ROYAL STOCK TRADING

CORE STRATEGY – SAMPLE MODULES

DISCLOSURES

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TRADER PSYCHOLOGY

TRADER PSYCHOLOGY

Trader psychology is a broad term that includes all the emotions and feelings that a typical trader will encounter. Some of these emotions are helpful and should be embraced while others like fear, greed, nervousness and anxiety are prohibitive and aid in the creation of bad trading habits. The psychology of trading is complex but when practiced with the requisite discipline we become self-aware and more consistent in our decision making.

Traders that manage to benefit from the positive aspects of psychology, while managing the negative aspects, are also less inclined to get emotionally driven during cycles of elevated volatility in financial markets.

In reality, many traders experience the negative effects of trading psychology more than the positive aspects. This is due to a myriad of factors: (1) Lack of training (2) Impatience (3) Doubling down on losing positions (4) Selling too soon (5) Fear & Greed (6) **FOMO** or Fear Of Missing Out.

These are the most common factors that create anxiety, poor decision making, compounding losses and ultimately "**psychological impairment**".

Excerpt from commentary to the Royal Stock Trading Global Community –April 24, 2020

Statistically a preponderance of would be traders fail. Without proper education many trade with fragments of information duct taped together like a leaking pipe. **Assuming** what's going to happen in the market, I have observed too many make trading decisions due (in part) to **poor Trader Psychology.** And those who are successful traders/investors (long term) understand the fundamental, technical and "psychological" factors that drive the market. **Having a big picture/broad market perspective** is essential to consistency and longevity.

I have also witnessed people make irreconcilable trading decisions over the years, irrespective of proper training or coaching. The common denominator is **a strong belief that a stock or the market should be doing the opposite of what's occurring.** In today's environment we have Corona Virus, negative economic data, exploding unemployment, a major hit to corporate earnings, a crash in the oil market, ballooning federal debt and of course the daily chorus of bearish news on a loop.

Considering the circumstances one could make a credible argument the market **"should be" lower.** However, if you follow the internals, breadth, price action and diligent technical analysis you will get a clearer picture of market activity. Developing a **bias** is quite dangerous and a losing proposition. **The market is always right!** Trade with the market. When you get ahead of the market you wind up in trades that cause undue stress and potentially catastrophic losses. Each of you have heard me repeat this mantra many times. At the end of the day, **pontificating why the market is wrong makes for stimulating conversation and debate.** But your trading decisions should be aligned with and not against market action. Hedges and portfolio protection notwithstanding.

TRADER PSYCHOLOGY

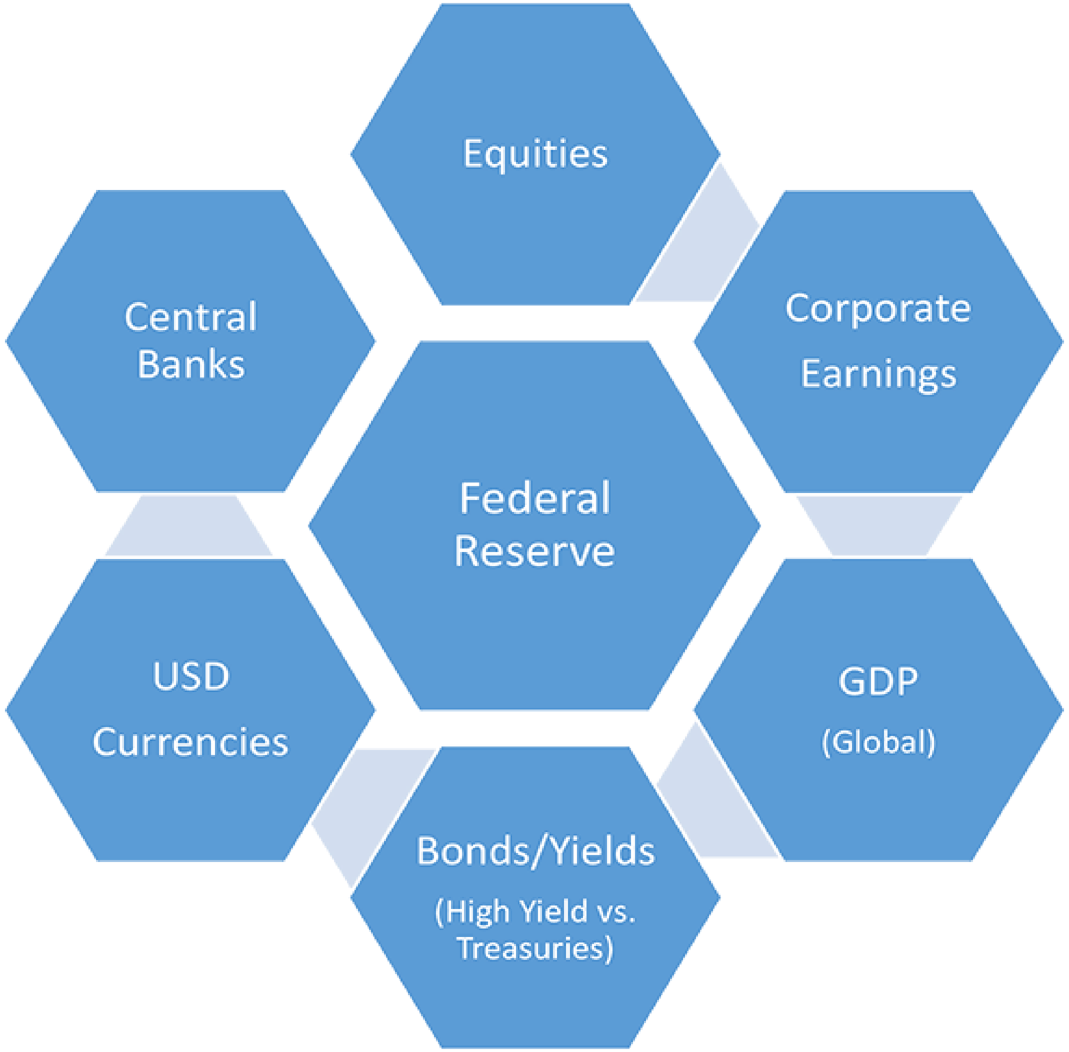
Distribution Cycle and Changing Market Dynamics

TRADER PSYCHOLOGY

THE MARKETS AND YOU

THE CORRELATIONS

- The underpinnings and performance of the market is **directly correlated with various asset classes.**
- Correlation is a statistical measure that determines how assets move in relation to each other. These assets act with and counter to during different stages of market cycles.
- Corporate earnings drive the economy with a delicate balance of Fed policy. This has become a hotly contested issue lately considering how long the Fed has kept rates at historic lows whilst continuing to pump liquidity into the market “inflating” asset prices (stocks, real estate)
- Depending on the “growth” cycle, Central banks enact policies that are supposed to stimulate domestic-economic output.
- High yield bonds are risk on assets, and Treasuries are less attractive when the equity market is in a robust growth cycle.
- As the reserve currency for 62% of all known central bank reserves, a stable USD is vital to global stability.

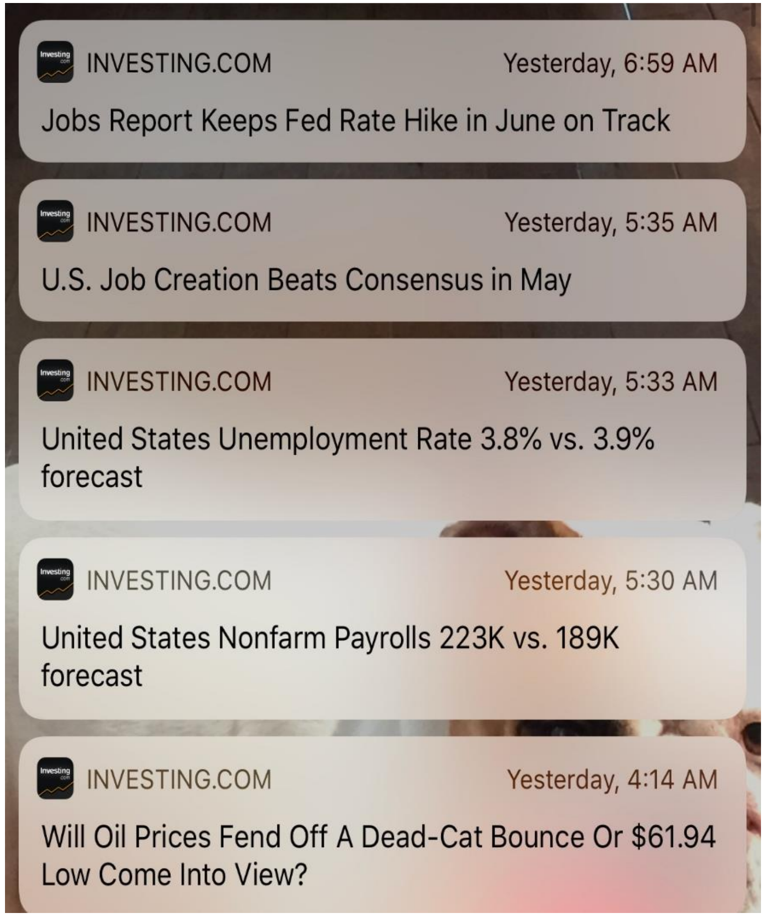


Market Activity:

Whether day trading, swing trading or long-term investing, it's vitally important to stay informed and engaged in market activity. Picking stocks is half the battle when trading. Stocks tend to follow their sector and trend on any given day, which is why it's important to know what's taking place in the overall market. The stock market trades similar to individual stocks, where buyers emerge to push it higher. It also has areas of resistance or overhead "supply zones" where it can stall or reverse into heavy selling.

Understanding the supply and demand areas in the broader market will help with timing your buys (*long*) and borrowing (*short selling*) trades. The rule of thumb is "the trend is your friend." Follow the trend until a different trend emerges. Ultimately, how well versed we are in the "Broader Context" of the market will (in part) determine a traders long term success. It's imperative we understand what's driving or stalling the market. Some factors include:

- Market Cycles
- Economic Data
- Fed Day (tapering or not)
- US Jobs Report*
- GDP Report*
- Consumer Confidence
- CPI (Inflation)/PPI
- Toxic Bubbles
- Recessions

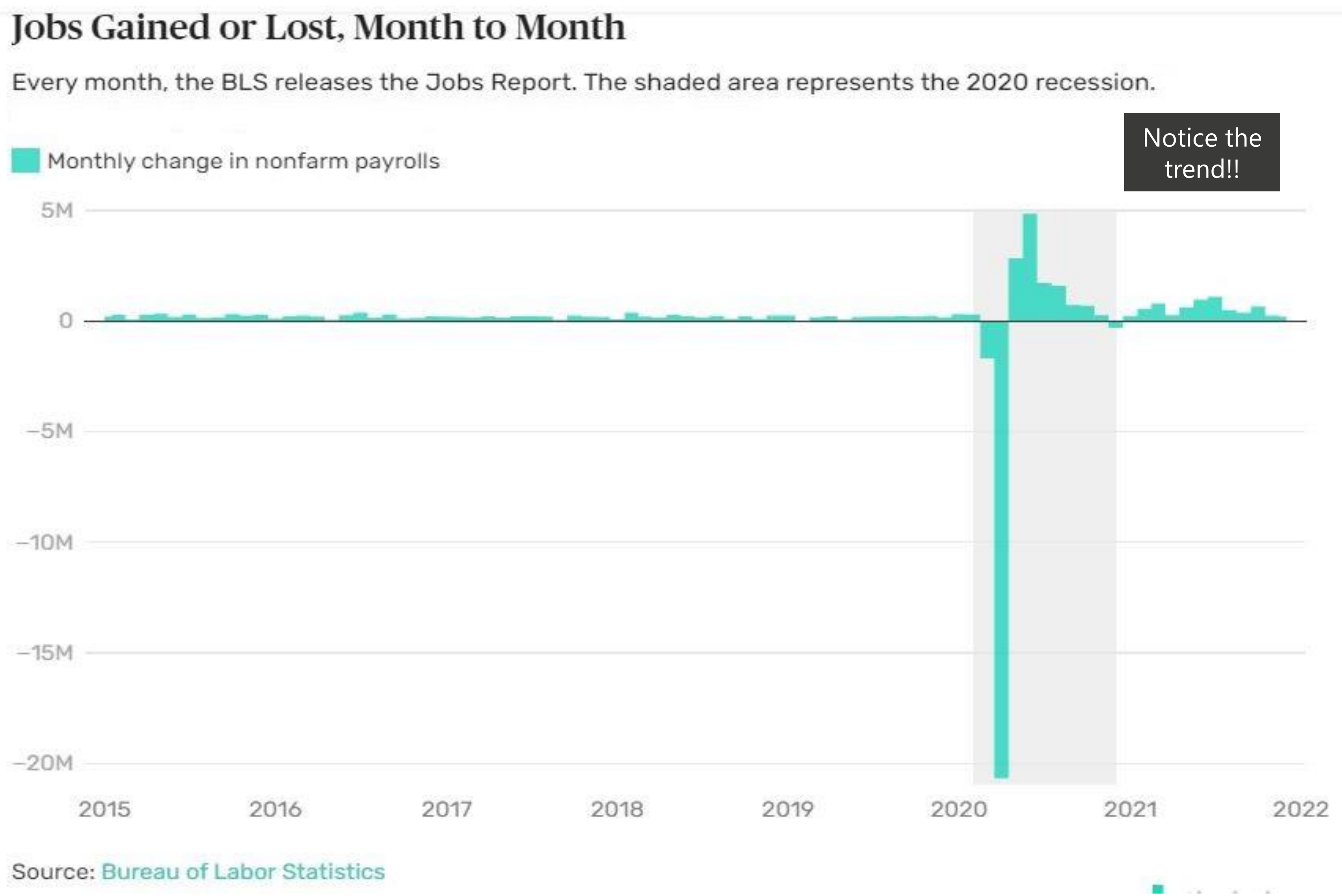


*Economic Indicator

Important Notes:

ADP non-farm Payroll numbers are released on the first Friday of each month. This is an important barometer of the underlying economy. Non-Farm numbers are based on non governmental or government subsidized industries such as agriculture. ADP Employment includes all new jobs created.

There are many factors that drive job growth. Following the data is imperative to determine whether a trend change is emerging that aligns with other important macro-economic data such as Inflation, GPD, Consumer Spending, etc.

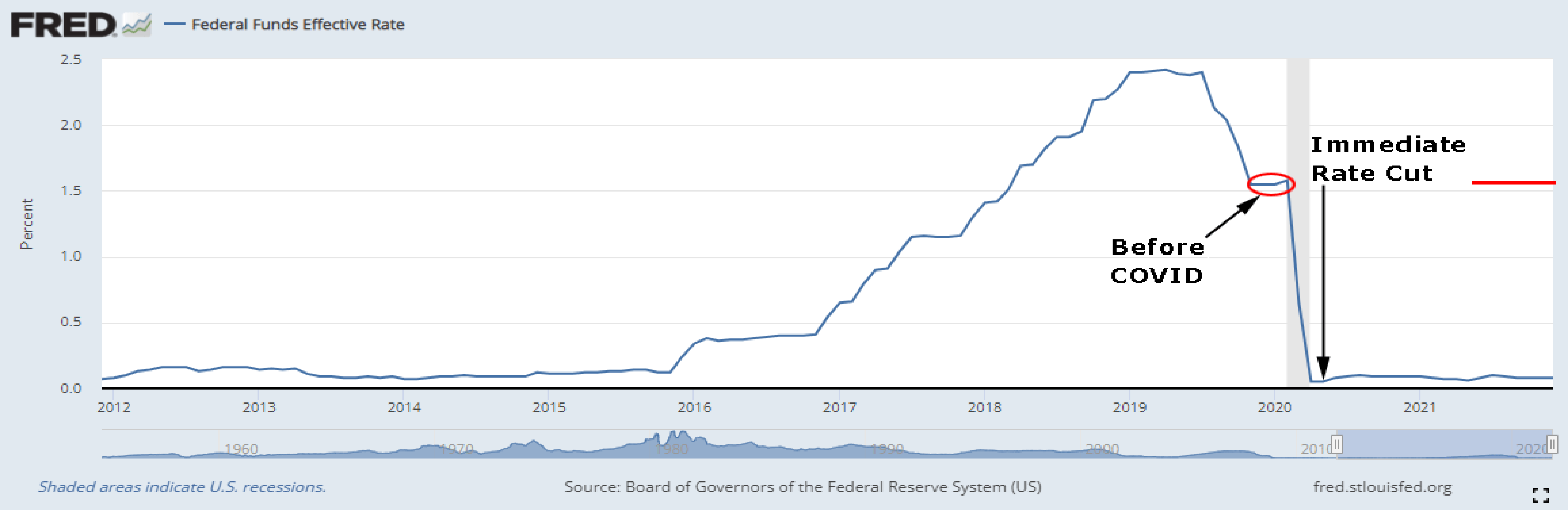


ROYAL STOCK TRADING

What happens during rate adjustments and Monetary Policy decisions that are designed to reflate economic activity.

- The decision to cut rates are inextricably tied to macro-economic forces. As we see in this chart rates were brought down dramatically during Obama's term (Housing Bubble/Financial Crisis) and starting with the new administration (Covid). Conversely rates were adjusted upwards during the Trump administration due to pro-growth policies that increased Gross Domestic Product/GDP significantly.
- A Black Swan Event usually precedes the Federal Reserve's decision to take rates to/near zero.

Discussion: How/when policy changes begin to matter and affect the market for better or worse.



THE FOUR MARKET CYCLES

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ROYAL STOCK TRADING

ACCUMULATION	RUN-UP	DISTRIBUTION	RUN-DOWN

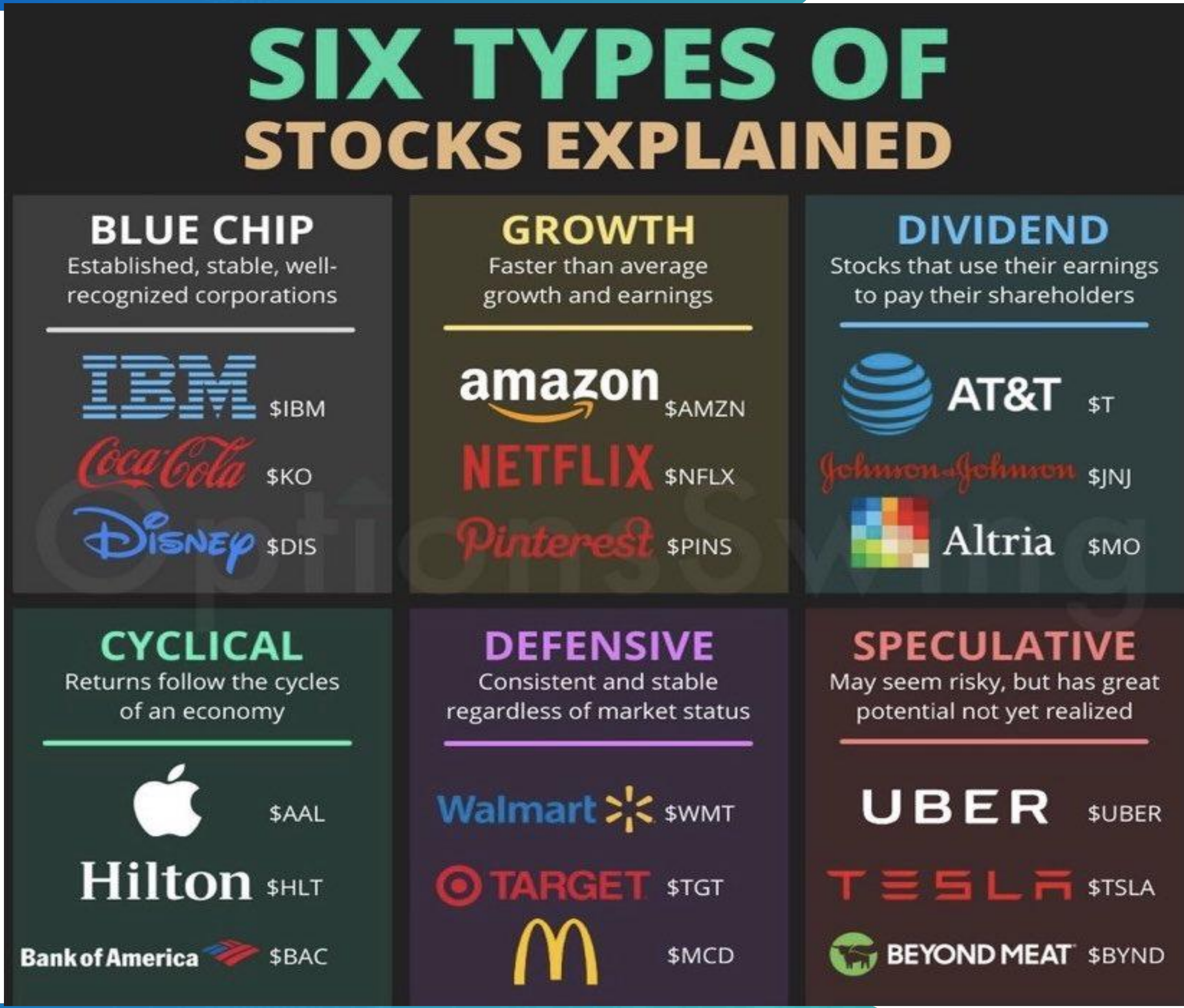
Market cycles are generally considered to exhibit four distinctive phases. At different stages of a full market cycle, different securities will respond to market forces differently. For example, during economic expansions, travel & leisure and luxury goods tend to outperform, as people are comfortable buying vacation cruises and destination travel along with RVs, boats and Harley Davidson motorcycles. In contrast, during a market downturn, consumer staples and utilities tend to outperform, as people usually don't cut back on necessities such as toothpaste, household consumables and electricity during weaker economic cycles.

- **Blue Chip:** Established, stable, well recognized companies with solid financials (PG, KO, AXP)
- **Growth:** Faster than average product/service growth and earnings projections (AMZN, NFLX, TSLA)
- **Defensive:** Consistent regardless of market status/cycles (WMT, UNH, MCD)
- **Cyclical:** Returns follow cycles of the economy (HLT, WFC, CAT)
- **Speculative:** May seem risky, but has great potential not yet realized (LCID, UBER, BYND)
- **Dividend:** Cash rich companies that use their earnings to boost share price and pay shareholders (AAPL, JNJ, MA)

Additional consideration should be given to the length of cycles. Bull markets last a lot longer than bear markets. Generally between 8-10 yrs and 14 months respectively. Cycles can also extend based upon a variety of factors.

By learning how to recognize these different stages, we become more profitable traders because we know which style of trading to apply at various times. Either bullish or bearish until a major change in economic dynamics force a trend reversal in the market. **Most importantly, we also understand which sectors to allocate capital during specific cycles (Portfolio Construction) and rebalance when market dynamics inevitably change!**

Accumulation: Blue chips, Dividend, Speculative,
Run-up: Cyclical, Growth, Dividend
Distribution: Defensive, (Rebalance)
Run-down: (Rebalance or Go To Cash!!)



IF…

YOU TRADE A PROVEN STRATEGY AND CAN REMOVE THE URGENCY TO MAKE MONEY, YOU'LL BE SURPRISED HOW LESS DIFFICULT IT BECOMES TO ENGINEER CONSISTENT PROFITABILITY IN TRADING THE MARKET.

ANALYZING MARKETS TO SEE THE CURRENT TREND

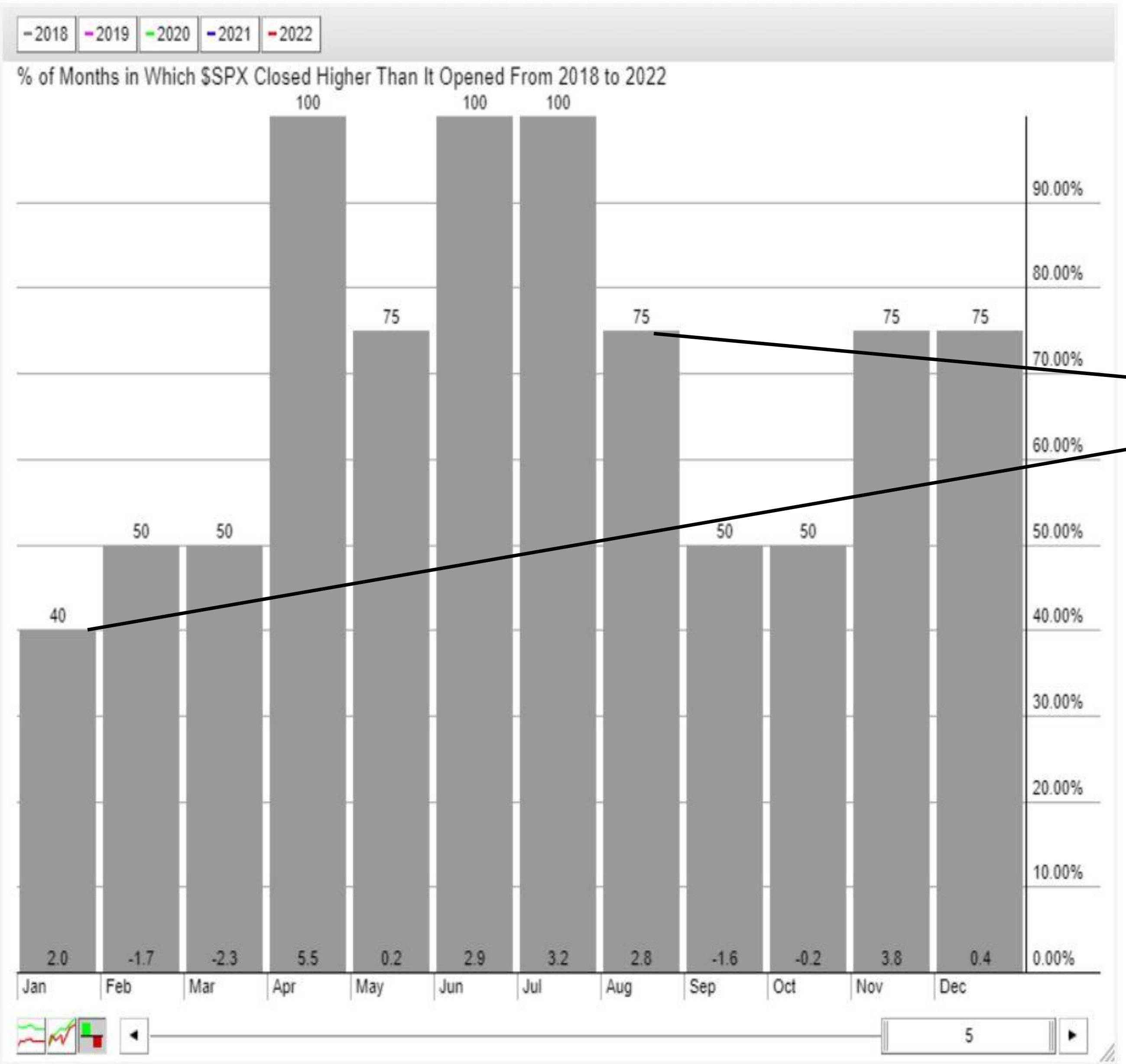
ANALYZING MARKETS TO SEE THE CURRENT TREND

There are 3 major movements in the market:

DAILY FLUCTUATIONS	(2 WEEKS TO A MONTH) SECONDARY MOVEMENTS	(LONG TERM) PRIMARY TRENDS

- Analyzing the indices should be routine. Awareness of how the market is trading keeps us focused on the **primary trend.**
- Understanding how the indexes work is also a good way to begin analysis on certain stocks and their importance to the market
- Under normal circumstances long positions during market run-ups and short positions during market downturns cover about 75% of the trading battle. Essentially you are trading the "current" trend.
- Three out of four stocks will follow the general market trend
- Daily fluctuations and secondary movements are only important if they reflect the primary trend
- Primary trend will continue until subsequent catalysts either reverses price or breaks chart
- Being a great trader involves timing entries for stocks that are at key inflection points. Coupling this with market timing techniques will add exponential returns to your trades
- Success comes with an awareness of market indices key levels and their major components, along with how to analyze and trade the market as a whole. Daily fluctuations are consistent with typical day trading price action. Daily fluctuations can also give you a false assessment of market action if you're not focused on the primary trend. Consider a **"pullback" within the primary trend** as an example of daily fluctuations. However, the path of least resistance is trading with the long term/primary trend.

ANALYZING MARKETS TO SEE THE CURRENT TREND



IF...

YOU CAN'T CONTROL YOUR EMOTIONS, YOU CAN'T CONTROL YOUR MONEY.

- WARREN BUFFETT

RISK MANAGEMENT

ROYAL STOCK TRADING

Important Notes: Adding context

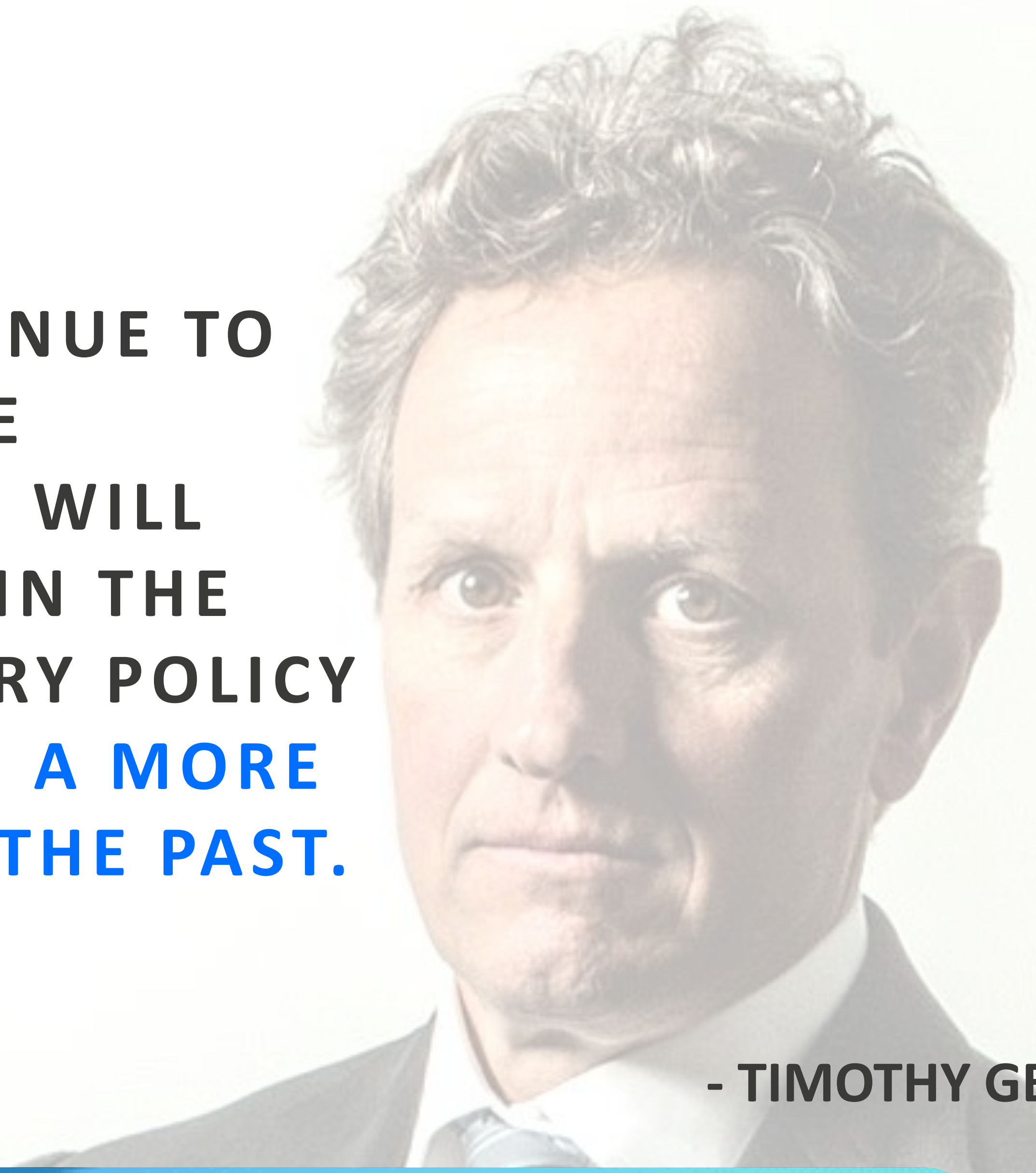
- The mechanics of the market can be unpredictable, irrational and cause a great deal of misdirection from the market periodically.
- Traders must remain unbiased and flexible at all times to be prepared for the whims of the market.
- One of many occurrences traders must contend with is the direct role the Federal Reserve plays in the market. Not only through monetary policy, but also maintaining market stability.
- Adding liquidity to the market through the purchase and selling of government securities/bonds in the open market is one of several measures the Fed uses to maintain market stability.
- During each market cycle we expect different sectors to perform differently. Not all sectors perform as strong as others and some are truly “cyclical” in nature. Cyclical sectors include Financials, Materials, Retail. These sectors depend heavily on disposable income from consumers.
- For newer traders who are not accustomed to bottom fishing in sectors that do not have a strong trend, the path of least resistance is to remain allocated in the strongest trending sectors. *(see sectors)*
- When deciding to trade/invest short or long term, your risk management strategy should also include a well thought out reason for deploying capital based upon all relevant factors and current market conditions. How much you allocate to any given position will be to your discretion. How much you're willing to risk if the trade goes against you (stop loss) will also be to your discretion. However, the golden rule is either 2% or 3% per trade. Depending on the ATR and price of the stock (AMZN, TSLA, CMG, MELI/stocks that trade above $1-2k) a 1% risk could be more appropriate. Example: Long AAPL 300 shares at $100 = $30k x 3% = ($900) = potential **deficit** if you decide to hold past max pain of 3%. ($900) loss* if you decide to sell. *Losses occur only after selling.

Important Notes:

- Risk management is a big part of being a successful trader. Great risk managers understand the importance of only taking trades that have great risk to reward ratios (*high probability-low risk*). Great risk managers also understand the importance of properly contextualizing what's taking place in the broader market that could either adversely affect routine trading or push the market higher. In addition to paying close attention to each cycle.
- In order to maximize your profits and manage your downside risk you must be able to analyze the market in such a way that you can comprehend when it is in your best interest to buy, hold, sell or cover (if short) your positions. Whether day trading for income or swing trading to build a diversified portfolio, developing a disciplined approach will enable you to capitalize on the big and small opportunities, and help you visualize the possibilities that present themselves every day. Focus on liquid stocks, good companies, momentum stocks and stocks with good range. (*see ATR indicator*)
- Once you enter a trade, your first priority is to diligently manage the trade. The setup could be perfect, your timing could be perfect and market conditions could be perfect. And you can still lose! Sometimes even the most liquid and fundamentally sound companies aren't tradable. Know what you're trading and why!
- Everyone take losses in trading. Your job is to minimize your risk by only entering trades with setups and a clear understanding of your every action!
- The proper order for trade execution include the following: (1) Market Conditions (2) Trend (3) Technicals/Fundamentals (4) Trade vs. Investment (5) Catalyst
- **Always sell "partials"** on winning long/short trades. (see examples)

AS...

FINANCIAL MARKETS CONTINUE TO BROADEN AND DEEPEN, THE BEHAVIOR OF ASSET PRICES WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE FORMULATION OF MONETARY POLICY GOING FORWARD, PERHAPS A MORE IMPORTANT ROLE THAN IN THE PAST.



- TIMOTHY GEITHNER

VOLATILITY

Important Notes:

Simply put, volatility is the amount of price change a security experiences over a given period of time. If price stays relatively stable, the security has low volatility. A highly volatile security is one that hits new highs and lows, moves erratically, and experiences rapid increases and dramatic falls.

Many investors realize the stock market can be a volatile place to invest their money. The daily fluctuations and dynamic moves can be dramatic, but it is volatility that also generates significant market returns for experienced investors. Average True Range (ATR) is another key factor in trading volatility that offer tremendous profit potential. ATR is also known as **price volatility**. High ATR stocks are an essential aspect of the RST strategy.

There is a strong relationship between volatility and market performance. Volatility tends to decline as the stock market rises and increase as the stock market falls. When volatility increases, risk increases and returns (potentially) decrease. Risk is represented by the dispersion of returns. The greater the dispersion of returns, the larger the drop in the return. As traders/investors we must know when and why to position for cycles of volatility. **Note:** Minus a major catalyst that will cause an immediate and negative impact to the market and economy, an increase in volatility usually begins with fits and starts. What this means is once the market dynamics begin to change **(reference: Breadth, Heat Map, Mini Matrix)** VIX will spike with an initial close higher than the day before. The market will then attempt to stave off a follow through in volatility until **the "correlations" are aligned and turn obviously bearish.** Once this occurs VIX (volatility) breaks out and the market starts to fall/pull back. (see Sept VIX)

VOLATILITY

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Important Notes:

There are three variations of **volatility indexes**: the $VIX tracks the S&P 500, the $VXN tracks the Nasdaq 100 and the $VXD tracks the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

For the past 25 years The main driver of the volatility indexes is by far **$VIX.** $VIX is a widely used measure of market risk and is often referred to as the investor "fear & sentiment" gauge.

Traders must become well acquainted with VIX. During all market cycle VIX becomes one of the most widely used and discussed barometers for signaling market pullbacks and/or corrections.

Also bear in mind unless a game changing catalyst emerges volatility usually begins with fits and starts and rarely make a clean breakout after its initial move.

VOLATILITY

Important Notes:

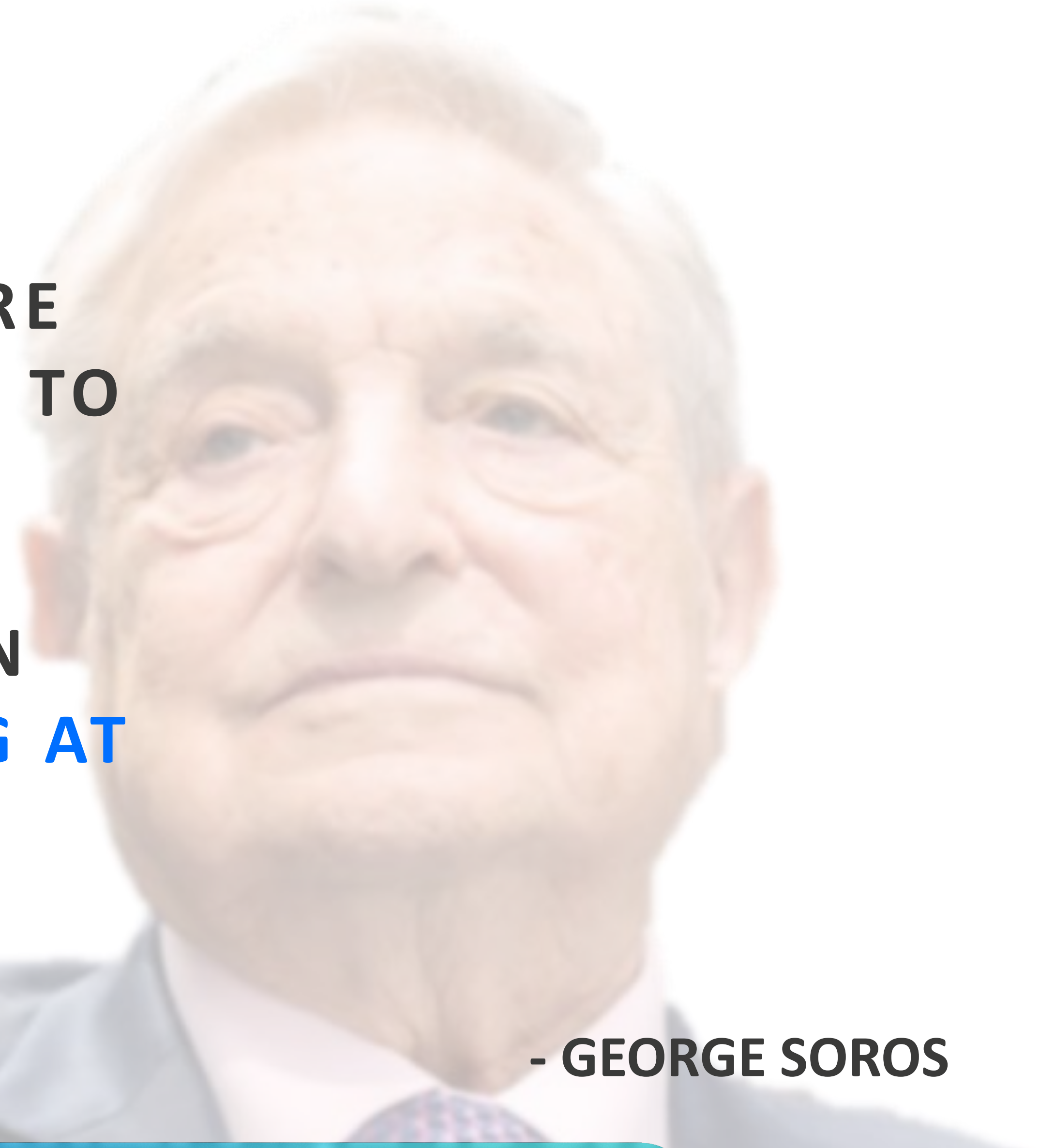
This cohort of charts indicate the importance of understanding why VIX, as a barometer of volatility and market sentiment (bulls vs. bears) must be part of your overall market **internals** analysis. VIX (volatility) is a normal part of the market. However, when VIX breaks out there are underlying factors. Usually different factors within each cycle. In this instance **“Divergence”** signaled a potential near term market top and Volatility **hedging.** When one or more indexes are moving higher as the Breadth (NYMO) is showing broader market weakness, coupled with obvious accumulation (hedging) in Volatility, it’s time to reassess, reduce exposure and rebalance.

Simple Moving Averages: 20-period / 50-period

ROYAL STOCK TRADING

THE...

FINANCIAL MARKETS GENERALLY ARE UNPREDICTABLE. SO THAT ONE HAS TO HAVE DIFFERENT SCENARIOS… THE IDEA THAT YOU CAN ACTUALLY PREDICT WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN CONTRADICTS **MY WAY OF LOOKING AT THE MARKET.**



- GEORGE SOROS

MARKET BREADTH

Important Notes:

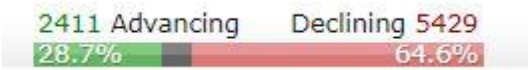
Market breadth is a technique used in technical analysis that attempts to gauge the direction of the overall market by analyzing the number of companies advancing relative to the number declining.

- Gauging the breadth of the market is how you determine the overall strength and direction of the market
- Breadth measures the broad market participation by all stocks and sectors, which helps you determine if market moves are significant
- The percentages of stocks above key moving averages vs. below on an intraday and long term basis also helps us determine the strength of market activity. If a significantly greater percentage of stocks are moving higher (advancing) vs. a lesser percentage of stocks moving lower (declining) this is a bullish signal and **gives us an edge** in our trading. Just the opposite when more stocks are declining than advancing.
- Breadth is also determined based on corporate earnings. Quarterly earnings scorecards across all relevant sectors gives us a good read on overall economic performance. **The results are directly correlated with the strength/weakness of individual stocks and sectors.**
- Revenue (Rev), earnings per share (EPS) quarter over quarter (QoQ) and year over year (YoY) along with forward guidance tells us how a company is performing overall. There are plenty of websites to locate this data. Some include:
    - www.finviz.com
    - www.marketbeat.com
    - www.factset.com

ROYAL STOCK TRADING

Important Notes:

- **Everyday** the Breadth of the market fluctuates. Because the market is dynamic and various factors emerge each day, the change in breadth reflect present market conditions.
- **Breadth** should also be analyzed based on the primary trend. This will prevent you from focusing on the “daily fluctuations” that can disorient and cloud your judgement. Like the market, Breadth could be positive one day and negative the next. What matters most is the trend.
- On a day to day basis understanding the **Breadth** also gives us a clear picture of where the action in the market is concentrated. As indicated in the Heat Map, breadth was mainly negative on this day with pockets of opportunity in Healthcare, Consumer Cyclicals and a handful of select stocks (AAPL, LLY, BA, others.



ROYAL STOCK TRADING

Important Notes:

NYAD is the A/D (Breadth) index for the entire NYSE.

One of the most important considerations when analyzing the “internals” of the market is to ensure we’re using tools that help us see price action across the “broader market.” Especially after significant draw downs as we’re looking for areas of support in the market to begin scaling back into stocks. When a greater percentage of stocks in the NYSE are above/below the zero line it illustrates either bullish or bearish divergence coming into the broader market. As divergence widens we see changes in price action on the major indices. Like any stock or index, once NYAD enters overbought or oversold conditions we can determine the imminent probability of a reversal.

MARKET BREADTH

Date	Quarter	Consensus Estimate	Reported EPS	Beat/Miss	GAAP EPS	Revenue Estimate	Actual Revenue
2/22/2022 (Estimated)							
11/16/2021	10/31/2021	$3.41	$3.92	+$0.51	$3.92	$34.87 billion	$36.82 billion
8/16/2021	7/31/2021	$4.43	$4.53	+$0.10	$4.53	$40.74 billion	$41.12 billion
5/17/2021	4/30/2021	$3.08	$3.86	+$0.78	$3.86	$33.68 billion	$37.50 billion
2/22/2021	1/31/2021	$2.63	$2.65	+$0.02	$2.83	$27.10 billion	$32.26 billion

ROYAL STOCK TRADING

Important Notes:

You cannot afford to neglect or botch days like this! After normal market corrections (avg 3-5%) minus Bear Market Status, the market always recovers. Breadth helps determine whether the market could be bottoming or overdue for an initial bounce. Recent history illustrates the Bit Tech cohorts (Semis, Cloud, Software) stocks become the go to plays and offer the greatest post draw down risk to reward.

What this radar screen highlights is another very important lesson about engagement. Complacency, bias and psychological impairment cause many traders to miss monster rallies. Every ticker/stock in this radar screen made an average 5% move intraday. Some more than others. There was enormous profit potential across all major sectors of the market. Take either of the top performers: AMZN, GOOG, MELI and multiply by 500 shares! Get the picture?

	Symbol	Bid	Ask	Volume Today	Open	Low	High	Net Chg	Net %Chg	Close	52 Wk Low	52 Wk High
1628	TSLA	289.71	290.40	7,388,901	283.52	280.50	291.28	6.13	2.16%	290.92	244.59	387.46
1629	SFIX	33.56	33.67	8,417,655	25.88	24.82	27.30	7.92	30.82%	26.98	16.05	52.44
1630	UNH	243.16	244.50	4,539,546	239.21	236.41	244.02	5.86	2.47%	243.15	212.49	287.94
1631	MELI	479.22	481.80	1,142,734	455.23	450.85	483.75	31.41	6.99%	481.11	257.52	478.60
1632	TTD	204.95	206.00	2,327,231	194.87	194.35	206.36	11.15	5.74%	204.38	45.77	202.30
1633	ALGN	243.37	247.35	1,528,834	231.56	231.56	243.94	12.94	5.61%	243.36	177.93	398.88
1634	NFLX	359.30	359.97	5,386,037	352.00	350.03	358.98	10.37	2.97%	358.86	231.23	423.21
1635	GOOG	1,175.80	1,179.85	1,719,094	1,144.45	,144.45	1,176.19	34.67	3.04%	,175.76	970.11	1,273.89
1636	AMZN	1,673.50	1,675.00	3,874,397	1,626.12	,626.01	1,672.29	53.20	3.28%	,670.62	1,307.00	2,050.50
1637	BABA	181.13	181.45	13,762,467	177.83	177.58	181.72	6.42	3.67%	180.41	129.77	211.70
1638	NVDA	161.86	161.95	21,482,873	151.59	149.69	162.06	11.26	7.47%	161.14	124.46	292.76
1639	SOXL(HB)	126.25	127.75	854,514	119.83	119.20	127.69	9.61	8.17%	126.03	66.38	209.00
1640	LABU(HB)	58.35	58.45	2,832,040	54.11	53.10	58.00	5.07	9.53%	58.00	24.00	116.12
1641	REGN	405.00	419.00	874,204	404.15	402.25	413.21	13.36	3.32%	412.05	281.89	442.00
1642	SHOP(HB)	200.40	201.50	2,058,309	190.99	190.99	200.74	11.04	5.82%	200.39	112.50	194.80
1643	W	169.62	170.55	2,225,538	165.80	164.50	171.85	4.57	2.77%	170.17	60.53	170.99
1644	EXAS	89.10	91.45	2,469,509	86.11	85.45	91.32	5.48	6.42%	90.85	37.36	97.27
1645	$DJT	10,040.11	10,466.06	58,677,904	10,097.66	),094.49	0,315.39	196.06	1.94%	,312.92	8,636.79	11,623.60
1646	FDX	176.75	177.32	1,683,115	172.09	171.86	176.62	5.10	2.97%	176.45	150.94	266.67
1647	TECL(HB)	124.50	126.00	284,541	118.27	118.27	124.60	7.83	6.71%	124.39	68.96	173.50
1648	ISRG	542.75	549.00	516,730	536.69	535.02	545.03	9.19	1.72%	542.95	393.57	581.12
1649	AVGO	270.00	270.69	2,716,014	264.89	264.05	270.55	6.50	2.46%	269.06	197.46	286.63
1650	PANW	240.91	242.95	1,206,329	235.95	235.80	241.83	7.32	3.12%	240.88	160.08	260.63
1651	SHW	384.05	446.98	559,093	419.61	417.30	428.53	11.02	2.64%	427.99	355.28	479.64
1652	NTES	232.95	235.00	628,164	229.26	228.92	235.59	5.93	2.62%	232.95	184.60	329.00
1653												

MARKET BREADTH

TICK/TICKQ:

Discussion

A. Timing
B. Ratios
C. Market Dynamics
D. Alignment With Core Technical Analysis
E. Established Trend vs. Emerging Trend
F. Broad Based/Bullish vs. Neutral

CONSISTENCY…

LEARN TO CREATE A STATE OF MIND THAT IS NOT AFFECTED BY THE MARKET'S BEHAVIOR.

- RICKY NEAL

EVERYTHING ELSE

Important Notes:

Every trader must have a strategy that enables you to successfully navigate the changing dynamics of the market.

Whether day, swing, or position trading you must have a clear understanding of each cycle. This will help you properly time your trades accordingly. Apple is a global blue chip that generates a ton of revenue and offers a very attractive dividend. However, buying Apple in a late cycle would likely result in a loss as a longer term investment. Daily charting, technical analysis and due diligence is **mandatory!!!**

(A) Fundamental, Technical, Psychological (3 main factors that drive the market)
(B) The mechanics of the market (momentum trading/cycles of volatility/over valuations preceding "rotation")
(C) Macro (broad market/big picture)

Sector Analysis: Sector analysis is an assessment of the economic and financial condition and prospects of a given sector of the economy. Sector analysis provides investors with a judgment about how well companies in the sector are expected to perform.

Fund flows: ETF tracking gives us an undistorted picture of all cash inflows/outflows of the underlying asset. Sector ETFs, Commodity based ETFs, major Indices, Bonds, etc., show us where institutional money is being invested. As market conditions change, you must learn to position yourself in the right instruments at the right time. Tracking fund flows make the pivots much easier, as we simply follow the money.

Setups: Every trader should have a basket of go-to setups. Learning how to identify high-probability, low risk setups, married with a broad market perspective, is the essence of "putting it all together."

MY RESOURCES

Resources:

- www.tradestation.com
- www.investing.com
- www.finviz.com
- www.stockcharts.com
- www.marketbeat.com
- www.morningstar.com
- www.stocktwits.com
- www.investopedia.com
- www.tradingview.com
- www.nasdaq.com
- www.etfchannel.com
- www.factset.com
- www.tdameritrade.com
- www.benzinga.com

ROYAL STOCK TRADING

MOTIVATION,...

INSPIRATION, AND WILLPOWER ARE TEMPORARY FEELINGS. THE SECRET TO STICKING WITH SOMETHING IS TO USE A PROCESS YOU CAN FOLLOW **NO MATTER HOW YOU FEEL.**

- SEAN YOUNG, PHD