seen by traders as a signal to buy or sell.
- The RSI works best in trading ranges rather than trending markets.

06. Price action and Volume



Duration: 1 Hr, 37 Mins

Introduction

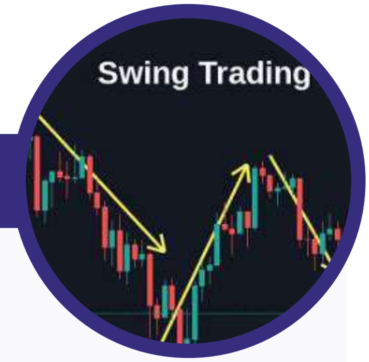
Volume and Price Action Trading Strategy helps you to analyse your trade properly. It helps you when to execute a trade and when to take the positions based on volume and price action. Volume is added (starting with an arbitrary number) when the market finishes higher, or volume is subtracted when the market finishes lower. Price Volume action and how it helps us to make better decisions around screening and as early warning indicator for our investing decisions.

PRICE and VOLUME are two fundamental building blocks of all the transactions that happen on the stock market. And most importantly they leave footprint of transactions of all market participants and indirectly their behaviour and decision points.

Key Takeaways

- Price action generally refers to the changes of a security's price over time.
- Strong volume moves at key price points are often used by active traders to identify key areas of support and resistance and can generate strategic buying/selling signals when combined with other indicators

07. Swing Trading Strategy



Duration: 1 Hr, 48 Mins

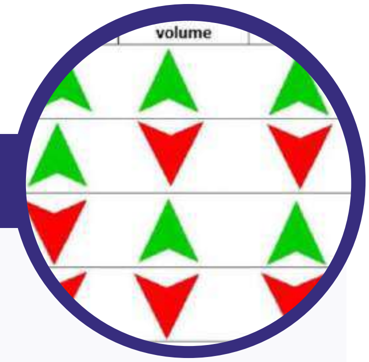
Introduction

Swing trading is a style of trading that attempts to capture short- to medium-term gains in a stock (or any financial instrument) over a period of a few days to several weeks. Swing traders primarily use technical analysis to look for trading opportunities. Typically, swing trading involves holding a position either long or short for more than one trading session, but usually not longer than several weeks or a couple of months. This is a general time frame, as some trades may last longer than a couple of months, yet the trader may still consider them swing trades. Swing trades can also occur during a trading session, though this is a rare outcome that is brought about by extremely volatile conditions.

Swing traders may utilize fundamental analysis in addition to analysing price trends and patterns.

Key Takeaways

- Swing trading involves taking trades that last a couple of days up to several months in order to profit from an anticipated price move.
- Swing trading exposes a trader to overnight and weekend risk, where the price could gap and open the following session at a substantially different price.
- Swing traders can take profits utilizing an established risk/reward ratio based on a stop loss and profit target, or they can take profits or losses based on a technical indicator or price action movements.



08. Volume and Open Interest

Duration: 1 Hr, 53 Mins

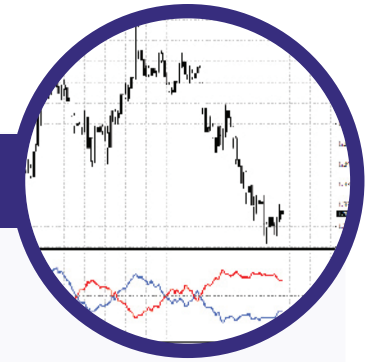
Introduction

Volume and open interest are two key technical metrics that describe the liquidity and activity of options and futures contracts. "Volume" refers to the number of contracts traded in a given period, and "open interest" denotes the number of contracts that are active, or not settled. Here, we examine these two metrics and offer tips for how you can use them to understand trading activity in the derivatives markets.

Key Takeaways

- Volume and open interest both describe the liquidity and activity of options and futures contracts.
- Volume refers to the number of trades completed each day and is an important measure of strength and interest in a particular trade.
- Open interest reflects the number of contracts that are held by traders and investors in active positions, ready to be traded.
- Volume reflects a running total throughout the trading day, and open interest is updated just once per day.
- Traders use changes in volume and open interest to gauge the liquidity of the market and to anticipate price movements.

09. Sentiment Indicators



Duration: 1 Hr, 46 Mins

Introduction

A sentiment indicator is designed to represent how a group feels about the market or economy. These market psychology-based indicators attempt to quantify sentiment, in the form of figures or graphically, to predict how current beliefs and positions may affect future market behaviour Sentiment indicators look at how bullish or bearish market actors and what they are thinking and feeling, which may help forecast investors' future behaviour. When sentiment readings are unusually high or low, they may begin acting in a contrarian way. For example, when investors are extremely bearish, that is often a contrary signal to sentiment indicator traders that market prices could start heading higher soon.

Key Takeaways

- Sentiment indicators gauge market psychology in the form of investor or consumer behaviour and beliefs that may influence the market.
- When a sentiment indicator is moving in the same direction as what it is analysing, that typically helps confirm that trend.
- Extreme readings on a sentiment indicator may cause some traders to take a contrarian view; for example, "buy when there is fear, sell when there is greed."
- Sentiment indicators are used to analyse trends, assets, and the economy from the perspective of the participants involved, instead of just looking at an asset or data point isolation.

10. Index Trading

Duration: 1 Hr, 37 Mins

Introduction

An index is a method to track the performance of a group of assets in a standardized way. Indexes typically measure the performance of a basket of securities intended to replicate a certain area of the market.

These could be constructed as a broad-based index that captures the entire market, such as the Nifty 500 Index or Nifty IT, or more specialized such as indexes that track a particular industry or segment such as the Nifty Small 100 Index, which tracks only small-cap stocks.

Key Takeaways

- An index measures the price performance of a basket of securities using a standardized metric and methodology.
- Indexes in financial markets are often used as benchmarks to evaluate an investment's performance against.
- Some of the most important indexes in the Indian markets are the Nifty 50 and the Nifty PSU Bank.
- Benchmarking your investment strategy against the appropriate index is key to understanding a portfolio's performance.

5 Certifcate Programs

01. Technical Analysis Strategies

Duration: 1.5 Hrs

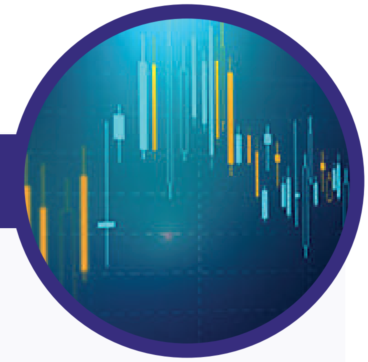
Introduction

Trading derivatives can be scientific and requires knowledge of various strategies. Yes, various types of traders use different types of strategies to trade in derivatives. This course covers various strategies for trading in derivatives and using them for hedging and arbitrage. Efficient trading in derivatives is dependent on effectively using these strategies.

Course Outline

- Types of Participants in Futures Market: speculators, Hedgers,and arbitrageurs
- Types of strategies: Directional, non-directional and Arbitrage Strategie

02. Introduction to Technical Analysis



Duration: 6 Hrs

Introduction

Technical analysis is all about analysis of markets and market movements. Technical analysis believe that markets follow a pattern and investing on the basis of this pattern is the most efficient method of investing. There are some principles and theories to this, and the course covers all about the same. Technical analysis is led by charts and trends and their interpretation to predict markets. This course will give you an in-depth learning of all these aspects, helping you analyse markets with expertise.

Course Outline

- An overview of Technical Analysis
- Types of charts and their features
- Theories underlying Technical analysis
- Trend Line/Channel and its Interpretation

03. Option Strategies

Duration: 2 Hrs

Introduction

Options are of various types. Trading in them involves a lot of knowledge and understanding of various strategies using which they are traded. Using such strategies, you can create a portfolio of various types of options with various combinations to meet your investment needs. This course helps you learn all about options strategies.

Course Outline

- Portfolio of options: How to create a portfolio of options like spreads, straddle, asset option combinations etc

04. Technical Pattern

Duration: 10 Hrs

Introduction

Examining Current Movements and Forecast Future Market Movements

Technical Analysis, transitions between rising and falling trends are often signalled by price patterns. The first step in learning technical analysis is gaining a fundamental understanding of the core concepts. these core concepts are technical patterns, technical indicators, Technical overlays, Elliot Wave principal. This courses gives a indepth knowledge about such concepts in examining current movements and forecast future market movements by identifying extremes in investor psychology, highs and lows in prices, and other collective factors.

Course Outline

- Double Top/Bottom Formation: How to identify a Double Top/Double Bottom pattern; determine the key points of confirmation, and the target price to book profits for such patterns.
- Triple Top/Bottom Formation: How to identify a Triple Top/Triple Bottom pattern; determine the key points of confirmation, and the target price to book profits for such patterns.
- Ascending /Descending Triangle
- Head and Shoulders Pattern
- Average Directional Index (ADX), Positive Directional Index (+DI) and Negative Directional Index (-DI): Calculation and interpretation of ADX, +DI and -DI for generating Buy/Sell signals.
- Bollinger Bands & MACD/Base Line
- Signal/Trigger Line: Interpretation of MACD charts - Trigger/Signal Line Crossovers.
- Fibonacci Ratios, Fibonacci Retracement & Application of Fibonacci Levels: Calculation and interpretation of Fibonacci Retracement levels, for determining Support and Resistance; Generate Buy/Sell decisions.
- Types of Waves: Identifying the wave formations in Elliott wave, Trading using Elliott Wave: Making Buy/sell decisions, based on these formations.

05. Currency Option

Duration: 1 Hr

Introduction

This course is designed to give the learners a basic understanding about Currency options and the various types available in the financial markets. The course is very helpful for beginners who wants to have knowledge about exchange traded option contract and the risk management mechanism followed by the exchanges.

Course Outline

- Introduction to Currency Options: Basics of Currency Options and its types
- Specifications of a Currency Options contract
- Margins: Margins imposed by the exchange

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How to Activate the Course?

01 Click on the payment link received in the email.

02 Get redirected to the payment gateway and complete the payment process.

03 Receive a payment acknowledgement email.

04 Within 48 hours of making the payment, you shall receive an email from "NSE Academy" nseacademy@nse.co.in stating the link, login credentials and course code to access the courses in the NSE Knowledge Hub platform.

05 Login to NSE Knowledge Hub with your credentials and start consuming the courses as per convenience.

06 Post completion of the courses you shall receive an email to download the certificate from "NSE Knowledge Hub"

NSE SMART
Academy

- Privelege access for the NSE Smart-Trading Simulator will be provide fo the duration of **365 Days**.
- User ID and Password will be shared on the registered email-id.

For More Information,

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Refund Policy

- Registration Fees paid by the candidate shall not be refunded under any circumstances after the login id of the application has been shared to candidates
- In case the registered candidate wishes to cancel the registration for the program the candidate has to inform NSE Academy via a written request/Email request a minimum of 2 working days prior to the commencement of the program. Once this request is approved, the candidate will be refunded 90% of the total course fees paid for the respective program.