

CROSSFIRE EA

Meta Trader 5 (MT5)

Lifetime License EA

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Forex Financial Instruments

Synthetic Indices

I would like to develop a new MT5 trading robot that is capable of placing a single trade and, if needed, opening multiple positions (up to five or more) per signal. Additionally, I would like it to incorporate stop loss and take profit features.

Parameters

Inputs	
Variable	Value
EA Comment	CROSSFIRE EA
Auto Trade mode	Automated
Take profit	3500
Stop loss	3000
Lot size	0.001
Trade per signal	1000
Upper (TF)	Weekly
	Daily
	H4
	H1
Lower (TF)	H4
	H1
	M30
	M15
	M5
#close by take profit	True
	False
#close by stop loss	True
	False

Continue trade next day	True
	False
Moving average tunnel	
Apply to	
01 High	50
02 Middle	50
03 Low	50
# Method	Exponential
# Style	Black
Hidden Indicators (MAT)	True
	False
Indicators	
RSI (Relative Strength Index)	
# Period	100
# Apply to	Typical Price (HLC/3)
# Style	Red
Levels	
# Center Line	50
01 Overbought Level	70
01 Oversold Level	30
Hidden Indicators (RSI)	True
	False

Auto Trade mode

1. Automated trading

Automated trading, also known as algorithmic trading or algo-trading, involves using computer programs to execute trades in financial markets according to predefined strategies and criteria.

Take profit:

Take Profit is a feature used in trading to automatically close all position once it reaches a predetermined profit level. This level is set by the trader in advance, and when the market price hits this level, the trade is closed, locking in the gains.

The primary purpose of Take Profit is to ensure that traders can secure profits without needing to constantly monitor the market. It helps in reducing the risk of potential losses if the market reverses direction after reaching a profitable level.

Take Profit orders are often used in combination with Stop Loss orders to create a balanced risk management strategy, where profits are maximized, and losses are minimized.

Stop loss:

Stop Loss is a risk management feature in trading that automatically closes all position once it reaches a predetermined loss level. The trader sets this level in advance, and if the market price moves against the position and hits the Stop Loss level, the trade is closed to prevent further losses.

The primary purpose of Stop Loss is to protect traders from significant losses by limiting the amount they are willing to risk on a trade. It ensures that a trader doesn't have to constantly monitor the market, as the Stop Loss order will automatically trigger and close the trade if the market moves unfavorably.

Stop Loss orders are typically used in combination with Take Profit orders to manage both potential losses and gains, helping to create a balanced and disciplined trading strategy.

Lots size

In trading, particularly in synthetic indices, a "lot size" refers to the quantity or volume of a trade or the amount of a financial instrument being bought or sold in a single transaction. It is a standardized unit of measurement that helps traders control the number of units of currency or assets they are trading.

Trade per signal

More than just one positions. How many positions I want to open per signal.

To configure your trading algorithm to open multiple positions per signal, you can set a parameter for the number of positions per trade signal. This can be applied in your trading strategy as follows:

1. Signal Confirmation: When a signal is confirmed (either strong buy or strong sell) based on your strategy, the algorithm will check the user-defined parameter for number of positions per signal.
2. Risk Management: Define separate stop-loss and take-profit levels for each position or the same levels across all positions. This will help manage risk and ensure that each position aligns with your overall strategy.

By setting this parameter, your robot will be able to open multiple positions per trade signal automatically, adjusting to the number specified while maintaining your risk management and profit-taking structure.

Timeframe analysis

I want to use it on my personal trading robot metatrader 5 deriv synthetic indies.

My strategy involves Moving Average Tunnels and RSI integrate these with the timeframes defined.

Parameter settings:

Weekly execute trade timeframe: H4

Daily execute trade timeframe: H1

H4 execute trade timeframe: M30

H4 execute trade timeframe: M15

H1 execute trade timeframe: M5

To integrate your Moving Average Tunnels and RSI strategy with multi-timeframe analysis on MetaTrader 5 for Deriv Synthetic Indices, here's a detailed outline based on your specified timeframes and parameters:

Strategy Overview

1. Moving Average Tunnels:

Parameters: 100 periods.

Purpose: To determine trend direction based on price crossing High, Middle, and Low Moving Averages.

Trend Identification:

Bullish Trend: Price crosses above the Moving Average Tunnel.

Bearish Trend: Price crosses below the Moving Average Tunnel.

2. Relative Strength Index (RSI):

Parameters: Period 100.

Trend Confirmation:

Bullish Confirmation: $RSI > 50$.

Bearish Confirmation: $RSI < 50$.

Timeframe Analysis and Execution

Using multiple timeframes, you'll analyze trends on higher timeframes and execute trades on lower ones. Here's how you can set it up:

1. Weekly Analysis, Execute on H4:

Weekly Timeframe: Analyze major trends with Moving Average Tunnels and confirm with RSI.

H4 Execution: If the Weekly analysis indicates a strong trend, execute trades on H4 using confirmed signals.

2. Daily Analysis, Execute on H1:

Daily Timeframe: Determine the trend and confirm with RSI.

H1 Execution: Once a trend is confirmed on Daily, look for trade entries on H1 when the price aligns with the Moving Average Tunnels.

3. H4 Analysis, Execute on M30 and M15:

H4 Timeframe: Identify the trend direction and confirm with RSI.

M30 Execution: Enter trades on M30 when MAs and RSI align in the direction indicated by H4.

M15 Execution: You can also execute shorter-term entries on M15 based on the H4 trend signals.

4. H1 Analysis, Execute on M5:

H1 Timeframe: Analyze using Moving Average Tunnels and confirm with RSI.

M5 Execution: For finer entries, execute trades on M5 in alignment with the H1 trend signals.

Implementation Notes

Moving Average Tunnel and RSI Setup: Ensure these indicators are set to match your specified parameters in MT5.

Trade Execution: The robot should only enter trades on the designated lower timeframes after confirming trends on higher timeframes.

Signal Validation: Consider adding filters to validate entries, such as waiting for price action confirmation on the lower timeframe.

Integrating these parameters will allow your MT5 robot to use a top-down approach, leveraging trend continuity from higher timeframes while optimizing entry points on lower timeframes. This setup should help adapt your Moving Average Tunnels and RSI strategy effectively to synthetic indices.

Close by take profit True or False

True. A daily drawdown can be offset or mitigated by take profit targets being hit. When a take profit level is reached, it locks in profits, which can counterbalance losses incurred within the same day, thus potentially reducing or eliminating the daily drawdown.

Close by stop loss True or False

True. Definition: A stop loss is a pre-set order to sell (or buy, in case of a short position) a security when it reaches a certain price. This is used to limit an investor's loss on a position. Purpose: Risk Management: To protect against significant losses by automatically closing a position at a predetermined price. Discipline: Helps traders stick to their trading plan and avoid emotional decision-making.

Continue Trade Next Day:

When the drawdown reaches the maximum allowable limit for the day, trading will halt for the remainder of the day. Trading will automatically resume at the start of the next trading day.

Implementation Steps: Monitor daily drawdown in real-time. Set a maximum drawdown limit (e.g., percentage of the account balance or a fixed amount). If the drawdown exceeds the limit, stop executing new trades for the current day. Reset the drawdown counter at the start of the next trading day and resume trading.

Moving average tunnel

1. Moving Averages:

- ****High Moving Average (HMA):**** Use periods 100
- ****Middle Moving Average (MMA):**** Use the same periods as HMA.
- ****Low Moving Average (LMA):**** Use the same periods as HMA

Setup:

- Plot the HMA, MMA, and LMA for each period on your chart.
- The tunnel is formed between the HMA and LMA for each period.
- Look for price crossing the tunnel as an indication of trend direction:
 - If the price is above the tunnel, it indicates a bullish trend.
 - If the price is below the tunnel, it indicates a bearish trend.

Yes, you can apply the moving average tunnel strategy to trade Deriv synthetic indices. Synthetic indices are designed to mimic the behavior of financial markets, and they follow trends and price action similar to other tradable assets. Your moving average tunnel setup is well-suited for identifying trends on synthetic indices because it focuses on price crossing the tunnel to indicate bullish or bearish conditions.

Here's how it would work with synthetic indices:

Plot the HMA, MMA, and LMA for each period on your synthetic indices chart.

Use the price's position relative to the tunnel to determine the trend:

Bullish Trend: If the price is consistently above the tunnel

Bearish Trend: If the price is consistently below the tunnel.

Because synthetic indices can be volatile, you might want to test this strategy on different timeframes to see where it performs best. Applying it to higher timeframes can help you capture longer trends, while lower timeframes may reveal more frequent entry and exit points.

RSI (Relative Strength Index)

Setup:

RSI Period: 100

Overbought Level: 70

Oversold Level: 30

Trend Identification:

Use RSI to confirm the upward trend by making sure it is above the center line or 50 level.

Bullish Trend: When RSI is above 50.

Use RSI to confirm the downward trend by making sure it is below the center line or 50 level.

Bearish Trend: When RSI is below 50.

Yes, you can use the RSI to trade Deriv synthetic indices with your setup. The RSI is effective for identifying overbought and oversold conditions, as well as confirming trend direction in synthetic indices, similar to how it works in forex or other markets.

In your setup:

Overbought/Oversold Levels: With the overbought level at 70 and oversold level at 30, you can anticipate potential trend reversals when these levels are reached or crossed. If RSI crosses above 70, it might indicate an overbought condition, signaling a possible sell opportunity. Conversely, if RSI falls below 30, it may indicate an oversold condition, signaling a potential buy.

Trend Identification: By setting the centerline at 50, you can confirm trends. When RSI is above 50, it suggests a bullish trend, meaning you may want to look for buy opportunities. When RSI is below 50, it indicates a bearish trend, suggesting sell opportunities.

Since synthetic indices run on continuous volatility without influence from external markets, using RSI with a longer period like 100, as you've set, can help smooth out price fluctuations and give more reliable signals in this context. This approach can be combined with other indicators or analysis for confirmation.

Hidden Indicators: True or False

For my mt5 forex trading robot

I want to implement a "Hidden Indicators" parameter in your trading strategy, you can add a boolean parameter named Hidden Indicators. When set to True, it will hide the visual representation of all indicators on the chart, while still allowing the strategy to calculate and execute trades based on the indicators' data in the background.

Yes, implementing a "Hidden Indicators" parameter as a boolean (True or False) is a great way to keep your MT5 forex trading robot's chart clean while still allowing the indicators to function behind the scenes.

Here's how it can work:

True: All indicators are hidden from the chart visually, but the robot continues to use them for calculations and trade signals. This keeps the chart uncluttered, making it easier to monitor price action without visual distractions from the indicators.

False: The indicators are displayed on the chart, allowing you to see their values and behavior visually as they generate trading signals.

In the code, you could simply add a condition that, when Hidden Indicators is set to True, does not plot the indicators but still performs the indicator calculations needed for the strategy.

Would you like more details on implementing this in the code?