

Module 10 · Printable reference

Intraday Trading Strategies

Key concepts, worked examples and risk reminders. Use alongside the full free course.

120 Intraday workflow

Plan instrument, execution, exposure and exit before entering.

Example: Write down a maximum daily loss and permitted trading window.

Check: What should happen if data becomes stale before entry?

Answer: Do not place an order relying on that stale signal.

Caution: Do not increase exposure to recover a loss.

121 Opening range breakout

Define an initial session range and test a later breach.

Example: First 15 minutes H=110 L=100; later close 112 is a candidate.

Check: Can a 15-minute opening-range signal use the final range after only 5 minutes?

Answer: No.

Caution: Use only completed opening-range data.

122 VWAP trend filter

Compare price to session VWAP as one possible contextual filter.

Example: Price 105 above VWAP 102 qualifies a chosen long filter.

Check: Price 105, VWAP 102: what is observable?

Answer: Price is 3 points above the calculated VWAP.

Caution: Mean reversion can defeat the filter.

123 VWAP mean reversion

Test whether unusually distant prices return toward VWAP.

Example: Price 110 versus VWAP 100 and typical deviation 3 is distant.

Check: If price stays fixed while VWAP rises toward it, does distance shrink?

Answer: Yes, even without a falling price.

Caution: Trending sessions can widen deviation.

124 Gap analysis

A gap compares opening price with previous close.

Example: Open 105 versus close 100 is a 5% gap.

Check: Prior close 100, open 97: gap percentage?

Answer: −3%.

Caution: A gap need not fill.

© 2026 TradeViora Academy | Learn. Analyze. Practice. Trade Smarter.
Educational only · Hypothetical examples · Independent review pending

125 Gap continuation

A continuation rule tests movement in the gap direction after open.

Example: Gap up to 105 then break of opening high 108.

Check: Is an upward gap alone a completed continuation trigger?

Answer: No if the rule also requires an opening-high break.

Caution: Opening volatility can cause large slippage.

126 Gap fade

A fade rule tests movement against the opening gap.

Example: Gap up to 105 then break below an opening support of 103.

Check: Gap up from 100 to 105, price moves to 103. How much gap has closed?

Answer: 2 of 5 points, or 40%.

Caution: Fading a strong trend can be costly.

127 Momentum trading

Momentum rules seek persistence of recent directional returns.

Example: A five-bar return above a preset threshold defines a candidate.

Check: A move from 100 to 103 over five bars gives what return?

Answer: 3% before costs.

Caution: Late entries can face sudden reversal.

128 Mean reversion

Mean reversion rules hypothesize that deviations may shrink.

Example: Price 94 versus rolling mean 100 is a candidate under a defined filter.

Check: Price 94, mean 100, SD 2: z-score?

Answer: −3.

Caution: The mean can move and the deviation can grow.

129 Scalping economics

Small targets make spread and transaction costs proportionally important.

Example: Gross 0.50 per share minus 0.30 costs leaves 0.20.

Check: Gross 0.50 and total per-unit cost 0.30: net?

Answer: 0.20 before any omitted expenses.

Caution: Latency and fills can erase the edge.

130 Intraday stop rules

A stop rule specifies when to close a losing position.

Example: Entry 100, planned stop 98 gives intended risk 2 per share.

Check: Entry 100, stop 98, actual exit 96: loss per unit before costs?

Answer: 4, twice the planned 2.

Caution: Actual loss can exceed intended risk.

© 2026 TradeViora Academy | Learn. Analyze. Practice. Trade Smarter.
Educational only · Hypothetical examples · Independent review pending

131 Time exits

A time exit closes a trade after a predeclared interval or session cutoff.

Example: Exit after ten completed bars even if target is not met.

Check: What is the difference between a time exit and stop-loss?

Answer: The former is triggered by time, the latter by a price or loss condition.

Caution: Forced exits may encounter poor liquidity.

132 Daily loss limits

A daily loss cap constrains further trading after a threshold.

Example: A planned cap of 1,000 stops new entries after reaching it.

Check: Why include unrealized losses in a daily control?

Answer: Open positions can already have meaningful exposure before realization.

Caution: It does not guarantee a maximum realized loss.

133 Event risk

Scheduled announcements can affect volatility and liquidity.

Example: A trader chooses not to open positions around a known results release.

Check: Does avoiding scheduled events eliminate event risk?

Answer: No; unscheduled news remains possible.

Caution: Unscheduled events remain possible.

134 Intraday review

Review trade logs for rule adherence and execution rather than just profit.

Example: Compare signal price with actual fill and record the difference.

Check: What is adverse buy slippage if signal price is 100 and fill is 100.4?

Answer: 0.4 per unit.

Caution: One winning day does not validate a strategy.

Further reading

SEBI investor education: investor.sebi.gov.in · NSE: nseindia.com. References for background only; no endorsement or independent validation is implied.