

Hello.

I need an indicator written in mql5 language to use on MT5 platform.

Definitions:

Stochastic 10: oversold area near lower limit value. (or 0 - zero)

Stochastic 50: mid value buy-sell balance.

Stochastic 90: overbought area near upper limit value. (or 100)

P(i): Instantaneous current Price (P) value (on chart)

P(i-x): x bar previous Price value (on chart)

P(i+y): y bar later expected (estimated) Price value (on chart)

L1(i): Instantaneous indicator value (on indicator window)

L1(i-x): x bar previous indicator value. Also pivot point. (on indicator window, bottom or top point)

L1(i+y): Expected (estimated) indicator value after y bars (on indicator window)

Fy: L1(i+y), the intersection point of the indicator 90 value (or 100) line and the y bar after. It is also calculated as a result of interpolation with the c slope.

(on indicator window, orange line)

Py: P(i+y), the end point of the line calculated by interpolation with the e slope after y bars.

(on chart window, orange line)

b1: Vertical difference between the pivot point (L1(i-x)) and the current bar (L1(i)). (in the indicator window)

b2: Vertical difference between the current bar (L1(i)) and L1(i+y), i.e. Fy. (in the indicator window)

d1: At the pivot point level. (in the same bar) Vertical difference between the point (P1(i-x)) and the current bar (P(i)). (on chart)

d2: the vertical difference between (P(i)) and P(i+y), i.e. Py, in the instantaneous bar. (on chart)

Requests:

1-) I want a new indicator produced from the result of the data entered as %K and %D inputs, for example stoch(25) i.e. 25 period of the Stochastic indicator.

Extending of the indicator line to the overbuy or oversell level.

Reflecting the same logic (Line extention) on chart.

Multiplexing the process proportionally (creating a lot of them, e.g. 50 – 70 lines)

And if possible, different timeframes' indicator lines will be brought to current timeframe.

2-) A) In the Stochastic Indicator window;

Line to be drawn on the indicator 90 (overBuy) level:

example: %K = 25, i.e. 25 period Stoch(25) D% line = L1,

A retrospective search is made to find the lowest or highest point (pivot point).

Logical suggestions are welcome.

Here, it is determined how many bars ago the last turnaround occurred below the indicator value of 20. To find out how many bars back the last upward reversal of the L1 value happened, an x calculation (pivot point search) is performed (x bars back). The scan is done using a backward scanning code (as mentioned, x can be 3, 6, 12, 40, or 75 bars, etc.—it is variable).

$L1(i) - L1(i-x) = b1$ is computed (the difference b1 is obtained by subtracting the indicator values from one another).

$90 - L1(i)$ is defined as b2. (The value 90 is the overbought level, while 10 is the oversold level.)

$b1/x = c$ is calculated (slope).

$b2/c = y$ is calculated (y indicates how many bars in the future it will take for the L1(i) value to reach 90; the y value is rounded to an integer).

Then, a linear line is drawn from the L1(i) indicator value to the point where the indicator's value reaches 90 (the point (y, 90)) y bars later (as shown by the orange line in the diagram).

Once the pivot points are identified or known, a simple interpolation calculation remains.

After this stage, you can either use the principle that $d1/b1$ equals $d2/b2$, or you can easily calculate the Py point by computing the slope in the lower window and also in the upper window. The linear line drawn to the Fy point in the lower window is replicated as a linear line drawn to the Py point in the upper window.

** The calculation performed during an uptrend is reversed for a downtrend.*

METHOD -1

B) On the chart window (price chart);

Adaptation of the line to be drawn to the indicator 90 (over Buy) level to the price:

the indicator window L1(i) point corresponding to the (current bar), the P(i) value (bid price) on the same bar on the chart, the P(i-x) price (bid price) corresponding to the L1(i-x) indicator point are subtracted from each other. $P(i) - P(i-x) = d1$ is found.

$d1/x = e$ is calculated. (slope)

$d2 = y * e$ is found. (instead of this) --- > this might be --- > $d2 = y * e$

Then the Py point is found.

$Py = (P(i) + d2, y)$, In other words, the point found when going up d2 from point P(i) and forward y distance.

Then a linear line is drawn from point P(i) to point Py.

(Its direction is a line from bottom to top.) Orange line in the upper window on the chart.

METHOD -1

C) Extending the Stoch Lines: OR USE METHOD -2

Another different easy method will have can be extending the lines easily that explained. Let's assume that we created 40 Stoch Lines with 20% intervals. And these lines are placed in the lower indicator window. If the end point of each line is upward; it will be extended to the 90 level or 100 (over buy level), if the end point of the line is downward; it will be extended to the 10 level or 0 (over sell level). Here, in order for very long orange lines to appear (if the angles are low), a limitation can be made. For example, it cannot exceed the period * 2 length. Of course, our main goal here is to create the blue line that will be formed by the points at the end points of the orange lines. Our orange straight lines here are actually just intermediate transactions. We need the blue line.

**Which one is possible or more logical, you can use it.*

3-) All created transactions are calculated for all time frames. The current time frame is shown there. For example, the code in the window open in M15; It makes the same calculations for M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M10, M12, M15, M20, M30, H1, H2, H3, H4, H6, H8, H12, D1, W1 and draws according to the results in the M15 window.

4-) All variable values are shown on the dashboard as input.

5-) Finally, the creation of the Tail Line, **(blue Line, main purpose)** that is, the trace left by the tip of the orange line created on the chart. (are being shown on pictures)

***The most important item is here. (item 5)**

6-) a) Descent Red, ascent Blue coloring; (and other options, if possible)

b) Standard indicator features.

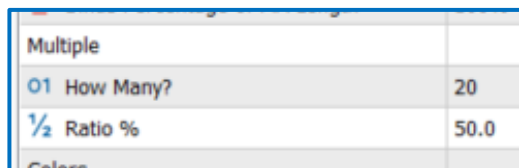
c) Timeframe options such as M1, M2.....H12, D1 (True/False.)

d) 90 target and 10 target can be changed to 100 and 0. (input option)

e) While process progressing if occurs some new ideas or changings, they can change. Developer will be resilient a little bit for this type of demands.

f) At the end of the job, if the line groups (track, tail lines) do not form a meaningful pattern due to incorrect coding or as specified in the explicit definitions, the customer may direct the developer to correct the incorrect coding.

7-) I want multiplexing. I want to multiplex the same features of the same line, for example, 50 times at 20% rates, and I want 50 indicators that work with the same logic. Of course, this should be a simple multiplexing without eating the processor.



Multiple	
01 How Many?	20
1/2 Ratio %	50.0
Close	

8-) Order of operations:

- Finding the pivot point (bottom or top peak point) according to the current position of the Stochastic line.
- Finding/calculating b1, b2, x and y, calculating the slopes.
- Finding d1 and d2 with interpolation, drawing the orange lines.
- With each new bar, the extreme points of the orange lines are updated in the upper window, and the extreme points are combined with each other (blue line) to create a new trend line.
- Repeating this operation with multiplexing in different Stochastic periods as many times as desired. Doing this with multiple Stochastics in the same time frame at the same time, and doing the same multiple operation in other time frames and seeing them in the visible window (true / false) at the and if multiplier = 15, and time all frames true, then there will be aproximately ~300 blue lines, therocially.

9-) Dashboard will be;

Sto %K Period== 20

Sto %D Period== 4

Slowing== 3

Method== exponential etc.

LineTargetlower: 10 // Changeable, oversold Level

LineTargetUpper: 90 // Changeable, overbought Level

Pivot_Level_Down: 20 // Changeable, oversold Level (Calculation condition)

Pivot_Level_Up: 80 // Changeable, overbought Level (Calculation condition)

Pivot Research backward == 3; // Period * x (Multiply period length)

maxProjectionBars = Period/2 / Period / Period * 1.5 / Period * 2; // maximum bars to Projection, for future extending (In fact, this input is needed to reduce noise.)

multiplier Count = 50; // number of stoch to create per timeframe

multiplexStep Ratio% = 20; // incremental increase ratio, as %

Calculation Method = Interpolation with Pivot / Extend the line OB or OS / Both (selectable)

Calculate in each bar or tick == Bar / Tick (Reducing to processor enforcing)

Ind_ExtendedLine == clrOrange;

Chart_ExtendedLine== clrOrange;

Chart_Tail_Line_Up== clrDeepSkyBlue;

Chart_Tail_Line_Down== clrtomato;

// Multi-timeframe options

input bool enableMTF = false;

input bool tfUseM1 = false;

input bool tfUseM2 = false;

...

...

input bool tfUseH12 = false;

input bool tfUseD1 = false;

Thank you.