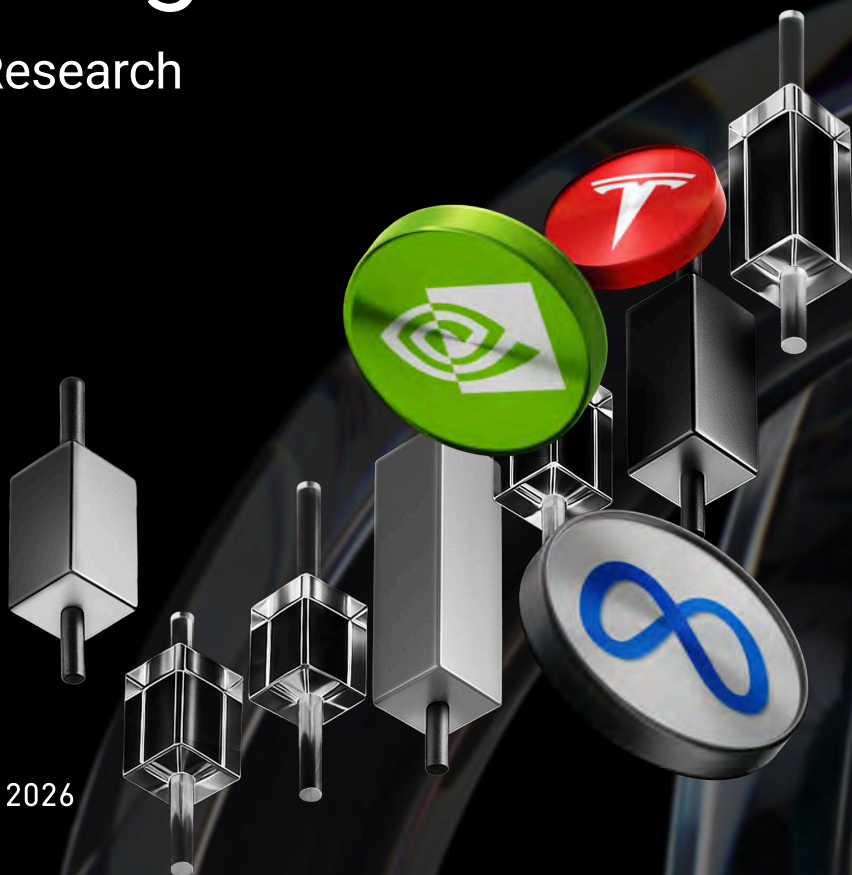




From Beginner to Pro

The U.S. Stock Trading Guide

Bitget Research



January 1, 2026

A note from our CEO

To our U.S. stock traders,

This guide marks a natural next step in your trading journey. You're no longer trading only crypto—you're stepping into the U.S. stock market. From Nasdaq and NYSE-listed companies to stock-linked derivatives, this guide is designed to help you navigate the U.S. market with clarity and confidence as you explore new opportunities and refine your trading approach.

Bitget CEO

Gracy Chen

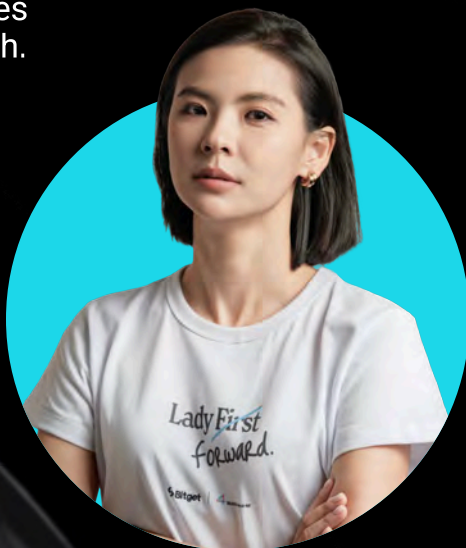


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Introduction

The line between crypto and traditional finance is fading.

With tokenized stocks and stock futures, assets like U.S. stocks are no longer limited to Wall Street trading hours. Traders can now access the world's leading companies—and navigate price movements and thematic trends—**through a single crypto account, using USDT and the familiar mechanics of crypto markets.**

This is the experience Bitget has built into its **Universal Exchange (UEX).**

By bringing together crypto and global assets, it unifies opportunities that were once scattered across different systems under a single trading logic.

New opportunities, however, also come with new structures, mechanisms, and risks.

Tokenized stocks and stock futures differ from both spot crypto and traditional stock trading, requiring a deeper level of understanding and more precise execution.

That's why we created **The Bitget U.S. Stock Trading Guide**—to help traders at every stage systematically master how to trade tokenized stocks and stock futures on Bitget. You'll learn the **operational steps, risk control methods, and practical approaches** needed not just to participate, but to identify opportunities amid market volatility.

Unit

1

Understanding Bitget Stock Products

1.1 What are Tokenized Stocks?

Definition

Tokenized stocks are tokenized products issued and traded on crypto platforms that track the price of publicly listed stocks. They allow users to gain exposure to traditional stock price movements through a crypto account, using stablecoins such as USDT.

Price peg

Bitget's tokenized stocks are issued by Ondo Finance, a leading real-world asset (RWA) platform. Under Ondo's current mechanism, when a user purchases \$100 worth of a tokenized stock, Ondo purchases \$100 worth of the corresponding stock on the traditional market (such as Nasdaq) and mints the token on-chain. When the user sells the tokenized stock, Ondo burns the token and sells the underlying equity on the traditional market, thereby maintaining a 1:1 price peg between the token and the stock.

Ondo publishes periodic audit reports, which are available in the Tokenholder Protections section on Ondo Global Market's asset detail pages, e.g.: <https://app.ondo.finance/assets/nvdaon>

Trading hours

Tokenized stocks trade 24 hours a day, five days a week (24/5). Prices are influenced by U.S. stock market sessions, including regular trading hours, pre-market, and after-hours trading.

Supported tokenized stocks on Bitget (as of December 2025)

Bitget currently supports over 200 tokenized stocks, including:

- Tech giants: Apple (AAPL_{on}), Tesla (TSLA_{on}), Microsoft (MSFT_{on}), Alphabet (GOOGL_{on}), NVIDIA (NVDA_{on}), Meta (META_{on}), Amazon (AMZN_{on}), and other globally leading tech companies.
- Crypto-related stocks: MicroStrategy (MSTR_{on}), Robinhood (HOOD_{on}), Circle (CRCL_{on}), Coinbase (COIN_{on}), and other prominent companies driving the growth of the crypto industry.
- International companies and ETFs: Disney (DIS_{on}), Netflix (NFLX_{on}), Goldman Sachs (GS_{on}), iShares ETFs, SPDR S&P 500 ETF, and other high-quality assets spanning consumer, financial, energy, and global index sectors.
- China-related stocks: JD.com (JD_{on}), Futu (FUTU_{on}), and other leading Chinese tech companies.

1.2 What are Stock Futures?

Definition

Bitget stock futures are USDT-margined perpetual futures based on tokenized U.S. stock indices. By tracking the price indices of tokenized stocks, they allow traders to gain exposure to the price movements of leading global companies—such as Apple and Tesla—using familiar crypto perpetual futures mechanics, without the barriers typically associated with traditional stock markets.

Key differences from traditional U.S. stock trading

- Trading hours: 24/5 (Monday 12:00 AM – Saturday 12:00 AM, UTC-4)—far longer than traditional stock-market sessions, though with brief weekly breaks compared to 24/7 crypto futures.
- Asset form: These are synthetic futures based on tokenized indices, not direct ownership of actual shares.
- Account opening process: No complex account setup, additional identity verification, or cross-border bank transfers are required.
- Leverage and direction: Support both long and short positions with leverage up to 25x. Traditional stock spot trading usually offers little or no leverage, and short selling is often operationally complex.

Available stock futures (as of the end of December 2025)

Launched in September 2025, Bitget stock futures have quickly expanded and now list over 30 major U.S. stock-related perpetual futures, with more added regularly.

- **Single-stock perpetual futures:** TSLAUSDT (Tesla), NVDAUSDT (NVIDIA), AAPLUSDT (Apple), MSTRUSDT (MicroStrategy), METAUSDT (Meta), COINUSDT (Coinbase), etc., covering tech, semiconductors, crypto-related assets, and finance.
- **Index perpetual futures:** QQQUSDT (Nasdaq 100 index) and other U.S. sector/composite index futures.

Among these products, TSLA, NVDA, MSTR, AAPL, and META consistently rank among the most actively traded. Cumulative trading volume has exceeded tens of billions of U.S. dollars, with liquidity continuing to deepen.

Trading mechanisms and key parameters

- Futures type: USDT-M perpetual futures (USDT-margined)
- Leverage: 1–25x (tiered by symbol; popular stocks up to 25x, certain indices 10–25x)
- Margin mode: Isolated / Cross (Beginners are advised to use isolated margin mode for better risk control.)
- Funding rate: Settled every four hours (same mechanism as standard crypto perpetual futures; long-term holders should monitor directional costs)

- Trading hours: Monday 12:00 AM – Saturday 12:00 AM (UTC-4); trading is paused during holidays and market closures
- Minimum tick size: Typically 0.01 USDT
- Liquidation: Triggered based on the mark price, with protection provided by the Bitget Protection Fund
- Important note: Positions cannot be opened or closed during market closures. Significant gap risk may occur when markets reopen, so holding positions over the weekend requires caution.

1.3 Why Choose Bitget?

Key advantages of Bitget's stock products

- **All-day trading:** Aligned with the crypto market, stock futures trading is open from Monday 12:00 AM to Saturday 12:00 AM (UTC-4). This significantly extends trading availability beyond traditional U.S. market hours, allowing traders to position ahead of regular market openings.
- **Long and short trading support:** Regardless of market conditions, [Bitget stock futures](#) allow users to profit from going long or short for the same futures.
- **Up to 25x leverage:** Selected popular tech stocks support futures leverage of up to 25x, while index futures offer flexible leverage ranging from 10x to 25x.
- **No ownership of actual shares required:** You can gain from price moves without ever holding actual stock. There are no settlement or expiry dates—hold positions as long as you wish.
- **Transparency and security:** All tokenized stock trades are recorded and verifiable on-chain, reducing opacity associated with traditional intermediaries.
- **On-chain application:** Tokenized stocks can interact with the DeFi ecosystem. They can be used as collateral for on-chain lending or liquidity mining, helping unlock additional liquidity potential.
- **Fee structure:** Bitget periodically offers zero-fee trading promotions, which can be particularly attractive for high-frequency stock futures traders.
- **Shared fund pool with spot account:** Bitget's unified trading account enables convenient transfer and streamlined operations, with no need for users to apply for an additional account.
- **Broad coverage of high-profile stocks:** Bitget offers exposure to major tech giants and crypto-related stocks, such as TSLA, NVDA, AAPL, MSTR, and META, covering highly followed, high-volatility names that meet diverse trading needs.

Who are Bitget stock products for?

Bitget's stock products are best suited for aggressive traders familiar with crypto futures who prefer not to open traditional U.S. brokerage accounts, actively use leverage, want near-24/7 trading flexibility, and frequently trade across both crypto and stock markets.

1. Investors bullish or bearish on U.S. stocks without a traditional account

Skip brokerage paperwork, cumbersome overseas identity verification, and USD transfers. Trade Apple, Tesla, NVIDIA, Coinbase, and others directly with USDT in your wallet.

2. Traders comfortable with crypto interfaces and 24/7 markets

For crypto investors, the trading interface, order types (limit, market, and conditional orders), leverage adjustment, position management, and funding mechanics closely mirror BTC/USDT or ETH/USDT perpetual futures. Trading is available nearly around the clock from Monday to Saturday (excluding U.S. market holidays and closures), far exceeding traditional stock market hours.

3. Investors seeking amplified exposure with leverage

With leverage of up to 25x (and 10x for certain stock index futures), Bitget stock futures offer significantly higher leverage than the 2x–4x margin typically offered by most traditional U.S. brokers. This enables traders to amplify exposure to volatility—whether capturing rallies in stocks like Tesla or NVIDIA, or expressing short views on highly valued technology stocks.

4. Traders engaged in both crypto and traditional stock markets

With one account, a single USDT balance, one app, and one interface, traders can seamlessly switch between:

- BTC and ETH futures during sharp crypto market moves
- NVDA, TSLA, or META to capture opportunities revealed in earnings reports or tech stock trends
- Altcoins or memecoinsNo cross-platform fund transfers are needed, greatly enhancing capital efficiency and operational convenience.

5. Short-term investors hoping to short overvalued tech stocks or capture short-term volatility

Traders experienced with shorting in crypto markets can easily short high-valuation stocks like Tesla, NVIDIA, and Meta without facing stock-borrowing constraints or high lending costs. Short-term trading around earnings announcements, news events, and pre- or post-market price movements is also highly flexible. (Note: Funding rates may rise during extreme one-sided market conditions. Traders should monitor funding direction carefully to avoid excessive funding costs.)

6. Experienced participants in the crypto space

Much crypto capital is concentrated in BTC and ETH, making it susceptible to systemic market risk. Shorting certain tech stocks or going long on defensive stocks via stock futures can achieve portfolio hedging.

7. Traders using small-capital, high-frequency, quantitative, or grid strategies

Low fees, USDT-based settlement, familiar API interfaces, and relatively high leverage make Bitget stock futures particularly suitable for users employing trading bots, including grid bots, Martingale bots, and other automated approaches focused on U.S. stocks.

8. Investors interested in the RWA sector

Bitget stock futures represent one of the most mature and liquid **on-chain RWA derivatives** available, suitable for users looking to gain early exposure to the RWA narrative.

Unit

2


Making your First Stock Trade on Bitget

2.1 Bitget Stock Markets Overview

How to access the Bitget stocks section ?

1

Update the Bitget app to the latest version > tap **Markets** on the bottom navigation bar



2

Select the **Stocks** tab at the top to enter the Bitget stocks section.

Within the Stocks section, a range of market data is available to help users gain a comprehensive view of real-time market conditions and trends across different sectors and concepts, including:

- **Hot stocks** – Automatically highlights trending tokenized stocks
- **Latest market news** – Provides quick updates on global market developments
- **Trending themes** – Displays trends across different concepts to support trading decisions
- **Earnings calendar** – Presents key quarterly earnings dates for stocks in a calendar view

On an individual stock page, users can view price charts across multiple timeframes. At the bottom of the page, users can choose to trade either tokenized stocks or stock futures.

MA EMA ROLL SAR MACD KDJ RSI ROC

0 fees Onchain spot pairs

NVDAon

On-chain spot

\$184.44

+0.61%

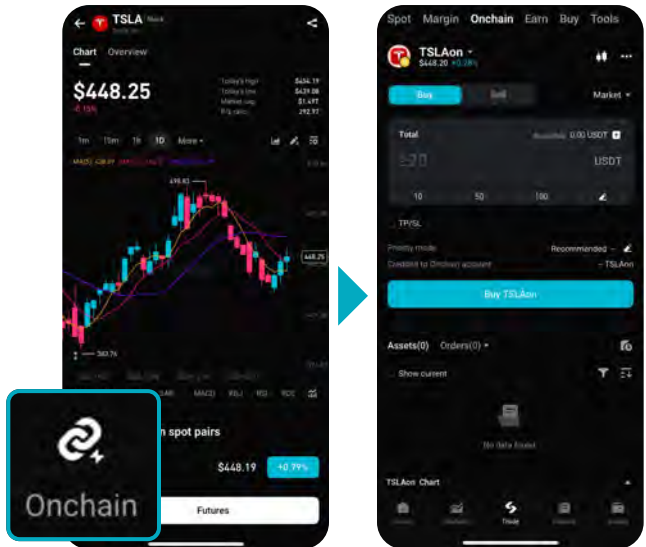
Onchain

Futures

2.2 Making your First Tokenized Stock Trade

How to access the Bitget tokenized stock trading page

On the stocks page in the **Markets** section, select a tokenized stock (e.g., TSLA) to enter its trading interface (e.g., TSLAon).



After selecting your target trading pair, you can begin trading and managing your orders.



Select a suitable order type:

- **Market order:** Executes immediately, best for rapid entry.
- **Limit order:** Set a specific price and quantity. The order enters the order book and is executed once the market price reaches your target. Bitget supports zero-gas limit orders.

Enter quantity: Set your position size based on your available funds.

Set TP/SL: Strongly recommended for risk management. For example, when going long, set a SL below your entry price to help manage risk.

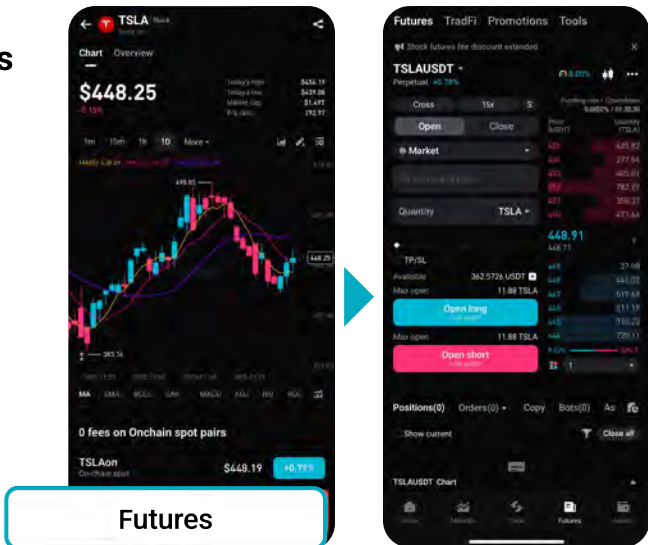
Tap Buy/Sell to confirm details: After the order is executed, you can view the position details in the **Positions** tab, including unrealized PnL.

Close a position: Go to the **Position** page, and then select **Market Close**, or set a **Limit Close**.

2.3 Making your First Stock Futures Trade

How to access the Bitget stock futures trading page?

On the stocks page in the **Markets** section, select a stock futures (e.g., TSLA) to enter the futures trading interface (e.g., TSLAUSDTPERP).



Futures

Set leverage and margin mode:

Margin mode: **Cross margin, isolated margin**, and unified trading account.



Tap the leverage icon to adjust it. The default leverage may be set as 10x. Beginners are recommended to start with 1x–5x. The maximum is 25x, but be aware that the risk is amplified accordingly.

Select a suitable order type:

Market order:

Executes immediately, best for rapid entry.

Limit order:

Specifies a price for precise order execution.

Opening direction and quantity:

Long: Bullish on the selected stock index.

Short: Bearish on the selected stock index.

Enter the **futures quantity**, and the corresponding position value will be calculated automatically. For example, 100 USDT margin \times 5x leverage = 500 USDT in position value.

Set take-profit and stop-loss targets (Highly recommended for beginners!)

Check the TP/SL box when placing the order, and enter your take-profit price/stop-loss price.

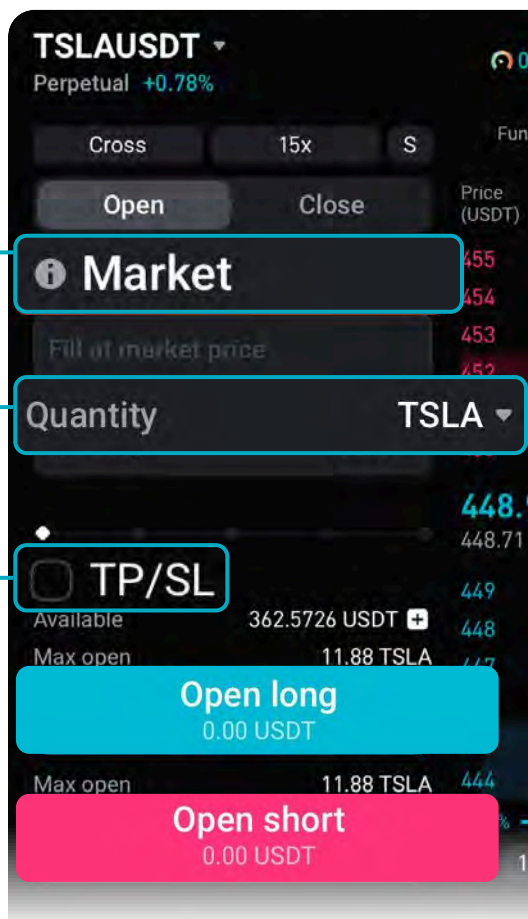
Use **trailing stop** to adjust the TP price to better protect your profits.

Place the order:

- Check all parameters → tap **Open Long/Open Short** → Confirm.
- After placing an order, you can go to the **Positions** tab to monitor the details in real time: current PnL, liquidation price, funding rate, and more.

Practical tips:

- Start with small amounts (50–100 USDT) as practice.
- Consider demo trading first to familiarize yourself with the process.
- Always set stop-loss targets and keep the risk of potential loss per trade within 1–2% of your account balance.
- Stay informed through Bitget announcements: Leverage limits, position tiers, and maintenance margin rates are dynamically adjusted based on market risk conditions.
- To reduce manual trading complexity, consider using futures grid bots or futures copy trading.



Unit

3

Foundational Strategies

3.1 Trading Earnings Season

Bitget stock futures offer up to 25× leverage and 24/5 trading flexibility. If you have confidence in a company's fundamentals, you can trade around earnings announcements while using TP/SL orders to manage risk. Most U.S.-listed companies release quarterly earnings 2–5 weeks after the end of each quarter.

Example: Trader A, who is familiar with NVIDIA's financials, expects earnings to exceed market expectations on October 19 at 5:00 PM (UTC-4).

- Strategy: October 19, 4:00 PM — NVDA at \$185, 25x long, \$1000 capital, 2% SL, 6% TP
- Order parameters: Entry price: \$185; stop-loss: \$181.3; take-profit: \$196.1
- Result: Following a post-earnings rally, the TP level is triggered approximately five hours after entry, resulting in a profit of around \$1500.

3.2 Basic Fundamental Analysis

Beginners don't need complex models, but just need to focus on three factors:

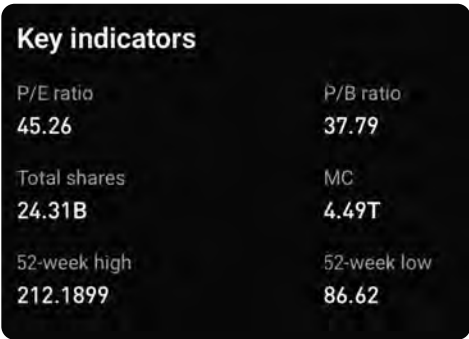
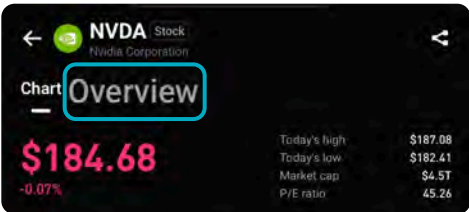
- **Expectations** – How high are market consensus expectations?
- **Trend** – Is the company's growth narrative favorable?
- **Price level** – Is it in a trend pullback or emotional peak?

Example: Trader B watches TSLA and observes that market expectations for deliveries and margins are relatively high. Historically, TSLA has often experienced a "sell-the-news" reaction after earnings. Trader B avoids chasing price moves immediately after the release and instead trades only after confirmation:

- Go long if the price breaks above a key resistance level and holds after earnings
 - Go short if the price breaks below a key support level and remains weak after earnings
- Core idea: Use expectation gaps to convert directional risk into conditional, trigger-based trades.

Using Bitget key indicators to access comprehensive company valuation data

- Search for the stock (e.g, NVIDIA).
- Enter the trading interface and tap **Overview** to view key indicators. This section provides two valuation models: P/E ratio and P/B ratio, with details as follows:
- PE (price-to-earnings ratio, trailing twelve months) = $\text{share price} \div \text{earnings per share}$ (earnings per share = net profit attributable to shareholders over the last 12 months \div total number of outstanding shares)
- PB (price-to-book ratio) = $\text{share price} \div \text{book value per share}$ (book value per share = shareholders' equity \div total number of outstanding shares)



3.3 Technical Indicators for Beginners

Candlestick patterns are among the most practical tools for learning stock analysis. By observing candle shapes and how they form on the chart, traders can gauge market sentiment. When similar patterns or combinations appear repeatedly, they may suggest that historical price behavior is repeating. However, candlestick patterns only indicate potential future price movements and cannot predict price direction with certainty. They should be used as a supporting reference tool.

Common candlestick patterns:



Shrinking body



- In an uptrend: Indicates weakening bullish momentum. This is often followed by consolidation or a deeper pullback.
- In a downtrend: Indicates weakening selling pressure. This is often followed by consolidation or the start of a rebound.

Color change



- A red candle in an uptrend: Usually represents a normal pullback and does not necessarily signal a trend reversal.
- A green candle in a downtrend: Often reflects a short-lived rebound and does not necessarily indicate the end of a downtrend.

Long wick



- Long upper wick in an uptrend: Suggests that prices moved higher but were strongly rejected, indicating heavy selling pressure at higher levels.
- Long lower wick in a downtrend: Suggests that prices fell but were aggressively bought back, indicating strong buying support at lower levels.

Inverse long wick



- Long lower wick in an uptrend: Indicates a pullback that was quickly bought up, showing effective bullish defense and valid support.
- Long upper wick in a downtrend: Indicates a rebound that was sharply sold into, showing strong resistance and continued bearish pressure.

Inside candle



- In an uptrend: Suggests a pause or consolidation within the upward move. The trend often resumes upward afterward.
- In a downtrend: Suggests a pause or consolidation within the decline. The trend often resumes downward afterward.

Momentum candle



- A strong bullish candle in an uptrend: Increases the likelihood that the upward trend will continue.
- A strong bearish candle in a downtrend: Increases the likelihood that the downward trend will accelerate. The key value of a momentum candle is to confirm the quality of a breakout—it is not a signal to blindly chase price moves.

Unit

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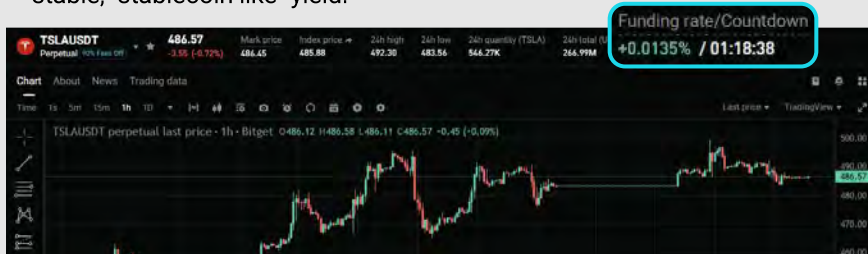
Intermediate Strategies

4.1 Capturing Yield with Stock Futures

Under a unified margin system, tokenized stocks cannot be used as margin. As a result, yield strategies are more effectively implemented through structured trades within the same margin framework. Returns from these strategies are derived from funding rate structures or price spreads, rather than from pure directional speculation.

Example: Trader C anticipates a period with multiple risk events and unclear direction, but wants to capture structural yield.

- Identify tokenized stocks with high funding rates (e.g., TSLA with a funding rate of +0.0135% per six hours = 29.565% APR).
- Build a portfolio: Buy the TSLA tokenized stock asset via Onchain and short an equivalent amount TSLA futures. This structure can generate a relatively stable, "stablecoin-like" yield.



4.2 Hedging Between Crypto and Stock Futures

With a shared margin pool, traders can hold BTC futures and stock futures simultaneously, managing both legs within a single margin system. This structure is well suited for correlation and hedging strategies.

Example: Trader D observes continued downside pressure following a major crypto liquidation event on October 10, but wishes to hedge systemic risk using tech stocks. Assume Trader D opens positions on October 13 with \$1000.

- Strategy: Short BTC (10x leverage) and long AAPL (10x leverage)
- Order parameters: Short BTC at \$115,000 (current price: \$87,000), with an unrealized profit of approximately \$2434; long AAPL at \$247 (current price: \$272), with an unrealized profit of approximately \$1012.
- Result: Total unrealized profit ≈ \$3446



4.3 Intermediate-level Technical Indicators

Technical indicators are quantitative tools based on statistical methods to assess market trends.

By analyzing historical price data and charts, traders can better interpret current market conditions and price directions. While indicators help reduce blind entries and ineffective trades, their sheer variety (often numbering in the hundreds) and complexity mean that prioritizing the most commonly used technical indicators is the first step toward enhancing your trading strategy.

Common technical indicators:

RSI (14)

- Trend usage: In an uptrend, an RSI pullback to the 40–50 range often marks the end of a correction. In a downtrend, an RSI rebound to 50–60 often marks the end of a bounce.
- Range usage: RSI above 70 suggests a potential pullback; RSI below 30 suggests a potential rebound.
- Application: Use RSI to assess market momentum, not as a standalone entry trigger. Always combine it with key price levels.



MACD (12, 26, 9)

- Zero-axis filter: A golden cross above the zero line indicates a bullish trend; a death cross below the zero line indicates a bearish trend.
- Momentum confirmation: Following a golden cross, expanding histogram bars indicate stronger confirmation than contracting bars.
- Divergence: If prices hit new highs but MACD fails to do so, caution is warranted; when prices hit new lows but MACD does not, caution is also warranted.
- Application: Use MACD to confirm whether trend momentum is genuinely developing.



Bollinger Bands (20, 2)

- Contraction to expansion: After a volatility squeeze, a high-volume breakout above or below the bands increases the probability of a new trend.
- Middle band as a boundary: Price holding above the middle band suggests bullish bias; price holding below suggests bearish bias.
- Application: For a bullish signal, look for a breakout followed by a pullback that holds above the middle band as a confirmation; for a bearish signal, look for a breakdown followed by a rebound that fails to reclaim the middle band as a confirmation.



Combining the three indicators: A conditional framework

- Long setup condition: Price breaks out and holds above the Bollinger Band middle line; MACD forms a golden cross with strengthening momentum; RSI moves back above the 50 level.
- Short setup conditions: Price breaks down and holds below the Bollinger Band middle line; MACD forms a death cross with strengthening momentum; RSI falls back below the 50 level.

Unit

5

Advanced Strategies

5.1 Trading Macro Events

The core of macro trading lies in scenario planning: different economic data outcomes lead to different market paths. Execution is most efficient through stock indices or stock futures, while crypto futures can be used as correlated positions.

CPI

- Data higher than expected: This increases market expectations for future interest rate hikes. Growth stocks and indices like the Nasdaq typically face downward pressure.
- Data lower than expected: This increases expectations for future rate cuts, often triggering a recovery in overall market risk appetite.
- Data in line with expectations: The market often reverts to range-bound trading, or direction is taken over by other drivers, such as corporate earnings.

Unemployment rate

- Unemployment rate rises significantly: Raises expectations for an economic slowdown, which typically reduces risk appetite.
- Unemployment rate remains low: Supports the narrative of economic resilience and strong growth, but may also reinforce expectations of a prolonged high-rate environment.

Example: Trader E executes trades based on CPI data using Bitget QQQ futures.

Trader E's approach:

- Pre-release: The market is generally cautious ahead of major data releases. The trader opens a small hedge position.
- Post-release: After confirming that CPI comes in below expectations, the trader switches direction to capture the trend.

Actual execution

Step 1: Pre-release hedge (short position)

- On December 17, open a QQQ short position near \$613.06 using 10x leverage with 1000 USDT in margin.
- Close the position near \$600.41 on the same day.
- Price drop: $(\$613.06 - \$600.41) \div \$613.06 \approx 2.06\%$.
- Approximate futures profit: $1000 \text{ USDT} \times 10 \times 2.06\% \approx 206 \text{ USDT}$.

Step 2: Post-CPI directional trade (long position)

- On December 18, following better-than-expected CPI data, QQQ trades within an intraday range of \$606.92–\$612.93.
- Trader E opens long positions near \$607 using 20x leverage with 1000 USDT as margin.
- Takes profit and closes the position near \$612.
- Price increase: $(612 - 607) \div 607 \approx 0.824\%$.
- Approximate futures profit: $1000 \text{ USDT} \times 20 \times 0.824\% \approx 165 \text{ USDT}$.
- Total profit from the two-leg strategy: $206 \text{ USDT} + 165 \text{ USDT} = 371 \text{ USDT}$.

5.2 Managing Futures Risk

A shared margin pool offers high capital efficiency—but it also demands stricter risk discipline.

A tiered risk management framework

- Account-level rule: Set a maximum daily loss threshold for the entire account. Once triggered, all trading stops for the day. Also set a maximum drawdown threshold. If breached, overall leverage and position sizes must be reduced.
- Strategy-level rule: Allocate a predefined loss quota to each trading strategy. This prevents multiple strategies from simultaneously incurring losses on the same day.
- Trade-level rule: Define the maximum loss you are willing to accept on a single trade. Based on the distance to your stop-loss level, calculate the appropriate position size.

Example: Trader F is trading Bitget's QQQ futures. Before entering any trade, the trader locks in the risk parameters. The account size is 10,000 USDT, and the maximum loss per single trade is 1% of the account, which equals 100 USDT.

Trader F opens a long QQQ position at \$610, and sets a stop-loss level at \$605.12 (approximately -0.8%). Using a maximum allowable loss of 100 USDT as the constraint, the required notional position size is calculated by back-solving from the stop-loss distance: $100 \div 0.8\% = 12,500$ USDT. With 20x leverage, this results in a margin requirement of approximately $12,500 \div 20 = 625$ USDT.

- Setting targets based on the risk-to-reward ratio
- 2R target (200 USDT profit): Take profit at \$619.76 ($+1.6\%$)
- 3R target (300 USDT profit): Take profit at \$624.64 ($+2.4\%$)

This method fixes the worst-case scenario (a 100 USDT loss) while structuring the trade to pursue profits that are 2 to 3 times greater (200–300 USDT). It systematically improves the risk-to-reward ratio to 1:2 or 1:3.

This guide progresses by difficulty, allowing readers to start with beginner strategies and gradually advance toward combined setups and macro-driven approaches, building a trading skill set that is repeatable and improvable. Each strategy emphasizes applicable scenarios and execution logic, avoiding opinion-only commentary—so traders can translate concepts directly into actual trading plans.

Appendix

Below is a glossary of the most commonly used terms for Bitget stock futures, ideal for beginners and daily reference:

English	Brief definition
Futures Type	Bitget mainly offers: USDT-M perpetual futures (like BTCUSDT), Coin-M perpetual futures (like BTCUSD), and Coin-M delivery futures
Perpetual Futures	No expiry date, can be held long-term, and track spot prices via the funding rate.
USDT-Margined	USDT or USDC as margin and PnL settlement units (most common and intuitive)
Long / Open Long	Bullish: Buying futures in anticipation of a price increase.
Short / Open Short	Bearish: Selling futures in anticipation of a price decrease.
Leverage	Common leverage range: 5x–25x, amplifying both profits and risks
Margin	Initial margin: Funds required to open or maintain a position
Initial Margin Ratio	Margin ratio required to open a position ($= 1 \div \text{leverage}$)
Maintenance Margin Rate	Maintenance margin rate: The minimum margin to avoid liquidation. (Falling below this level will trigger liquidation.)
Liquidation	Due to insufficient margin, the system will automatically close the position at market price.
Mark Price	A fair price used to calculate unrealized PnL and trigger liquidation (to prevent manipulation)
Funding Rate	In perpetual futures, both long and short positions periodically pay fees to each other (usually every 4 hours for stock futures).
Unrealized PnL	Floating PnL based on the current market price (not credited until the position is closed)
Realized PnL	Realized PnL for closed positions
Open Position	Open new positions (go long/short)
Close Position	Combine futures positions (buy/sell directions)
Market Order	Executed instantly at the best market price
Limit Order	Executed only when the specified price is reached
Take Profit (TP)	Set a profit target price for automatic position closing
Stop Loss (SL)	Set a SL price for automatic position closing to control risk
Position Mode	One-way mode vs. hedge mode (Bitget supports hedge mode, allowing both long and short positions simultaneously)
Margin Mode	Isolated vs. cross margin mode
Isolated Margin	Each position is allocated margin independently, with risk isolation
Cross Margin	All funds in the account are shared as margin, providing stronger risk resistance but with the potential for total loss.
Risk Limit	Different position sizes correspond to different leverage limits (the larger the position, the lower the available leverage).
Transaction fee	Opening and closing positions incur fees (different for Maker/Taker)
Position Size	Current number/value of futures held
Average Entry Price	Average cost after multiple position openings
Liquidation Price	Triggers liquidation when the price reaches this point (very important!)

In volatile U.S. stock markets, you need a trading system that can perform across both bull and bear cycles.

Drawing on Bitget's professional insights, this guide is designed to help you build a lasting competitive edge in U.S. stock trading. Whether you are new to U.S. stocks or an experienced trader seeking your next breakthrough, this guide offers a clear path forward.



Key concepts and first steps



Combined and macro event-driven methods



Strategy execution and decision logic

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