A VWAP (Volume Weighted Average Price) and EMA (Exponential Moving Average) intraday trading strategy can be highly effective for making decisions in fast-paced markets.

Combining these two indicators can help you identify trends and key price levels, allowing for more precise entries and exits.

Below is a simple strategy using VWAP and EMA for intraday trading, including how to handle entries, exits, and stop loss.

Strategy Overview:

- **VWAP** is typically used to identify the average price a stock has traded at throughout the day, weighted by volume.
- **EMA (Exponential Moving Average)** gives more weight to recent prices and can help identify short-term price trends.

This strategy is best suited for intraday trading (timeframes such as 5-minute, 15-minute, or 1-hour charts). You can modify the specific EMA and VWAP parameters based on your preference.

Indicators Setup:

1. **VWAP (Volume Weighted Average Price)** – Set to standard.
2. **EMA** – Use two EMAs:
    - **EMA-9 (Short Term)**: 9-period EMA (this helps to follow short-term price momentum).
    - **EMA-21 (Medium Term)**: 21-period EMA (this can be used to catch more sustained trends).

Trading Rules:-

1. Entry Signal (Long Position)

- **Condition 1**: The price should be above both the 9-period EMA and the 21-period EMA.
- **Condition 2**: The price should cross above the VWAP.
    - When the price is above VWAP and above both EMAs, it indicates bullish sentiment.
    - You may enter a **long** position when the price pulls back to touch or slightly dip below the VWAP and then moves above it again, confirming the uptrend.

2. Stop Loss Strategy

- **For Long Trades**: Place your stop loss just below the most recent swing low or below the VWAP if it is still trending up. A good general range could be 0.3-0.5% of the asset price (depending on the asset's volatility).

3 .Take Profit/Exit Strategy

- **For Long Trades**: A good target is when the price reaches a set risk-to-reward ratio (e.g., 1:2 or 1:3). Exit when the price shows signs of reversing (such as crossing below the EMAs or VWAP).

4. Trailing Stop Loss

- As the trade moves in your favor, you can adjust the stop loss (for both long positions) to follow the price:
  - **For Long Trades**: Move your stop loss up to the 9-period EMA or the 21-period EMA as the price moves higher.

Example of Long Entry (VWAP + EMA):

1. **Condition Met**: The price is above the 9 EMA and 21 EMA. The price crosses above the VWAP.
2. **Entry**: Enter the long position when the price crosses above VWAP.
3. **Stop Loss**: Set a stop loss just below the most recent swing low or below the VWAP.
4. **Target**: Exit when the price reaches a profit target or shows signs of reversal (EMA or VWAP cross).

Conclusion Long Entry & Exit:-

1. **Entry Signal (Long)**:
   - Price is above both the 9 EMA and the 21 EMA, indicating an uptrend.
   - Price crosses above the VWAP, confirming bullish momentum.
   - **Buy** when the price pulls back and then breaks above the VWAP.
2. **Exit Signal (Long)**:
   - Price crosses below the 9 EMA or 21 EMA, indicating the trend is weakening.
   - **Sell** when price crosses below either the 9 EMA, the 21 EMA, or VWAP.
3. **Stop Loss**: Place your stop loss below the recent swing low or below the VWAP.

Disclaimer :- This is only for education purpose first practice this in paper trading .