



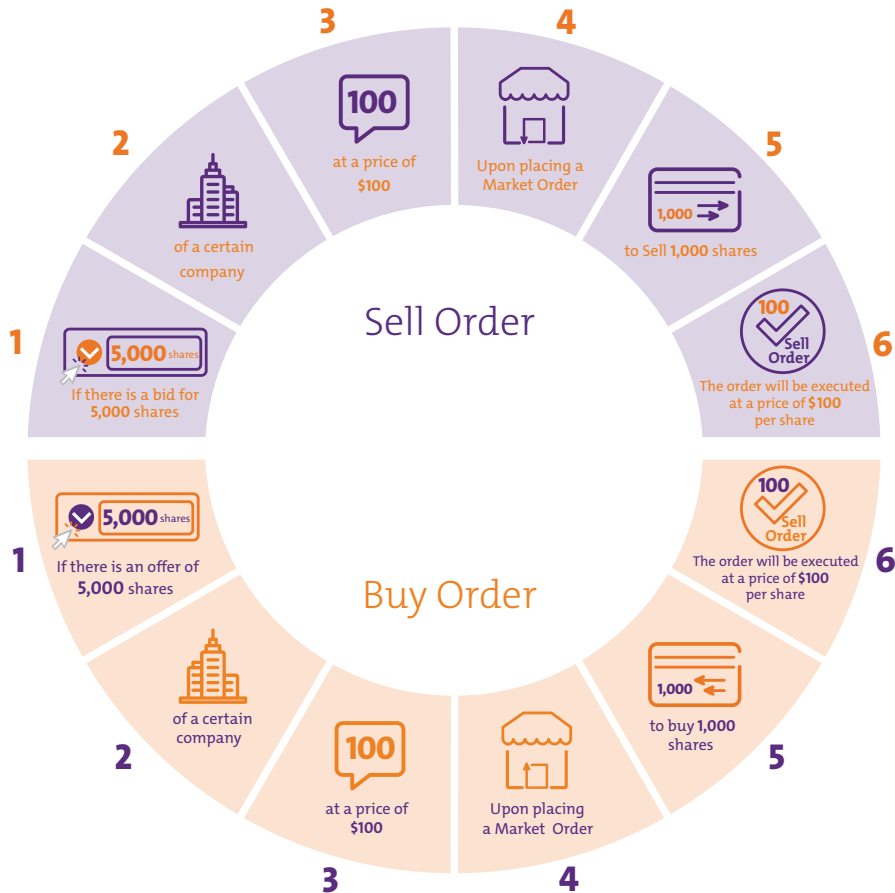
# DERAYAH GLOBAL





## Market Order (MKT):

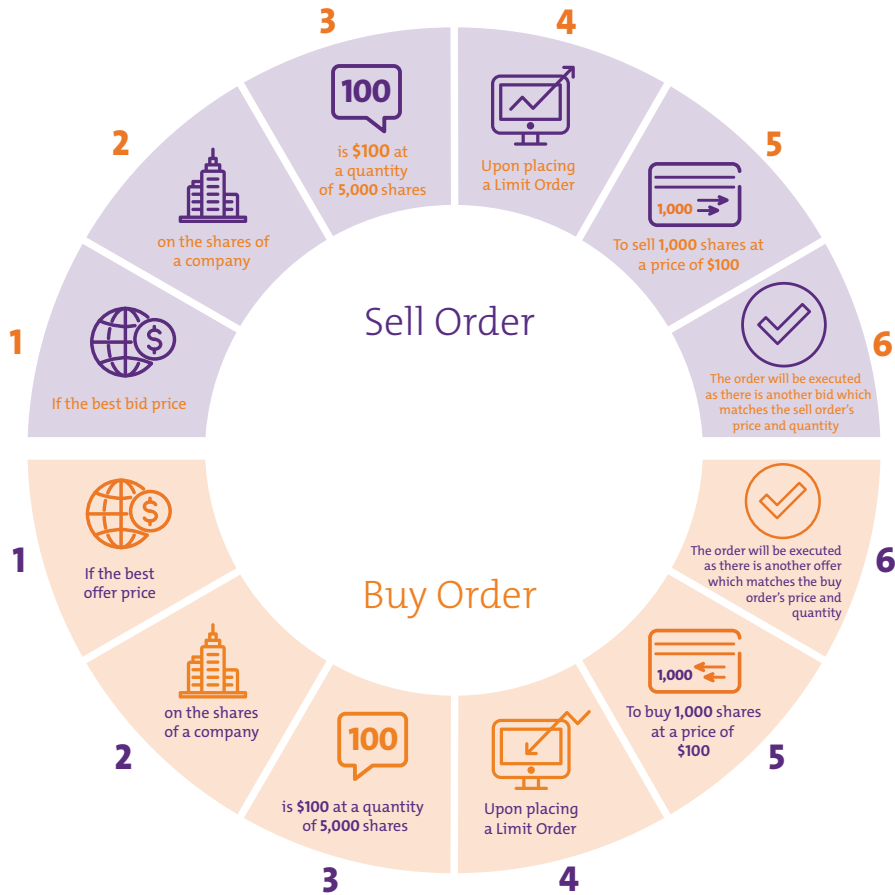
A market order is an order to buy or sell a specified number of securities at prevailing market prices.





## Limit Order (LMT):

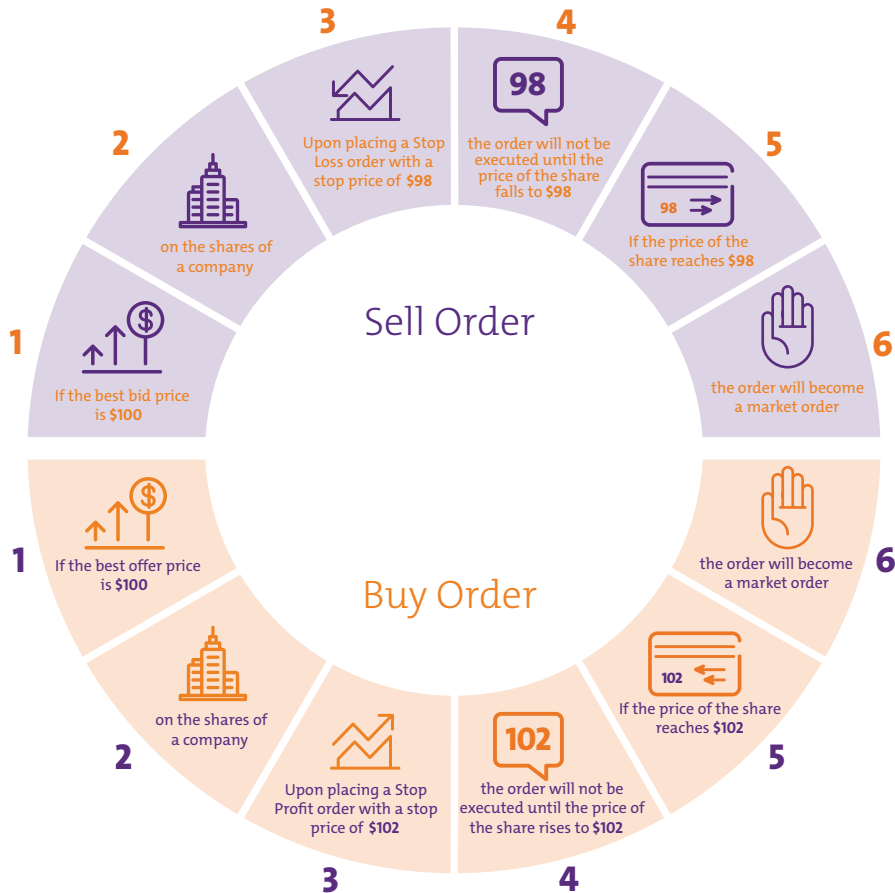
A Limit Order is an order to buy or sell a specified number of securities at a price determined by the trader.





## Stop Loss/Profit Order (STP):

A Stop Order is an order to buy or sell a specified number of securities if the price of the security reaches a trigger price determined by the trader; if the trigger price is reached, the Stop Order becomes a Market Order.



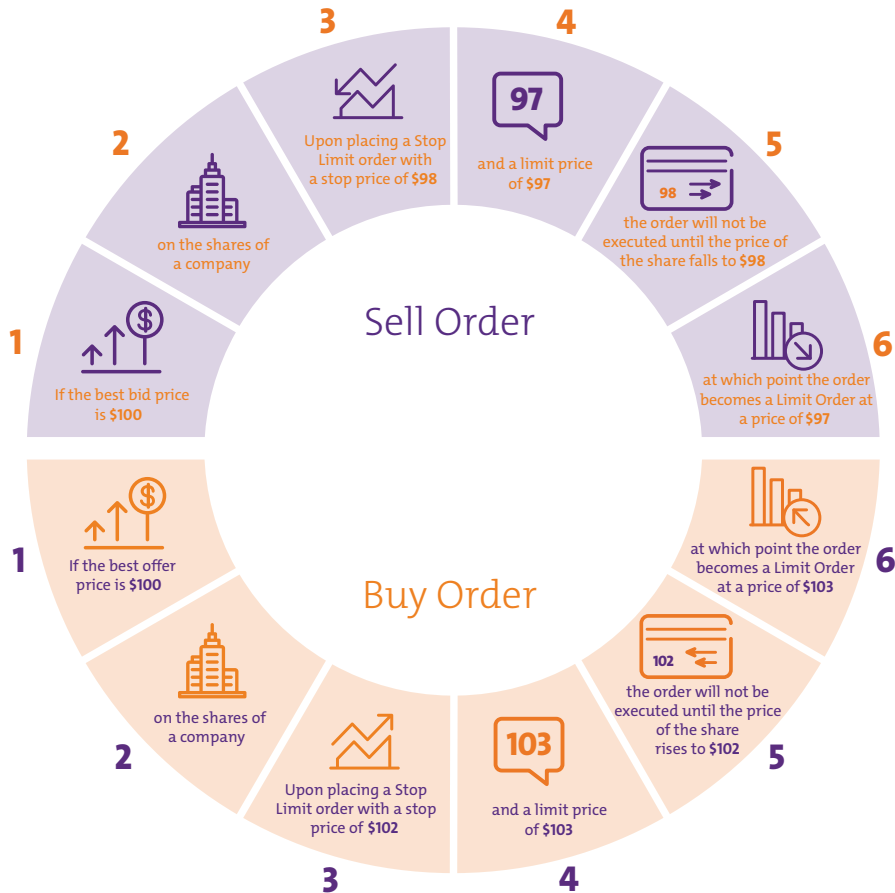
1- Sell Stop Order: The stop price must be less than the market price of the security, or the order will be executed immediately.

2- Buy Stop Order: The stop price must be higher than the market price of the security, or the order will be executed immediately.



## Limit Stop Loss/Profit Order (STP LMT):

A Limit Stop Order is an order to buy or sell a specified number of securities if the price of the security reaches a trigger price determined by the trader at a limit price determined by the trader; if the trigger price is reached, the Stop Limit order becomes a Limit Order at the price determined by the trader.



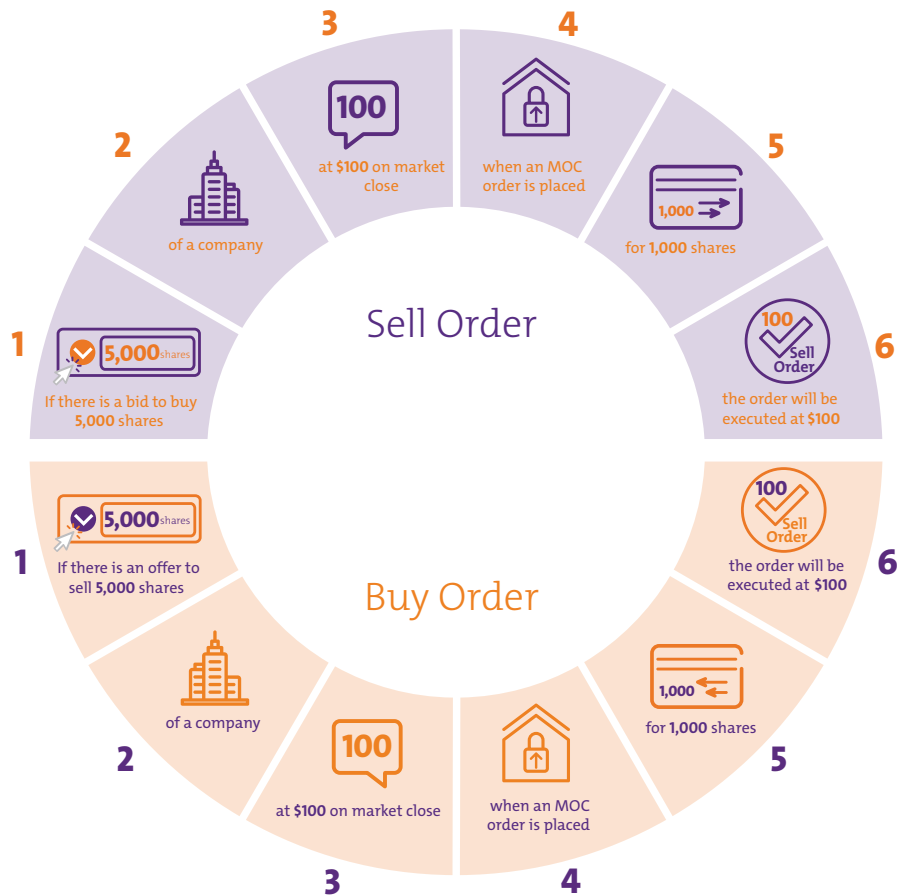
1- Sell Limit Stop Order: The stop price must be less than the market price of the security, and the limit price must be less than or equal to the defined stop price, or the order will be executed immediately.

2- Buy Limit Stop Order: The stop price must be higher than the market price of the security, and the limit price must be higher than or equal to the defined stop price, or the order will be executed immediately.



## Market on Close Order (MOC):

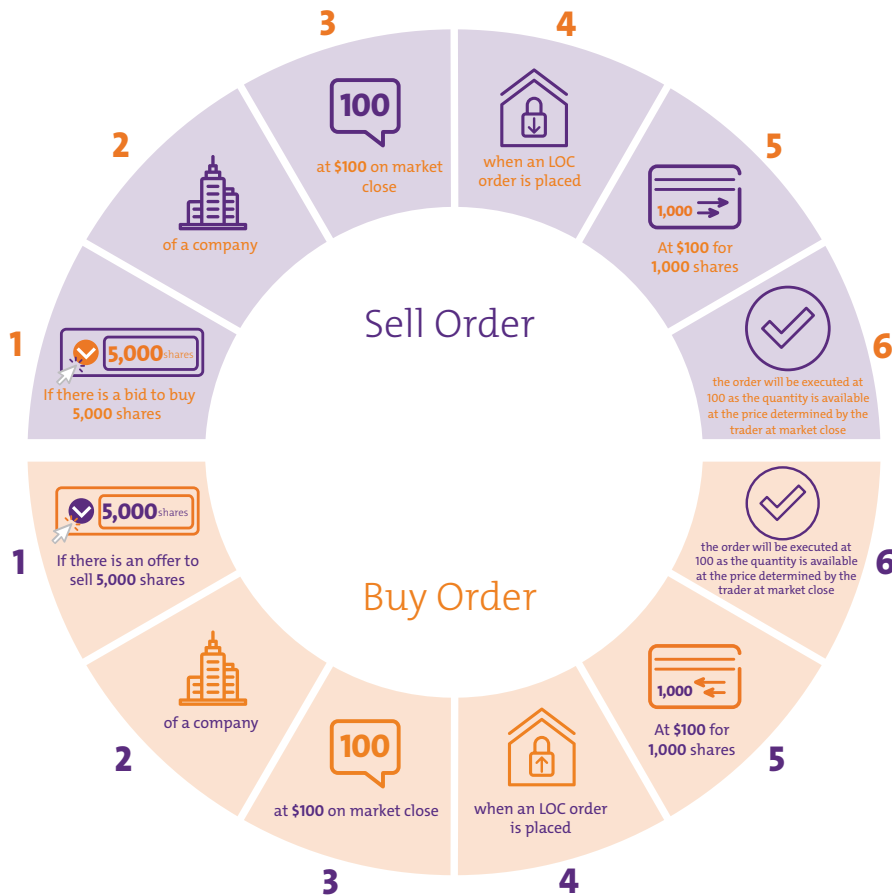
A Market on Close order is an order to buy or sell a specified number of securities which is executed at prevailing market prices at the close of the market. The order must be submitted at least 15 minutes before market close.





## Limit on Close Order (LOC):

The Limit on Close Order is an order to buy or sell a specified number of securities which is submitted at a limit price defined by the trader and executed at the close of the market. The order must be submitted at least 15 minutes before market close.





## Trail Order:

A sell trailing stop order sets the stop price at a fixed amount below the market price with an attached "trailing" amount. As the market price rises, the stop price rises by the trail amount, but if the stock price falls, the stop loss price doesn't change, and a market order is submitted when the stop price is hit. This technique is designed to allow an investor to specify a limit on the maximum possible loss, without setting a limit on the maximum possible gain. "Buy" trailing stop orders are the mirror image of sell trailing stop orders, and are most appropriate for use in falling markets.

1



If the market price is \$100.

2



for a company.

3



Inputting a sell Trail Order of 1,000 shares with a trail of 2 means that the current stop price is \$98

4



When the share price rises to \$102, the stop price will rise to \$100, and the order will not be executed.

5



When the share price falls to \$101, the stop price will remain at \$100, and the order will not be executed.

6



When the share price rises to \$105, the stop price will rise to \$103, and the order will not be executed.

7



When the share price falls to \$103, the order will become a sell market order.

## Sell Order

## Buy Order

1



If the market price is \$100.

2



for a company.

3



Inputting a buy Trail Order of 1,000 shares with a trail of 2 means that the current stop price is \$102.

4



When the share price falls to \$98, the stop price will fall to \$100, and the order will not be executed.

5



When the share price rises to \$99, the stop price will remain at \$100, and the order will not be executed.

6



When the share price falls to \$95, the stop price will fall to \$97, and the order will not be executed.

7



When the share price rises to \$97, the order will become a buy market order.





## Trailing Stop Limit Order:

A Trailing Stop Limit Order is designed to allow an investor to specify a limit on the maximum possible loss, without setting a limit on the maximum possible gain. A sell trailing stop limit moves with the market price, and continually recalculates the stop trigger price at a fixed amount below the market price, based on the user-defined "trailing" amount. The limit order price is also continually recalculated based on the limit offset. As the market price rises, both the stop price and the limit price rise by the trail amount and limit offset respectively, but if the stock price falls, the stop price remains unchanged, and when the stop price is hit a limit order is submitted at the last calculated limit price. A "Buy" trailing stop limit order is the mirror image of a sell trailing stop limit, and is generally used in falling markets.

1



If the market price of the shares of a company is \$100.

2



Inputting a Trailing Limit Stop sell order at \$100 with a trail of 2 means that the current stop price is \$98.

3



Inputting a limit offset of 1 means that the current limit price is \$97.

4



When the share price rises to \$102, the stop price will rise to \$100, and the limit price will rise to \$99, and the order will not be executed.

5



When the share price falls to \$101, the stop price will remain at \$100, and the limit price will remain at \$99, and the order will not be executed.

6



When the share price rises to \$105, the stop price will rise to \$103, and the limit price will rise to \$102, and the order will not be executed.

7



When the share price falls to \$103, the order will become a limit order with a limit price of \$102.

### Sell Order

### Buy Order

1



If the market price of the shares of a company is \$100.

2



Inputting a Trailing Limit Stop buy order at 100 with a trail of 2 means that the current stop price is \$102.

3



Inputting a limit offset of 1 means that the current limit price is \$103.

4



When the share price falls to \$98, the stop price will fall to \$100, and the limit price will fall to \$101, and the order will not be executed.

5



When the share price rises to \$99, the stop price will remain at \$100, and the limit price will remain at \$101, and the order will not be executed.

6



When the share price falls to \$95, the stop price will fall to \$97, and the limit price will fall to \$98, and the order will not be executed.

7



When the share price rises to \$97, the order will become a limit order with a limit price of \$98.