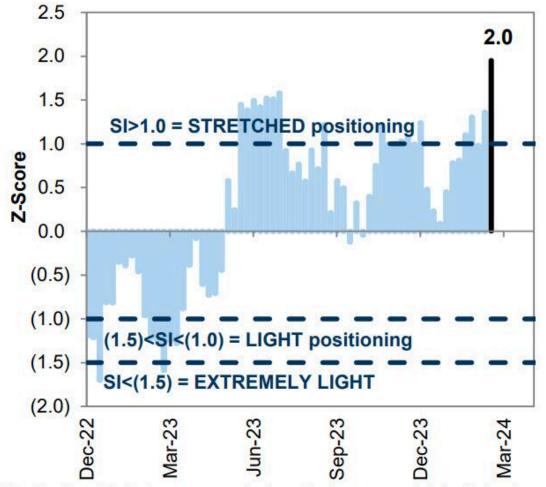


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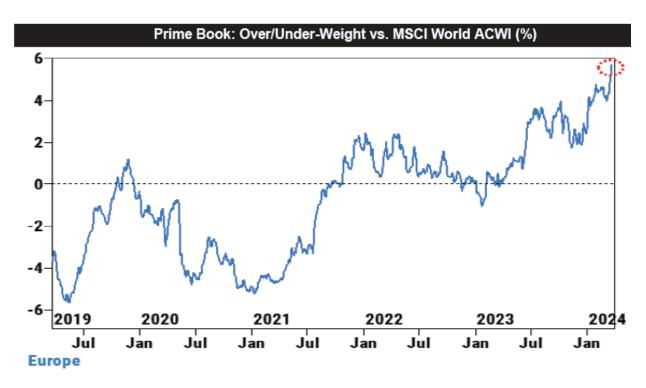


Sentiment Indicator

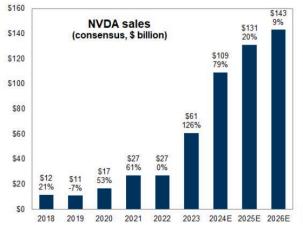


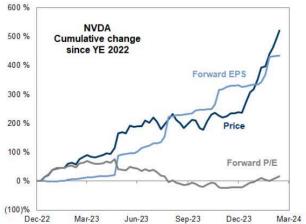
Note: Sentiment Indicator measures stock positioning across retail, institutional, and foreign investors versus the past 12 months. Readings below -1.0 or above +1.0 indicate extreme positions that are significant in predicting future returns.



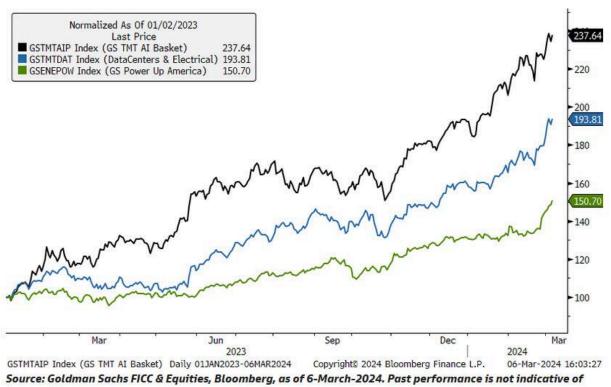


1, Lets start with the King.....Nvidia. Sales growth and EPS growth.



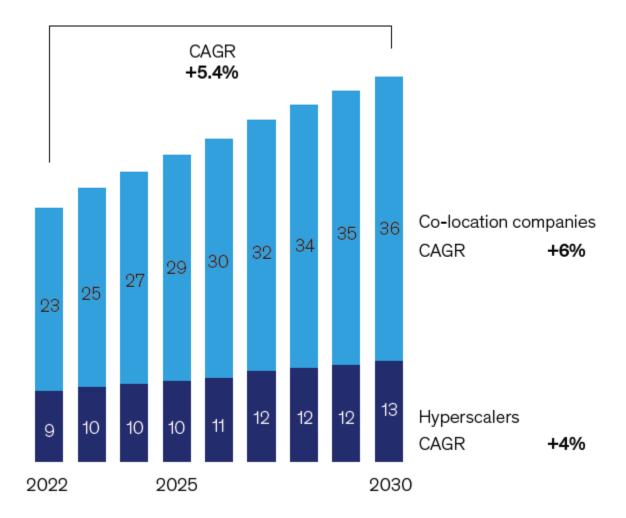




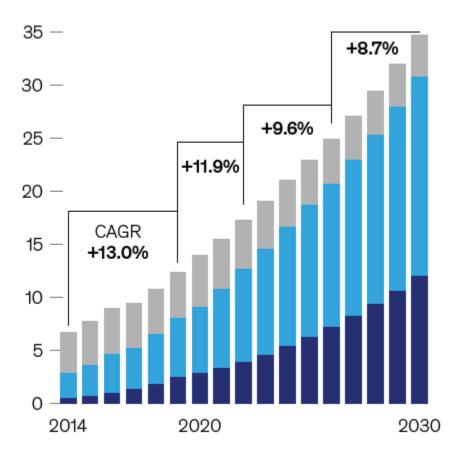


forward returns.

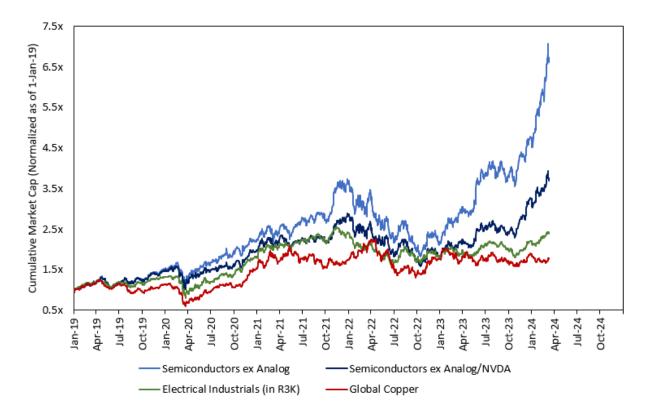












> The data center

Quantified for a 1MW data center

Electricity	177,000,000 kW-hr
Water	60,000,000 gal (227,000,000 l)
Copper	145,000 lbs (65,771 kg)
Lead	21,000 lbs (9,525 kg)
Plastic	33,000 lbs (14,968 kg)
Aluminum	73,000 lbs (33,112 kg)
Solder	12,000 lbs (5,443 kg)
Steel	377,000 lbs (171,004 kg)

Assumptions: 10-year lifetime, high redundancy, two IT refreshes, includes power/cooling/racks/IT, does not include the building

> The building "shell"

Quantified for a 1MW data center

Concrete

Masonry	Brick, stone, grout		
Metals	Steel beams, lead pipes, copper wires, aluminum sheet metal, stairs, railings, floor plates, grates, nails, screws, bolts, aluminum flashing, sheet metal, aluminum ventilation, louver systems		
Wood, plastic, composite			
	Room framing, wire coatings, doors, windows		
Thermal/moisture protection Insulation, vapor barriers			
Water	Cleaning, cooling, fire suppression		
Chemicals	Glue, glycol, cleaners, water repellants sealants, fire suppression		
Glass			
Tar	Roofs, roads, sidewalks, parking lots		
Shingles, tile	95		

APC by Schneider Electric

White Paper 66 Rev 0 4



1 Why Trade Copper? Copper Demand Keeps Growing

There are various reasons for trading copper:

Copper trading can help a portfolio's diversity. Because it has a low connection with other asset classes like equities and bonds, copper can help to lower portfolio volatility while also possibly increasing returns because it is a commodity.

Copper is frequently regarded as an inflation hedge because its price tends to grow along with inflation. This means that investors can hedge their portfolios against the consequences of inflation by trading copper.

Copper is a significant economic indicator, notably in the manufacturing and construction industries. Copper price variations can offer information about changes in inflation and economic growth, which can assist traders make wise investment selections.

Global macroeconomic conditions, supply and demand considerations, and the price of copper all affect its price. This indicates that trading futures, options, CFDs, or ETFs may present possibilities for traders to profit from market volatility.

One recent example of the copper markets being a great place to trade: Due to supply shortages and higher demand brought on by China's infrastructure projects, copper prices surged between 2016 and 2017. As a result, copper prices increased by about 50% during this time, providing traders and investors who purchased copper futures or held copper-related equities with huge returns.

2 Copper Trading Basics

In order to profit from the copper markets, there are some basic things you will need to know.



3 What is the trading symbol for copper?

The symbols for copper futures trading depend on the exchange where the commodity is being traded. Here is a list for the copper futures symbol on some of the major exchanges:

New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX): On NYMEX, copper futures are traded under the symbol HG.

London Metal Exchange (LME): On LME, copper futures are traded under the symbol CU.

Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE): On SHFE, copper futures are traded under the symbol SC.

If you are looking into the ETF market, there are quite a few ways to invest, and the symbols can be broken down by mining, total return indices, and more. However, the most traded copper ETF is CPER on the New York Stock Exchange.



4 What are the different ways to trade copper?

Copper trading hours

If you are looking to buy copper, sell copper, and gain full market exposure, these are the times of the largest metal exchanges.

On the CME Globex exchange, copper can be traded from Sunday to Friday between 6:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. (5:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. CT), with a 60-minute break each day beginning at 5:00 p.m. (4:00 p.m. CT).

Copper can also be traded on the London Metal Exchange from Monday to Friday between 1:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time, and on the New York Mercantile Exchange from Sunday to Friday between 6:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. U.S ET.

Copper can be traded through various instruments such as bullion, contracts for difference (CFDs), futures, options, ETFs, and shares. Copper is also actively traded in the over-thecounter market through forward contracts that are privately negotiated and can look like futures contracts.

It is most heavily traded during the US and UK sessions, although many countries around the world have copper-related ETFs and companies listed on their exchanges. That being said, you need to be aware that there are differences in the copper futures market and the other assets.



Copper futures are highly levered and can be dangerous if you do not have the proper account size. A futures contract will sometimes be a bit expensive, but if you trade copper CFDs, you can cut the size of the trade down to suit your risk tolerance easily. The stock market is also a great way to take advantage of the copper price, and can easily be bought and sold in a liquid environment.

What are useful indicators for copper trading?

A variety of trading indicators are used by traders to help them make decisions. A copper trading strategy will often use indicators. Several of the well-liked trading indicators are listed below:

Moving averages: This indicator shows the average price of the item over a certain period of time. Traders use moving averages to spot trends and potential levels of support and resistance.

Relative Strength Index (RSI): By comparing gains and losses over a specific time period, this oscillator evaluates the strength of a security's price action. It assists traders in determining when an asset is overbought or oversold.

Stochastic Oscillator: This indicator assesses the relationship between an asset's closing price and its price range over a preset period of time. It helps traders identify potential trend reversals.

Bollinger Bands: The Bollinger Bands indicator consists of a moving average with upper and lower bands depending on standard deviations. Traders use Bollinger Bands to spot potential breakouts and reversals.



Fibonacci Retracement: This indicator uses horizontal lines and the Fibonacci sequence to pinpoint possible areas of support and resistance. Individuals and businesses use this indication to identify prospective entry and exit points.

There are certain typical strategies that many traders employ, while each trader will have their own method for deciding when and how to purchase or sell. This can entail employing a moving average at the same price in addition to a Fibonacci retracement level. Technical analysis often has a big impact on commodity prices, so this makes a lot of sense.

Using the MACD indicator, they can also choose to trade; as the moving averages cross the "zero line," they can choose to buy or sell depending on which way it breaks.





What moves the price of copper?

The dynamics of global supply and demand, macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical events, and currency movements all have an impact on copper prices. Global copper demand (Also known as "Dr Copper" due to its ability to show global growth or weakness.) is determined by various factors, and here are some further specifics for each of the most common ones:

Supply and demand: Global supply and demand dynamics have a significant impact on copper pricing. The price of copper can be impacted by any changes in supply or demand. For instance, the price of copper will rise if demand rises while supply remains the same. On the other hand, if supply rises and demand stays the same, copper prices will fall.

Macroeconomic Situation: Copper pricing is significantly influenced by the state of the global economy. Several industries, including manufacturing, transportation, and construction, require copper. As a result, any changes in the economy that have an impact on these sectors, such as those in interest rates, inflation, or trade policy, may have an impact on the price of copper.

Geopolitical Events: In addition to political unrest and labor problems, copper prices can be significantly impacted by natural disasters. For instance, supply disruptions caused by natural disasters, political unrest, or mining strikes can increase copper prices.

Currency Fluctuations: Since copper is valued in US dollars, any changes in exchange rates may have an effect on copper prices. If the US dollar gains strength, foreign importers of copper may find it more expensive, which would reduce demand and prices.