FX Builder

Usage recommendations:

- The constructor principle is that you have to check all FX-Builder settings and chose that functions you want to use and specify needed meanings. For easy using all settings are divided into blocks like Money Management, Stop Level Management, Time Management etc. All these settings are connected and will be combined into one whole system which will follow everything you've specified in the parameters. The Constructor doesn't allow developing a conflict between the functions, and the advisor will alert you if there are some discrepancies. So you can experiment safely.

- All settings which you indicate in the parameters should be indicated as for four-digit quotations because FX-Builder switches automatically and works with five-digit quotations. This was made for you not to worry about indicating different meanings for four- and five-digit quotations.

- It is not recommended to use FX-Builder cracked version even on study purpose because the constructor is secured with special method which can allow working the cracked version but it will work the wrong way. Some of the blocks will be executed not correctly or sometimes the program will switch off. The cracked version usage can lead to money lose on trading accounts or to getting wrong test results.

- The FX-Builder Constructor is responsive to time frame or trading account changing while it is working. If you will change the period or account number during the trading the advisor will be stopped, the alert window will appear and the program will ask you to restart MetaTrader.

Settings description:

Light_1:
Pair: EURUSD
Min Deposit: $600 - 0.01 Lot
Backtest: 2004-2013
Time Frame: Any

Light_2:
Pair: EURUSD
Min Deposit: $600 - 0.01 Lot
Backtest: 2004-2013
Time Frame: Any

Basic_1:
Pair: EURUSD
Min Deposit: $650 - 0.01 Lot
Backtest: 1999-2013
Time Frame: Any

Basic_2:
Pair: EURUSD
Min Deposit: $500 - 0.01 Lot
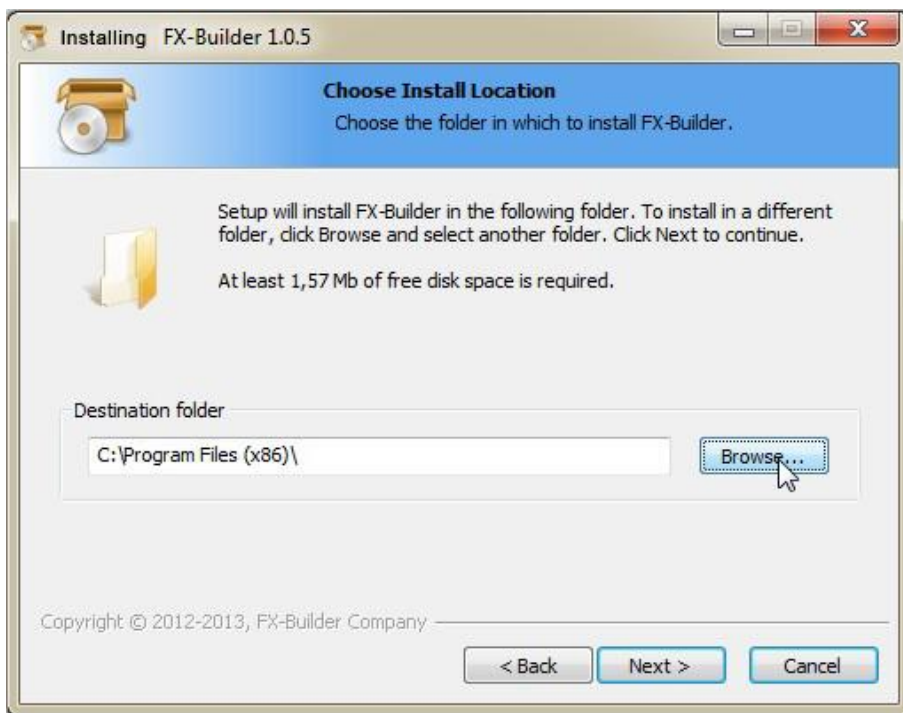Backtest: 1999-2013
Time Frame: Any

Pro_1:
Pair: AUDUSD
Min Deposit: $2000 - 0.01 Lot
Backtest: 1999-2013
Time Frame: Any

Pro_2:
Pair: GBPUSD
Min Deposit: $2200 - 0.01 Lot
Backtest: 2007-2013
Time Frame: Any

Installation:

1. Open the archive that we sent you and run the Installation File.

2. In the following window enter the path to your MetaTrader folder.


3. After finishing of installation, run the trading terminal (MetaTrader).

4. You'll see the FX-Builder Constructor in the window "Navigator". Click it twice or drag and drop it to the chart.

5. The window with advisor settings will appear in front. Check the box in tab "Common" as it shown below.
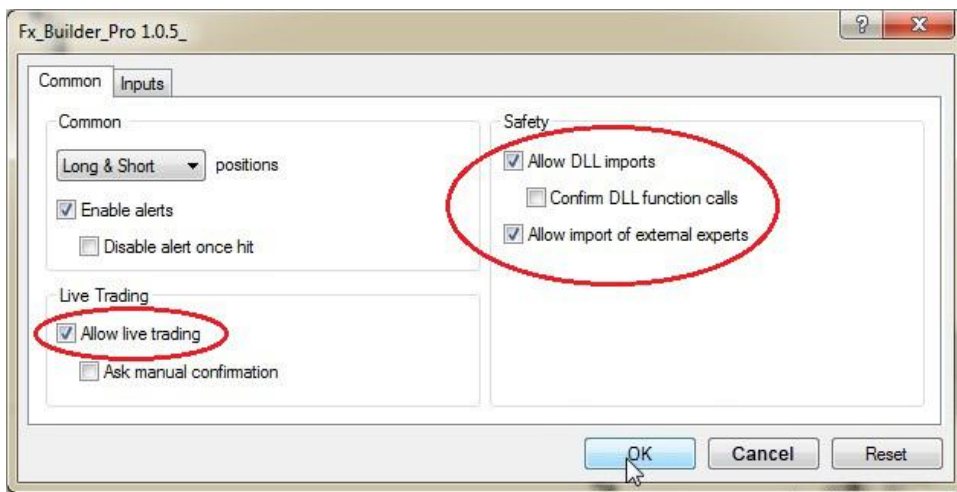
6. In the tab "Inputs" you can enter your own settings, make all kinds of manipulations and combine different functions. Or you can load the settings which were developed by us and are saved in special ".set" files. To do it just click the button "Load" and choose the interest setting.
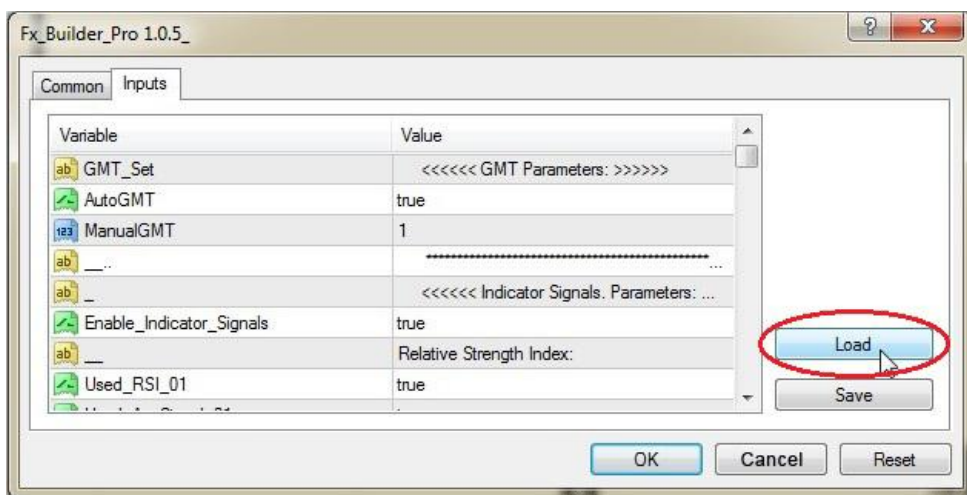
Also you can save all of your settings by clicking "Save" button.

7. After setting choosing press "OK". The Advisor is ready.

8. Now we need to check if everything is switched on and works correctly. The bottom "Expert Advisors" should be switched on, the smiley near the Advisor name should smile and the stripes in the point "Process" which is in Commentaries should move each time the quotations updating.

The description of all settings

GMT Parameters:

AutoGMT – If set as **true**, the system will determine GMT of your broker automatically compare it with Greenwich. If set as **false**, the system uses parameters from **ManualGMT.** Notice. Divergences can appear after switching to daylight saving time.
Attention! Auto GMT does not work during backtesting!

ManualGMT – Works only if the **AutoGMT** is switched-off. It is necessarily to indicate **ManualGMT** for backtesting. If you don't know your broker's GMT just drag and drop the advisor with switched-on **AutoGMT** on chart and in this case the advisor will show the data including broker's GMT on chart.

Indicator Signals. Parameters:

Enable_Indicator_Signals – This parameter influences on all indicators. Set **True** if you want to use indicators signals, Set **False** if you don't want to use indicators signals (All indicators settings will be ignored).

Relative Strength Index (RSI):

Used_RSI_01 – If set as **True** – it turns on the RSI signals, **False** – it turns off the RSI signals.

Used_As_Signal_01 – If you set **True** – it uses the RSI as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of crossing). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (constant signal for buying or selling if it crossed lower or upper level).

Inverted_Signal_01 – If set as **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

RSI_TimeFrame_01 – The Time Frame for RSI Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

RSI_Period_01 – Number of periods for calculation.

RSI_High_01 – The upper range level for RSI.

RSI_Low_01 – The lower range level for RSI.

Logic:

The Relative Strength Index usually tops above 70 and bottoms below 30. It usually forms these tops and bottoms before the underlying price chart. When RSI crosses the **RSI_Low_01** level it signals for Buying. If RSI crosses the **RSI_High_01** Level it signals for Selling

MACD:

Used_MACD_02 – If set as **True** – it turns on the MACD signals, **False** – it turns off the MACD signals.

Used_As_Signal_02 – If set **True** – it uses MACD as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of crossing). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (constant signal for buying or selling. It depends on MACD meaning, if it is under or below zero).

Used_Zero_Crossing – If **Used_As_Signal_01** is turned on you need to choose which signal to use. **True** – it uses the signal while the MACD is crossing under or below zero meanings. If set as **False** it means that we use the crossing meaning of MACD with red dotted line.

Inverted_Signal_02 – If you set **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

MACD_TimeFrame_02 – The Time Frame for MACD Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

MACD_FastEMA_02 – Number of periods for fast moving average calculation.

MACD_SlowEMA_02 – Number of periods for slow moving average calculation.

MACD_SMA_02 – Number of periods for signal moving average calculation (Red dotted line).

Logic:

Moving Average Convergence/Divergence (MACD) is the next trend-following dynamic indicator. It indicates the correlation between two price moving averages.

If **Used_Zero_Crossing**=**False** The MACD trading rule is to sell when the MACD falls below its signal line. Similarly, a buy signal occurs when the Moving Average Convergence rises above its signal line. If **Used_Zero_Crossing**=**True** It is signal buy/sell when the MACD goes above/below zero.

Parabolic_SAR:

Used_SAR_03 – If set as **True** – it turns on the SAR signals, **False** – it turns off the SAR signals.

Used_As_Signal_03 – If set **True** - it uses the SAR as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of crossing). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (constant signal for buying or selling, it depends if SAR is upper or lower a Bid price).

Inverted_Signal_03 – If set as **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

SAR_TimeFrame_03 – Time Frame for SAR Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

SAR_Step_03 – Increment, usually 0.02.

SAR_Max_03 – Maximum value, usually 0.2.

Logic:

Parabolic SAR Technical Indicator was developed for analyzing the trending markets. The indicator is constructed on the price chart. This indicator is similar to the Moving Average Technical Indicator with the only difference that Parabolic SAR moves with higher acceleration and may change its position in terms of the price. The indicator is below the prices on the bull market (Up Trend), when it's bearish (Down Trend), it is above the prices.

If the price crosses Parabolic SAR lines, the indicator turns, and its further values are situated on the other side of the price.

Moving Average(MA):

Used_MA_04 – If set as **True** – it turns on the MA signals, **False** – it turns off the MA signals.

Used_As_Signal_04 – If you set **True** – it uses the MA as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of crossing). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (constant signal for buying or selling depending on the way in which crossing was the last time).

Inverted_Signal_04 – If set as **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

MA_TimeFrame_04 – The Time Frame for MA Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

MA_Fast_Period_04 – Fast MA. Averaging period for calculation.

MA_Fast_Method_04 – Fast MA. MA method. It can be: 0 - Simple moving average, 1 - Exponential moving average, 2 - Smoothed moving average, 3 - Linear weighted moving average.

MA_Slow_Period_04 – Slow MA. Averaging period for calculation.

MA_Slow_Method_04 – Slow MA. MA method. It can be: 0 - Simple moving average, 1 - Exponential moving average, 2 - Smoothed moving average, 3 - Linear weighted moving average.

Logic:

The Moving Average Technical Indicator shows the mean instrument price value for a certain period of time. When one calculates the moving average, one averages out the instrument price for this time period. As the price changes, its moving average either increases, or decreases.

The only thing where moving averages of different types diverge considerably from each other, is when weight coefficients, which are assigned to the latest data, are different. In case we are talking of Simple moving average, all

prices of the time period in question, are equal in value. <u>Exponential</u> and <u>Linear Weighted</u> Moving Averages attach more value to the latest prices.

The signal for Buy opening is when Fast MA crosses Slow MA bottom-up. Sell is corresponding vice versa, it is when the Fast MA crosses Slow MA top-down.

Money Flow Index (MFI):

Used_MFI_05 – If set as **True** – it turns on the MFI signals, **False** – it turns off the MFI signals.

If you set **True** – it uses the MFI as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of crossing). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (constant signal for buying or selling depending if the MFI is higher or lower the Level of MFI_High_05 и MFI_Low_05).

Inverted_Signal_05 – If set as **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

MFI_TimeFrame_05 – The Time Frame for MFI Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

MFI_Period_05 – Period (amount of bars) for calculation of the indicator.

MFI_High_05 – The upper range level for MFI.

MFI_Low_05 – The lower range level for MFI.

Logic:

Money Flow Index (MFI) is the technical indicator, which indicates the rate at which money is invested into a security and then withdrawn from it. Construction and interpretation of the indicator is similar to Relative Strength Index with the only difference that volume is important to MFI.

When the MFI crosses the **MFI_Low_05 level** – it signals for Buy. If MFI crosses the **MFI_High_05 Level** – it signals for Sell.

Awesome Oscillator (AO):

Used_AO_06 – If set as **True** – it turns on the AO signals, **False** – it turns off the AO signals.

Used_As_Signal_06 – If you set **True** – it uses the AO as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of crossing Zero Level). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (constant signal for buying or selling depending if AO is higher or lower Zero Level).

Inverted_Signal_06 – If set as **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

AO_TimeFrame_06 – The Time Frame for AO Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

Logic:

The Technical Indicator Awesome Oscillator(AO) is a simple 34-periodical moving average which was built on average bar points (H+L)/2 that was calculated from 5-periodical simple moving average which was built on central bar points (H+L)/2. It shows us exactly what is going on in this moment with bull and bear power.

The signal for Buy opening is when Zero Level crosses bottom-up. Sell is corresponding vice versa, when the Zero Level crosses top-down.

Bollinger Bands (BB):

Used_BB_07 – If set as **True** – it turns on the BB signals, **False** – it turns off the RSI signals.

Used_As_Signal_07 – If you set **True** – it uses the BB as a signal indicator (rare signals, directly in the moment of price crossing of upper or lower BB Level). If set **False** – it uses as a filter (frequent signal for buying or selling depending if the cost price is higher or lower of upper or lower BB Level).

Inverted_Signal_07 – If set as **True** – all received signals are inverting. **False** – normal work of indicator.

BB_TimeFrame_07 – One The Time Frame for BB Indicator specifies here. The values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

BB_Period_07 – Averaging period to calculate the main line.

**BB_Deviation_07** – Deviation from the main line.

Logic:

Bollinger Bands Technical Indicator (BB) is similar to Envelopes. The only difference is that the bands of Envelopes are plotted a fixed distance (%) away from the moving average, while the Bollinger Bands are plotted a certain number of standard deviations away from it. Standard deviation is a measure of volatility, therefore Bollinger Bands adjust themselves to the market conditions. When the markets become more volatile, the bands widen and they contract during less volatile periods.

Just like in case of the Envelopes, the interpretation of the Bollinger Bands is based on the fact that the prices tend to remain in between the top and the bottom line of the bands. A distinctive feature of the Bollinger Band indicator is its variable width due to the volatility of prices. In periods of considerable price changes (i.e. of high volatility) the

bands widen leaving a lot of room to the prices to move in. During standstill periods, or the periods of low volatility the band contracts keeping the prices within their limits.

The signal for Buy opening is when the price breaks through the lower BB Level, and the signal for Sell opening is when the price breaks through the higher BB Level.
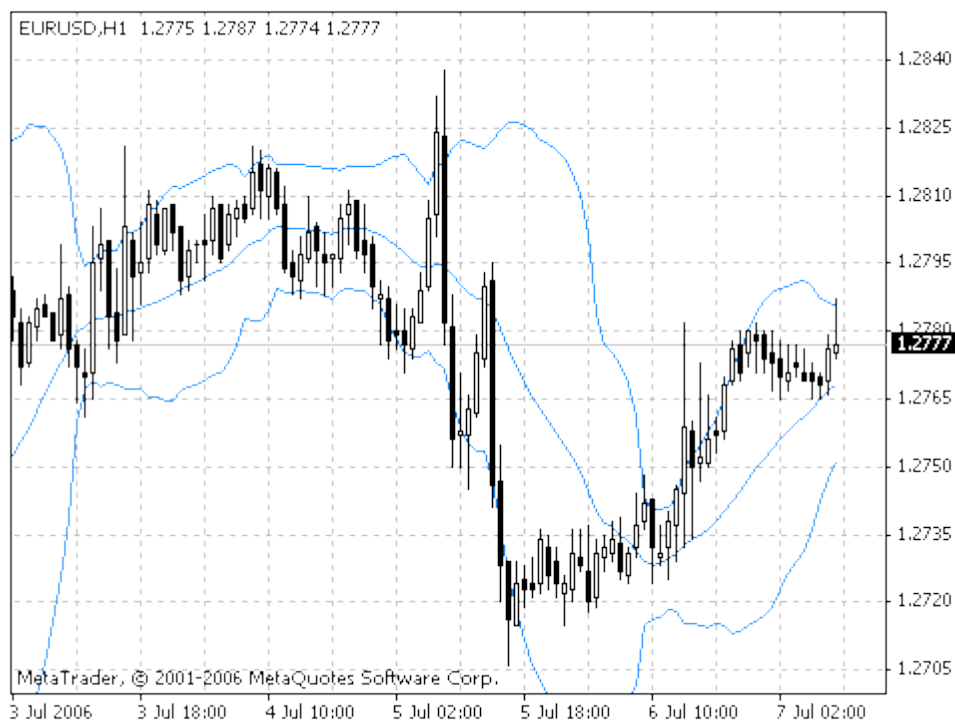
Bar Signals:

Enable_Bar_Signals – With the help of this setting we turn on or turn off the bar signals.

Start_Hour – Here we set time at what the pending order should be opened (The time can be set only in hours).

Expect_Hours_After_Start – This variable allows closing those orders which didn't become marketable and which were open in time specified in **Start_Hour**. Here it is needed to indicate the number of hours upon the expiry of which the pending orders will be deleted.

Bar_Type – One has to specify the bar type with which he wants to work. It should be set as the Time Frame. Values: **0** (Means the current chart timeframe), **1** (M1), **5** (M5), **15** (M15), **30** (M30), **60** (H1), **240** (H4) etc.

Number_Of_Bars_For_Calculation – it is the number of bars (indicated in **Bar_Type**), which is needed for range calculation. For this cause we use the last bars right before time set in **Start_Hour**.

Distance_From_Range – Here you can set additional range (in pips), which can be added to calculated from the **Number_Of_Bars_For_Calculation** range.

Trade_On_Breakdown – In this variable you choose if system should work on breakdown (with stop orders) or on pullback (with limited orders). **True** – trades on breakdown, **False** – trades on pullback.

Logic:

The main principle is that the program calculates price range basing on bars which were formed for a certain period of time. The bar type is indicated in **Bar_Type** setting and the period for which bars were taken is indicated in **Number_Of_Bars_For_Calculation** (set in bar number). The system calculates the last bars directly before time set in the **Start_Hour**. The range is calculated from minimal and maximal bar peaks of the price. In cases of false breakdowns we plus the received range and the value of **Distance_From_Range** setting. If we trade on breakdown (should be indicated here **Trade_On_Breakdown**) we open on the high and low of the given final range BuyStop and SellStop orders accordingly. And if we trade on pullback on the high range we open SellLimit and on the low range we open BuyLimit. All this is going on certain period of time set in **Start_Hour**. Also there is time when we doesn't expect the breakdown of our ranges, this time should be set in **Expect_Hours_After_Start**. We specify the time in hours, how long the program should wait for orders to be done (the moment when pending order became a market one) beginning from start (**Start_Hour**). That means that if in the certain period of time from the moment of pending orders setting none of the orders became a market one, the signal isn't relevant and the program closes both of orders. But if order became the market one (the price has reached the pending order) it is on market until it closes on TakeProfit or StopLoss and the second order which was on the opposite side will be deleted.

Example:

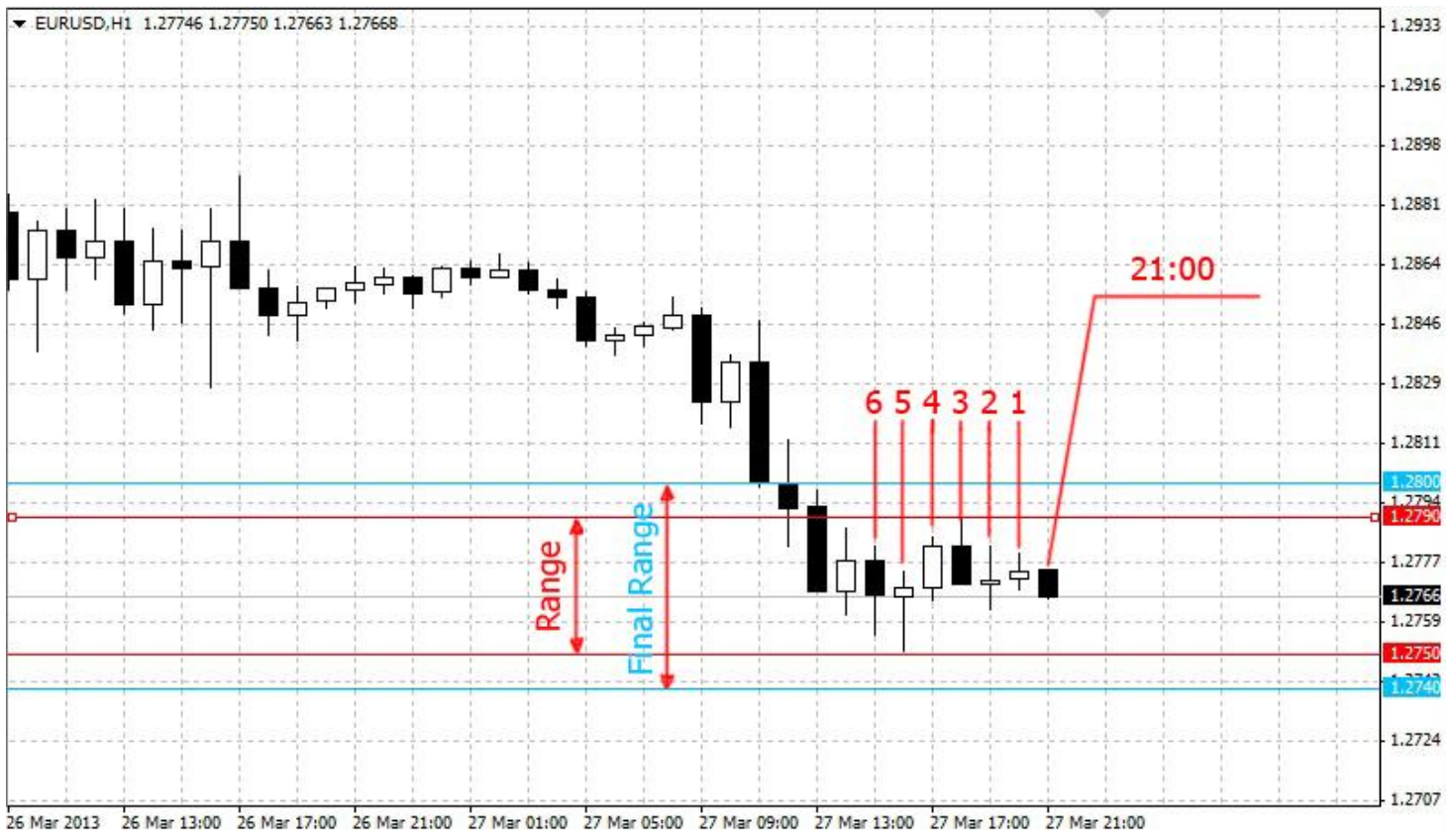Let's say we choose the following settings:
Start_Hour = 21
Expect_Hours_After_Start = 5
Bar_Type = 60
Number_Of_Bars_For_Calculation = 6
Distance_From_Range = 10
Trade_On_Breakdown = true

We set **Start_Hour** = 21, that's why the orders will be opened at 21.00 in the moment of new bar forming. As **Bar_Type** = 60, the system will calculate on the basis of H1 bars (60 min). Considering the fact we choose **Number_Of_Bars_For_Calculation** = 6, so that six bars (H1) will be used for the range calculation, as it is shown on picture. The high range level is equal to the maximal price value of specified 6 bars, in this situation it equals candle

peak number 3, and the low range level is equal to the minimal price value which in the given illustration equals to candle minimum number 5. To the calculated high and low range level (red horizontal lines) we add the value of **Distance_From_Range** = 10 and get marked with blue lines levels – these levels are our open prices.

If the valuable meaning **Trade_On_Breakdown** = true we trade on breakdown and BuyStop and SellStop orders will be opened on these levels (blue lines).

Notice. In cases if for example you decided to add to bar signals the indicator signals there is no possibility to use pending orders because we need the confirmation signal from indicators exactly in the moment of market order opening and that's why the Constructor will use market orders. The market orders will work in such way: in specified time the range is forming and if the price crosses its level the corresponding market order will be opened. In this way we imitate pending orders work.

Grid Trading :

Enable_Grid_Trading –With the help of this setting you can turn on or turn off Grid Trading

Buy_Sell_At_Same_Time – If set **True** – the system opens Buy and Sell orders in the same time. If set **False** – it opens only one order in the direction of some signal.

Grid_StopLoss – This is Stop Loss for all orders, it should be indicated in pips.

FirstTP – This is Take Profit for the first order which opens on marketable price.

Step_1 – It is a step from market order apart from which the first limited pending order will be opened. It should be indicated in pips. If you set value = 0 this and the next after this orders will not be opened.

TP_1 - Take Profit for first limited order. It should be indicated in pips. If you set value = 0 this and the next after this orders will not be opened.

Step_2 – This is a step from first pending order apart from which the second pending order will be opened. It should be indicated in pips. If you set value = 0 this and the next after this orders will not be opened.

TP_2 – It is Take Profit for the second limited order. It should be indicated in pips. If you set value = 0 this and the next after this orders will not be opened.

Step_3 – This and the next Step functions are analogous to previous ones.

TP_3 - This and the next Take Profit functions are analogous to previous ones.

Further_Step – It is a step to all further orders which will be opened after the last **Step_10.**

Further_TP – This is Take Profit to all further orders which will be opened after the last **TP_10.**

Logic:

In Grid Trading Only first Buy and Sell orders open at market price, all further orders are pending ones (SellLimit/BuyLimit). The main trading principle of Grid consists in waiting of price direction reverse after trend. As an example let's see the picture below:

You're choosing Step and Take Profit for every order. To prevent chart cluttering in the given illustration Take Profit (**TP_2**) of only the last order is reflected. The first Sell order opens at market price. The second SellLimit pending order opens right after the market one but it should be opened distantly (indicated in **Step_1**). The third order opens accordingly to the distance indicated in **Step_2.** When the price reversed and went down all orders have been closed on Take Profit which was set in **TP_2.**

Money Management:

Lot – Here we indicate the size of lot (Risk).

Only_One_Order_In_Market – If set as **True** – it means that only one order can trade on market at one time. **False** – there can be as many orders as the signals income without amount limitation. (If **Martingale**=**True** it is recommended to use **True**).

Martingale – With the help of this parameter you can turn on or turn off the Martingale Principle. The Martingale Principle consists in that after loss order we double the risk (**Lot**) on the next order. In this way we compensate for previous order loss and earn more money when we get Take profit. The operation is going on until Take Profit is received, then Risk (**Lot**) comes back to beginning meaning.

Multiplying_Factor – Here we set risk increaser multiplier after loss order. Example: if you want to double risk set meaning "**2**". It works only if **Martingale**=**True**.

Max_Multiplying – Maximal number of lot size multiplying limitation.

Multiply_After_Zero_Profit – In cases if the order closes on break even (zero profit) **True** should be considered as loss order and we have to multiply lot size, or **False** should be considered as profitable one and the next order will be opened with the same risk (Lot).

ResetLot_After_Max_Multiplying – When the number of lot size multiplier set in **Max_Multiplying** was reached or exceeded, if set **True** – the risk (**Lot size**) resets to default, if set **False** – the previous lot remains until some order closes to profit.

Min_Lot –The minimal Lot. If system calculates lower then set in here lot size the Lot equals to **Min_Lot.** It means that Lot can't be lower than the meaning set in **Min_Lot.**

Max_Lot - The maximal Lot. If system calculates higher then set in here lot size the Lot equals to **Max_Lot.** It means that Lot can't be higher than the meaning set in **Max_Lot.**

Use_Compounding – With the help of this setting you can turn on the compound interest. This is very profit-making method which allows multiplying prolonging trading profit many times because of constant risk reinvesting. However it is also very risky method.

StartLot_For_Compounding – Here you can indicate start lot for the compound interest.

Start_Deposit_For_Compounding – We specify our start deposit for needed lot size calculation. This start deposit will be compared to current balance in prospect.

Stop Level Management:

TakeProfit - Order TakeProfit (in pips) should be chosen here. If set 0 it means that TakeProfit is turned off and equals 0.

StopLoss - Order StopLoss (in pips) should be chosen here. If set 0 it means that StopLoss is turned off and equals 0.

Daily_Profit_Limitation – In this function you can specify the limitation of daily profit which is indicated in currency of your account. That means the system doesn't open orders in that day when specified daily profit was achieved because the system considers the goal as reached one for this day. If you set 0 this function will be turned off.

Daily_Limit_Forced_Closing – This function belongs to **Daily_Profit_Limitation.** If set **True -** as soon as the equity profit specified in **Daily_Limit_Forced_Closing** is reached all market orders will be closed and the pending ones will be deleted. If set **False -** the system calculates only fixed profit and if after set in **Daily_Limit_Forced_Closing** profit reaching there is an opened order we do not close it but we let it close on its TakeProfit or StopLoss. In the same time new orders should not be opened.

Orders_Daily_Limit – You can set the number of daily opened orders limitation in this setting. If you set 0 this function will be turned off.

Change StopLevel After Loss:

Increase_Or_Reduce_Stops – If set **True** this entire block works, if **False** it is turned off.

Increase_Or_Reduce_TP –We're indicating here in how many pips after loss order the Take Profit should be changed in higher or lower side. This setting can have both the positive meaning (For example "10" – Take Profit is increased

to 10 pips) and the negative one (For example "-10" – Take Profit is decreased to 10 pips). This function should be indicated in pips.

Increase_Or_Reduce_SL – We're indicating here in how many pips after loss order the Stop Loss should be changed in higher or lower side. This setting can have both the positive meaning (For example "10" – Stop Loss is increased to 10 pips) and the negative one (For example "-10" – Stop Loss is decreased to 10 pips). This function should be indicated in pips.

MaxChangeStops – The maximal number of stop decrease/increase limitation. It works analogous to setting **Max_Multiplying** in the Money Management block.

ResetStops_After_MaxChange – When the meaning of **MaxChangeStops** was reached or exceeded, if set **True** – Take Profit and Stop Loss reset to default, if set **False** –Take Profit and Stop Loss remain the last assign ones until some order closes to profit. It works analogous to setting **ResetLot_After_Max_Multiplying** in the Money Management block.

Logic:

This block works the same as Martingale algorithm. Other words after the loss order we can increase or decrease risk in the next opening order. It will be done not at Lot cost but at expense of Take Profit and Stop Loss. The way it works: for example we indicated **Increase_Or_Reduce_TP** = **10**, and **Increase_Or_Reduce_SL** = **-10.** First order with Take Profit = 100 and Stop Loss = 100 opened and after it closed to loss. The second after loss order will open with such values: Take Profit = 110 and Stop Loss = 90. We added 10 pips to Take Profit (**Increase_Or_Reduce_TP** = **10**) and subtracted 10 pips from Stop Loss (**Increase_Or_Reduce_SL** = **-10**). If the second order closed to loss the third one will open again with changed values: Take Profit = 120 and Stop Loss = 80. And it goes so on the same principle. As soon as order closes to profit all stop values return to their default ones, in this case Take Profit will equal 100 and Stop Loss will equal 100.

Trailing Stop Management:

Enable_Trailing_Management – If set as **True** this entire block works, if **False** the block is turned off.

Use_Step_Trailing - Turn on/ Turn off Step Trailing Stop. If set **True** Trailing Stop is moving step by step to the specified in **Trailing_Stop** pips number. If set **False** the Trailing Stop moves smoothly not allowing the price to move away for more than the indicated in **Trailing_Stop** pips number**.**

Trailing_Stop – Here we should indicate in pips on what distance from marketable price the Stop Loss must be moved.

Break_Even –It is the point after which the order Stop Loss will be related to break even (the price of order opening). Here we specify how far the price should move to profitable side to become related to break even. It should be indicated in pips.

Logic:

A Trailing Stop is initially placed in the same manner as a regular stop loss order. The main difference between a regular stop loss and a Trailing Stop is that the trailing stop automatically moves as the price moves. For example, for every five ticks that the price moves, the Trailing Stop would also move five ticks. Trailing Stops only move in one

direction (with the trade), so if the price moves with the trade (i.e. into profit) the Trailing Stop moves with it, but if the price moves against the trade (i.e. taking profit away) the Trailing Stop stays still.

For example, if a long trade is entered at 2000, a ten tick trailing stop might be placed at 1990. If the price then moved up to 2010, the trailing stop would move to 2000. If the price continued up to 2020, the trailing stop would move to 2010. If the price then moved back down to 2015, the trailing stop would stay at 2010. If the price continued down and reached 2010, the trailing stop would exit the trade at 2010, having protected ten ticks of profit.

Time Management:

Enable_Time_Management – If set as **True** this entire block works, if **False** the block including Day Control is turned off.

Enable_Time_Control - With the help of this setting you can Turn on/ turn off Time Control (**StartTime** и **EndTime**).

StartTime – Here we need to specify at what time the system could start opening orders.

EndTime – And here we specify after what time the system shouldn't open new orders.

Time_Ended_Forced_Closing –This function allows us to choose what to do with on completion of trading time set in **EndTime** orders. If set **True** – after trading time is over the system closes forced all market and pending orders and new ones aren't opening. If **False** - after trading time is over all opened market orders do not close but are waiting to close on Take Profit or Stop Loss. The new orders aren't opening.

Day Control:

Trade_On_Monday - **True** – The trade on Monday is allowed, **False** – it is forbidden.

Trade_On_Tuesday - **True** - The trade on Tuesday is allowed, **False** – it is forbidden.

Trade_On_Wednesday - **True** - The trade on Wednesday is allowed, **False** – it is forbidden.

Trade_On_Thursday - **True** - The trade on Thursday is allowed, **False** – it is forbidden.

Trade_On_Friday - **True** - The trade on Friday is allowed, **False** – it is forbidden.

Day_Ended_Forced_Closing – With the help of this function you can choose what to do with opened orders after their transition from one day of week on which it could trade to another day on which trade is forbidden. If **True** - After transition to day on which the trade is forbidden all market and pending orders are forced closing and the new ones aren't opening. If **False** - After transition to day on which the trade is forbidden the opened market orders do not close but are waiting to close on Take Profit or Stop Loss. The new orders aren't opening.

Notification Parameters:

eMail_When_Opened – This function allows the system to send an eMail after order opening. Previously you should set these parameters in Tools->Options->EMail tab.

Push_When_Opened - Sends Push notification to mobile terminals whose MetaQuotes IDs are specified on the "Notifications" tab in options window. Note: The Push notification function has strict limitations on its usage: no more than 2 calls per second and no more than 10 calls per minute. Frequency of calls is controlled dynamically, and the function can be blocked in case of violation.

Sound_When_Opened – This setting allows turning on or turning off the sound playing after new order opening.

Sound_Name – Here you need to enter the name of audio file which should be played. The file must be located in the *terminal_dir\sounds* directory or in its subdirectory.

Other Parameters:

Magic –This is a unique identifier which is given to all opened with the help of this advisor orders. This parameter is needed for advisor to work only with its orders, not using other advisors' and opened by hand orders. The magic number should be unique.

Slippage - Maximum of the price slippage for buy or sell orders.

If you have some questions, please contact us: support@fx-builder.com