

# **FX BOT BUILDER 1.20 – Easy Instruction Guide**

## **Welcome!**

This guide will help you understand and set up your FX Bot Builder step by step. Whether you're new to trading bots or just need a refresher, this overview will walk you through the main features in a simple and easy way.

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## **Main Settings Overview**

### **A. Basic Settings**

Start here to set up the core features of your bot.

### **B. Lot Size Settings**

Choose how big each trade will be. Ideal for managing risk!

### **C. Grid Distance Settings**

Set the distance (in pips) between grid levels for multiple orders.

### **D. Take Profit (TP) / Stop Loss (SL) Settings**

Define how much profit or loss will trigger an order to close.

### **E. Breakeven & Trailing Stop Settings**

Protect profits by using breakeven and trailing stop features.

### **F. Order Closing Settings**

Decide when and how the bot should close trades automatically.

### **G. Drawdown Control (DDR) Settings**

Minimize large losses by managing drawdown levels smartly.

### **H. Hedging Settings**

Enable or adjust hedging strategies if your broker allows it.

### **I. Trading Schedule Settings**

Control which days and times the bot is allowed to trade.

### **J. Notification Settings**

Stay updated with alerts via email, phone, or platform messages.

### **K. User Interface Settings**

Customize how your bot's control panel looks and behaves.

### **L. Indicator Settings**

Fine-tune how your bot uses technical indicators for decision-making:

- L1. Basic Indicators
- L2. Trend Indicators
- L3. Oscillators

- L4. Volume-Based Indicators
- L5. Bill Williams Indicators
- L6. Built-In Indicators

## A. Basic Settings – Easy Explanation

This section covers your bot's core behavior and trading strategy. Here's what each option means and how it works:

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### A.1 Strategy Name

- **What it does:** Just the name of your trading strategy.
  - **Example:** FX BOT BUILDER (default name, but you can name it anything!)
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### A.2 Strategy Action

- **What it does:** Tells the bot what kind of action to perform.
  - **Setting:** Auto-Trade means the bot trades automatically without your manual input.
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### A.3 & A.4 Max Buy/Sell Orders

- **What it does:** Limits how many open buy or sell trades the bot can have at once.
  - **Setting:** Default is 10 for both. You can lower it to reduce risk or raise it if your strategy needs more trades.
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### A.5 Max Spread (0 = disabled)

- **What it does:** Tells the bot to avoid trading when the spread (difference between bid and ask) is too high.
  - **Setting:** 0 disables this filter. Set a number (e.g. 20) to avoid trading in volatile markets.
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### A.6 Magic Number

- **What it does:** A unique ID that helps the bot identify its own trades, especially if multiple bots are running.
  - **Default:** 20250510. You can change this if you're using more than one EA on the same chart.
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## A.7 Allow EA to Manage Manual Orders

- **What it does:** If set to true, the bot can handle orders you placed manually.
  - **Recommended for beginners:** Leave it true for a smoother experience.
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## A.8 Allow Buy & Sell at the Same Time

- **What it does:** Lets the bot open buy and sell trades at the same time (hedging).
  - **Note:** If false, it won't place a sell if there's already a buy open, and vice versa.
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## A.9 Allow Trading Based on Forward Distance

- **What it does:** Controls if the bot should place trades ahead of the current market price using a "forward distance factor."
  - **Setting:** Set to false to disable.  
**Forward Distance Factor:** If enabled, this number (e.g. 1.0) adjusts how far ahead to place the next order.
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## A.10 Trade Once Per Bar

- **What it does:** Controls how often the bot trades. If true, it will only trade once per candlestick (bar).
  - **Why use it:** Helps reduce overtrading and improve signal accuracy.
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## A.11 Strategy Settings

Set the rules for when the bot should open **BUY** or **SELL** trades.

### BUY Strategy

- **Strategy 1:** 311-15:  $RSI1 > RSI2 \rightarrow$  Buy when RSI1 crosses above RSI2.
- **Strategy 2:** 309-13: MMT1 crosses  $\uparrow$  lower level  $\rightarrow$  Buy when market momentum crosses a support level.
- **Strategies 3–5:** Disabled (you can enable more if needed).

### SELL Strategy

- **Strategy 1:** 311-16:  $RSI1 < RSI2 \rightarrow$  Sell when RSI1 crosses below RSI2.
- **Strategy 2:** 309-12: MMT1 crosses  $\downarrow$  upper level  $\rightarrow$  Sell when momentum hits a resistance level.
- **Strategies 3–5:** Disabled

You can mix and match these strategies to suit your trading style.

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## A.12 Buy-Sell Orders Strategy Assignment

Decide how each order should follow your selected strategies.

- **N1 = ?**: This is the number of orders that should follow your custom strategy settings.
  - **Example**: If N1 = 5, the first 5 orders will follow your strategy settings.

### BUY Orders

- **Order 1**: Uses your selected BUY strategies (from A.11).
- **Orders 2 to N1**: Use the same BUY strategy combo.
- **Orders after N1**: Follow the Grid Distance rules (defined later in Section C).

### SELL Orders

- **Order 1**: Uses your selected SELL strategies (from A.11).
- **Orders 2 to N1**: Same as above.
- **Orders after N1**: Also follow the Grid Distance.

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## B. Lot Size Settings – Easy Explanation

This section helps you control **how big each trade will be**. Lot size plays a big role in managing risk and profit, so it's important to set this up properly.

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### B.1 Initial Lot Size Method

This is where you decide how the bot should calculate the starting lot size for your trades. You can choose **Fixed** or **Automatic**.

#### Option 1: Fixed Lot Size

- **What it does**: Uses the same lot size for every trade.
- **Example**: 0.01 means each trade will be 0.01 lots, regardless of your account balance.

#### Option 2: Auto-Lot Size (Based on Balance)

- **What it does**: Adjusts the lot size depending on how much money is in your account.
- **Setting**: 0.01 lot per \$1000
  - So if your account has \$2000, the bot uses 0.02 lots.
  - If your account has \$5000, it uses 0.05 lots.

 **Tip for beginners**: Start with **Fixed Lot Size** if you're unsure.

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## B.2 Lot Size Calculation Method

Once your first trade is placed, the bot can adjust the size of future trades based on a **multiplier**.

### Lot Multiplier Calculation

You can choose how the bot multiplies lot size:

- **By order count:** Increases based on how many trades are open.
- **By last lot size:** Multiplies the last lot size used.

### Lot Multiplier


- **What it does:** Sets how much to increase the lot size.
- **Example:** 1.5 means the next trade will be 1.5x larger than the last one.

### Start Multiplier from Which Order?

- **Setting:** 3 means orders 1 and 2 use the base lot size.
- The multiplier starts from **order no. 3** and up.

### Maximum Lot Size

- **What it does:** Puts a safety cap on how big the lot size can get.
- **Setting:** 0.03 is the max, even if the multiplier would suggest more.

 **Tip:** This helps protect your account from trades getting too big during a long trade series.

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## C. Grid Distance Settings – Easy Explanation

Grid trading means placing multiple orders at different price levels. This section controls **how far apart** those orders are from each other.

You have **three methods** to choose from for setting the distance between trades:

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### C.1 Grid Distance Method

Choose how the bot calculates the spacing between grid orders:

#### Option 1: Custom Grid Distance

You define fixed or dynamic distances manually.

### Option 2: ATR Distance

The bot uses the **Average True Range (ATR)** — a measure of market volatility — to decide grid spacing.

### Option 3: High-Low Distance

Uses the difference between recent **highest and lowest prices** to decide spacing.

You can also set boundaries:

- **Min. Distance (Points):** 100  
The smallest gap allowed between orders.
  - **Max. Distance (Points):** 2000  
The largest gap allowed between orders.
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## C.2 Custom Grid Distance Settings

If you picked **Custom Grid Distance**, here's how it works:

### Fixed Distance

- **Fixed Distance:** 200 points between orders.
- **Use Fixed Distance Until Order No.:** 5  
So the first 5 orders will all be 200 points apart.

### Dynamic Distance

After order 5, the bot switches to **dynamic spacing**:

- **Dynamic Distance:** Starts with 200 points.
- **Distance Multiplier:** 1.2  
That means each new order is placed 1.2x farther apart than the last one.

### Example:

- Order 6: 200 points
  - Order 7:  $200 \times 1.2 = 240$  points
  - Order 8:  $240 \times 1.2 = 288$  points  
...and so on.
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## C.3 ATR Distance Settings

If you choose **ATR Distance**, the bot uses **market volatility** to set the spacing:

- **Timeframe:** Uses the current chart's timeframe.
- **Period (Bars):** Looks at the last 14 candles to calculate ATR.

- **ATR Distance Multiplier:** 200 or 4  
This scales the spacing depending on market activity.
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## C.4 High-Low Distance Settings

This method calculates spacing based on the **highest and lowest price** over a set period.

- **Timeframe:** Current chart timeframe.
  - **Period (Bars):** Looks back 14 candles (default).
  - **Multiplier:** 1.5 (default).  
Adjusts the spacing based on how wide the price range has been.
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### Tips for Beginners:

- **Start with Custom Grid + Fixed Distance** to get comfortable.
  - Use **dynamic spacing** or **ATR** once you understand how the market moves.
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## D. Take Profit (TP) / Stop Loss (SL) Settings – Easy Explanation

These settings help your bot **automatically close trades** — either to secure a profit (TP) or to limit a loss (SL). It's an important part of risk management.

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### D.1 Average TP Start at Order No.

- **What it does:** Sets when the bot should begin using the **average price** of multiple trades to calculate Take Profit.
- **Setting:** 2  
→ Starts using average TP from the **second order onward**.  
→ If set to 0, this feature is **disabled**.

 **Why use it:** Helps close all open trades in profit by averaging the TP target, especially in grid trading.

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### D.2 TP/SL Distance Method


Choose how the bot calculates how far away the TP/SL levels should be:

1. **Custom Grid Distance** (you set the values yourself)
  2. **ATR Distance** (based on market volatility)
  3. **High-Low Distance** (based on recent price ranges)
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### D.3 Custom TP/SL Distance

If you chose **Custom**, you set fixed TP and SL distances in **points**:

- **TP (Take Profit):** 3000 points  
→ The trade will close with profit when price moves 3000 points in your favor.  
→ Set to 0 to disable TP.
- **SL (Stop Loss):** 0 points  
→ SL is **disabled**. No stop loss will be placed unless you add one manually.

 **Tip:** Always consider using at least a minimal SL for safety.

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### D.4 ATR Distance

If you picked the **ATR method**, the bot uses **market volatility** to decide TP/SL distance:

- **Timeframe:** Uses the **current chart** (or can be set to 200, if that's a typo it might refer to a custom timeframe).
  - **Period (Bars):** 14  
→ Looks back 14 candles to calculate volatility.
  - **TP Multiplier:** 4.0  
→ The TP will be set at  $4 \times$  the ATR value.
  - **SL Multiplier:** 0.0  
→ No Stop Loss set when using ATR method.
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### D.5 High-Low Distance

This method uses the difference between the **highest and lowest prices** over a period:

- **Timeframe:** Current chart (or 200, again possibly a typo or timeframe override).
  - **Period:** 50 candles
  - **TP Multiplier:** 3.0  
→  $TP = 3 \times$  the recent High-Low range.
  - **SL Multiplier:** 0.0  
→ No SL unless you set a value.
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#### Tips for Beginners:

- Use **Custom TP** with a moderate distance like 3000 to start simple.
- Once confident, switch to **ATR-based TP** for adaptive profit-taking in volatile markets.



- Consider enabling a **Stop Loss (SL)** at some point — even a small one — to protect your account.

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## E. Breakeven (BE) & Trailing Stop (TS) Settings – Easy Explanation

This section adds **extra protection** to your trades once they've moved in your favor. It helps you **lock in profits** or **reduce losses** — automatically!

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### E.1 Breakeven / Trailing Stop by Distance

This part manages your **open trades** based on how far the market has moved.

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#### Breakeven (BE)

**What it does:** Moves your Stop Loss to the **entry price** once the trade is in profit — so you don't lose if the price reverses.

- **BE Enable:** `true` → Breakeven is **on**.
- **BE Start Distance:** 200 points  
→ When the price is 200 points in profit, BE is triggered.
- **BE Stop Distance:** 100 points  
→ The SL moves **100 points into profit**, not just to breakeven.  
→ So you lock in some profit!

#### Example:

If your entry is at 1.1000, and price goes to 1.1200 (200 points up), your SL moves to 1.1100 — locking in 100 points of profit.

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#### Trailing Stop (TS)

**What it does:** Moves your Stop Loss **automatically** as the price goes in your favor — trailing behind the peak price.

- **TS Enable:** `true` → Trailing Stop is **on**.
- **TS Start Distance:** 350 points  
→ Starts trailing once you're in profit by 350 points.
- **TS Stop Distance:** 250 points  
→ The SL will trail **250 points behind** the highest price reached.

#### Example:

If the price reaches 1.1350, your SL would trail at 1.1100 (1350 – 250).

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## 💰 E.2 Equity Trailing Stop

This adds protection at the **account level**, not just on individual trades.

- **Equity Trailing Stop Enable:** `true` → It's active.
- **Start Trigger:** `25.0` (in currency, e.g. USD)  
→ Starts working when your open trades have a total **floating profit of \$25.00**.
- **Stop Level:** `10.0`  
→ If that profit drops to \$10.00, it will **close all trades** to secure your gains.

### 💡 Why it's useful:

Imagine your trades are up \$50, but then profit starts to fall. This setting locks in your earnings before the market reverses too much.

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### ✅ Tips for Beginners:

- Use **Breakeven** to make sure winning trades don't turn into losers.
- Add **Trailing Stop** once you're confident — it helps maximize profits.
- Use **Equity Trailing Stop** as a safety net to protect your account balance.

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## 🔒 F. Order Closing Settings – Easy Explanation

This section helps you control **how and when** your bot should close **all open trades** — to lock in profits, cut losses, or respond to market changes.

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### 💰 F.1 Close All Orders by Profit

Your bot will close all trades if your total profit hits a certain level.

- **% Profit > 1.5%**  
→ If your account grows by 1.5% from open trades, it will **close everything** to lock in gains.
- **Equity Profit > \$25.00**  
→ Or, if your floating profit reaches \$25, the bot will also close all trades.

🔗 *Use whichever comes first.*

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### ▼ F.2 Close All Orders by Loss

This is a safety feature. The bot will close all trades if you're losing too much.

- **% Profit > 30.0%**  
→ If your account has dropped by 30% from the open trades, **stop all**.
- **Equity Profit > \$150.00**  
→ Or, if your floating loss reaches \$150, all trades will be closed.

⚠ This helps prevent big drawdowns.

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### F.3 Close All Orders by Total Equity


This setting watches your **account's total value**, not just open trades.

- **% Profit > 5.0%**  
→ If your overall account grows by 5%, everything gets closed.
  - **Equity Profit > \$50.00**  
→ Or once you hit \$50 in total equity profit, it locks in gains by closing all trades.
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### F.4 Close by Reversal Signal

This is a smart auto-close option based on market behavior.

- **Active if Order No. >= 3**  
→ If there are 3 or more open orders, the bot starts watching for a **reversal signal**.
- **Active if %DD (Drawdown) > 15.0%**  
→ If your drawdown (loss from peak balance) exceeds 15%, the bot looks for a reversal signal to close trades.
- **Order to Close:**  
→ Choose between closing just the **1st order**, or **all open orders**.

 *A reversal signal usually means the market is turning against your position.*

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#### Tips for Beginners:

- Start with **modest profit/loss triggers** to test and observe behavior.
  - Use **% settings** for safer automation (they adapt to your account size).
  - Use **reversal close** only if you understand how your strategy signals market turns.
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## G. Drawdown Control (DDR) – Your Settings Explained Simply

This section tells your trading bot how to **reduce risk** when too many orders are open or when the market is going against you. These settings help **lighten your trade load** when necessary — protecting your account from big drawdowns.

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### G.1 DDR 1: Close the 1st Order (based on Reference Order)

- **Activate when order count > 6** (If order count is set to 6)  
→ If there are **more than 6 open trades**, DDR 1 starts working.
- **Close if % Profit (sum of profit 1<sup>st</sup> order and last order) > 10.0%**  
→ If your open trades reach **10% profit**, it will **close the very first trade** (oldest one).

 *This helps reduce risk while locking in some profit once things are going well.*

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### G.2 DDR 2: Close the 2nd Order (based on Reference Order)


- **Activate when order count > 8** (If order count is set to 8)  
→ Kicks in after more than 8 open trades.
- **Close if % Profit (sum of profit 2<sup>nd</sup> order and last order) > 1.0%**  
→ If you're making just 1% total profit, it will close the **second-oldest trade**.

 *A cautious move to scale back your position when profit is low but order count is high.*

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### G.3 DDR 3: Close the 1st Order (based on Opposite Orders)


- **Activate when order count > 3** (If order count is set to 3)  
→ When 4 or more trades are open, DDR 3 is ready.
- **Close if Opposite Side Profit (sum of profit 1<sup>st</sup> order and 1<sup>st</sup> order opposite) > 30.0%**  
→ If the opposite-direction trades (e.g., Sells when you're holding Buys) are **30% in profit**, it will **close the oldest open trade** on the current side.

 *This is helpful if the market has reversed strongly and you're benefiting from the opposite side.*

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### G.4 DDR 4: Close the 2nd Order (based on Opposite Orders)


- **Activate when order count > 5**  
→ Starts working after 5 or more trades are open.
- **Close if Opposite Side Profit (sum of profit 2<sup>nd</sup> order and 1<sup>st</sup> order opposite) > 10.0%**  
→ If the opposite-direction trades are **10% in profit**, it will **close the second-oldest trade** on the current side.

 *A milder version of DDR 3 — useful in softer market reversals.*

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## G.5 DDR 5: Close a Trade Between the 1st and Last Order

- **Activate when order count** > 5 (If order count is set to 5)
- **Close if TP distance** > 200 points  
→ If any mid-position trade has a **Take Profit target more than 200 points away**, the bot may **close it early** to reduce exposure.

 This helps remove “stuck” or far-away trades in the middle of your order chain.

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### Friendly Advice for Beginners:

- These settings work best with **grid** or **martingale-style** strategies where multiple trades are stacked.
  - Don't worry if this seems advanced — you can just start with **DDR 1 and DDR 5** to get a feel for how it helps.
  - Always test in **demo mode** first to understand how these controls behave in different market conditions.
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## H. Hedging Settings – Explained for Beginners

Hedging is a risk management technique where the bot opens an **opposite trade** (Buy if you're in a Sell, or vice versa) to help **balance out losses** when the market moves against your main trades. This section controls when and how your bot hedges.

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### H.1 Hedging Strategy 1: Open Opposite Orders

This strategy helps protect your account by opening a trade in the **opposite direction** if specific conditions are met.

- **Hedging Enabled:**  `true`  
→ The bot can open hedging trades when needed.
- **Match BUY/SELL condition:**  `true`  
→ Opposite trades will only be placed if your **buy or sell strategy conditions** are also true.
- **Conditions for Hedging BUY/SELL:**
  - **Hedging BUY:** Based on your **Buy Strategy Combination [1-5]**
  - **Hedging SELL:** Based on your **Sell Strategy Combination [1-5]**
- **Minimum Order Count to Start Hedging:** 3  
→ Hedging starts **after you have at least 3 open trades**.
- **Distance from Reference Order (Points):** 350  
→ The hedging order must be at least **350 points** away from the original losing order.
- **Start Hedging if Drawdown** > 15%  
→ If your **losses reach 15%**, hedging gets triggered.
- **Hedging Lot Size:**

- **Percentage of Losing Side's Total Lot Size:** 10%
- **Max Lot Size (related to auto-lot setting):** 0.03
- **Allow Both-Side Trading During Hedging:** ✗ false  
→ The bot won't place **additional** trades in both directions while a hedge is active.
- **Allow Forward Distance Trading During Hedging:** ✗ false  
→ The bot won't place hedging trades at advanced/extra spacing.

💡 This setting helps reduce risk when trades go wrong, but stays conservative by limiting lot size and extra trades.

## 🔗 H.2 Hedging Take Profit (TP) and Stop Loss (SL)

- **Take Profit (TP):** 1500 points  
→ If the hedge trade earns **1500 points**, it will automatically close with profit.
- **Stop Loss (SL):** 500 points  
→ If the hedge trade loses **500 points**, it will close to limit the loss.

💡 TP/SL values for hedge trades help you define exactly when to cash out or cut losses on the hedge itself.

## 🚪 H.3 Close All Trades When Hedging Is Active

This is an **emergency exit strategy** that triggers when certain big-picture results happen during hedging:

- **If Total % Loss > 15%**  
→ All trades are closed if your overall losses go over 15% while hedging.
- **If Total Equity Increases by \$25.00**  
→ All trades are closed if your account grows by \$25 — locking in your gains.

🔒 It's a smart way to "get out clean" when your hedge works or your risk gets too high.

## ✅ Beginner Tips:

- Hedging can be **very useful** in volatile markets or strong trends going the wrong way.
- Start small: Keep your **hedging lot size low** and test with demo accounts first.
- Remember: Hedging is **not always about profit** — it's about protecting your balance and buying time for recovery.

# I. Trading Schedule Settings – Explained for Beginners


This section controls **when** your FX BOT BUILDER is allowed to trade — by **time, day, and holiday periods**. This is especially useful if you want your bot to avoid certain hours or days when the market might be too volatile or too slow (like holidays or weekends).

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## I.1 Trading Time Setting

- **Trading Start Time:** 00:00 (midnight)
- **Trading End Time:** 23:59 (just before midnight)

☒ *This means your bot is allowed to trade **all day long**, 24 hours a day.*


 If you want your bot to **avoid night-time hours** or specific sessions (like the Asian or US session), you can adjust the start and end times accordingly.

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## I.2 Trading Day Setting

Your bot is currently set to trade **every day of the week**:


- ☒ Monday
- ☒ Tuesday
- ☒ Wednesday
- ☒ Thursday
- ☒ Friday
- ☒ Saturday
- ☒ Sunday

 *Even though the bot is allowed to trade on weekends, remember: **Forex brokers usually close over the weekend**. So weekend trading may only apply if your broker supports it, or in markets like crypto.*

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## I.3 New Year Holiday Period Setting

- **No Trade During Holiday:** ☒ `false`  
→ This means your bot **will still trade during the New Year period**.
- **Holiday Start Date:** December 25
- **Holiday End Date:** January 3

 Even though you've set a holiday window, trading is **not disabled** during this time because the "No Trade" option is set to `false`.

💡 If you want your bot to stop trading over the New Year (when markets are often illiquid or volatile), set "No trade on holiday period" to `true`.

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## ✓ Tips for Beginners

- It's good practice to avoid **holidays**, **weekends**, or **low-volume times** when markets can behave unpredictably.
  - Use these settings to customize your bot's activity for **your time zone** and **your strategy's best performance hours**.
  - If you're unsure about optimal trading hours, start with **weekday daytime** trading and expand from there.
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## 🔔 J. Notification Settings – Stay Informed While You Trade

This section is all about keeping **you in the loop** with your bot's activity — even when you're away from your trading terminal.

The FX BOT BUILDER can **send you real-time updates through Telegram**, including messages and even screenshots of your charts!

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### 📱 J.1 Telegram Notifications

This feature is **enabled**: ☒ `true`

So your bot will send notifications to your Telegram account.

Here's how it works:

#### Telegram Bot Token

- **Token:**  
`5312336841:AAEFBuwPcMIzmrV6lvfpH5ZS7pDGEmeDDv0`  
*This is the secret key that allows your Expert Advisor (EA) to send messages using your Telegram bot.*

🛡️ **Important:** Never share your token with others! It gives control of your Telegram bot.




## Chat ID (Receiver)

- **Chat ID:** -4571941855  
*This is where the bot sends the messages — usually a private chat or a Telegram group you control.*
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## Screenshots in Notifications




Your bot can also send **chart screenshots** along with its messages. That way, you get a visual update of the market or your trades.

- **Image Width:** 1200 pixels
- **Image Height:** 800 pixels

 This gives you a clear, good-sized chart image. You can tweak the size if you want smaller or larger screenshots based on your device screen.

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## Why Use Telegram Notifications?

-  Get notified instantly about open/closed trades.
  -  Monitor losses, profits, and special conditions (like drawdown or hedging triggers).
  -  Visually see what's happening via screenshots — super helpful if you're trading multiple pairs.
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## Tips for Beginners

- If you don't have a Telegram bot set up yet, don't worry! I can help walk you through that process.
- Telegram notifications are optional — but very helpful for staying in control of your bot's actions, especially when you're not in front of your computer.

## How to Create a Telegram Bot and Get Your Bot Token

If you want your FX BOT BUILDER to send messages to your Telegram, you'll need a **Telegram bot** and a **bot token**.

## Step-by-Step Instructions

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## ✓ Step 1: Open Telegram and Search for “BotFather”

- Open your Telegram app (on mobile or desktop).
- In the search bar, type @BotFather and click on the result.
- BotFather is the official bot management bot from Telegram.

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## Step 2: Create a New Bot

- In the chat with BotFather, type or tap:

```
bash
CopyEdit
/newbot
```

- It will ask you for:
  - **A name** – This can be anything (e.g., “MyTradeBot”).
  - **A username** – It must end with bot (e.g., MyTradeNotifierBot).

✓ Once done, BotFather will send you a message with your bot’s API token.

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## Step 3: Copy Your Bot Token

Example:

```
kotlin
CopyEdit
Use this token to access the HTTP API:
5312336841:AAEFBuwPcMIzmrV6lvfpH5ZS7pDGEmeDDv0
```

This is your **Bot Token**.

⚠ **Keep this secret!** Anyone with this token can send messages using your bot.

Paste this token into the “**Telegram Token**” field in your EA settings.

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## Step 4: Start the Bot by Sending a Message

Before your bot can send you messages, **you need to talk to it first**.

- Search for your bot by its username (e.g., @MyTradeNotifierBot).
- Open the chat and **send a message** (like “Hi”).

This activates the bot for your Telegram account.

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## Step 5: Get Your Chat ID

The bot needs to know **who to send the messages to** (you or your group). To find your chat ID:

### Option A – Use a Chat ID Finder Bot:

1. Search for `@userinfobot` in Telegram.
2. Start a chat with it.
3. It will show your Telegram **User ID** — this is the same as your **Chat ID**.

### Option B – Use This Simple Trick:

1. Send any message to your bot.
2. Then open this URL in your browser:

```
bash
CopyEdit
https://api.telegram.org/bot<YourBotToken>/getUpdates
```


Replace `<YourBotToken>` with your token.

3. You will see some text. Look for `"chat":{"id":...}` — that's your **chat ID**.

---

## Now You're Ready!

- ☒ Paste your **Bot Token** into the EA.
- ☒ Paste your **Chat ID**.
- ☒ Set `"Telegram Notification: true"` in the settings.

Your bot will now send trade notifications and screenshots directly to your Telegram 

---

## K. User Interface Settings

This section helps you **customize how your trading bot looks and displays information** on your chart screen. A clean and informative interface can make your trading easier to monitor and manage.

---

### K.1 Show Indicators When Backtesting

- **Enabled (true):** Shows all relevant indicators (like RSI, MAs, etc.) while you're backtesting.
  - ☒ *Great for visually checking if signals matched your expectations during past trades.*
-

## K.2 Show Signal Arrows

- **Enabled (true):** Displays arrows on the chart when a BUY or SELL signal is triggered.
- **Draw arrow when signal changed only:** Only shows arrows when there's a **new** signal, avoiding too much clutter.

### BUY Arrows


- **Color:** Lime Green (easy to see!)
- **Size:** 2 (medium size)
- **Offset:** 200 points above candle (so the arrow doesn't overlap the bar)

### SELL Arrows

- **Color:** Deep Pink (stands out)
- **Size:** 2
- **Offset:** 200 points below candle

---

## K.3 Show Breakeven Lines

- **Enabled (true):** Shows lines on your chart where breakeven would occur.
  - **Breakeven BUY Line:** Dodger Blue
  - **Breakeven SELL Line:** Deep Pink
  - **Line Thickness:** 2
  - **Text Size:** 10
-  *These lines help you see where trades would exit without profit or loss.*

---

## K.4 Chart Colors

Customize how your chart looks to match your preferences.

Element	Color
Bullish bar	Royal Blue
Bearish bar	Light Steel Blue
Line chart	Royal Blue
Trade level line	Dim Gray
Stop level line	Dark Violet

---

## K.5 Show Information Panel

- **Enabled (true):** Displays a panel on the chart with your bot's trading info, status, etc.

## Display Options

- **Compact View:** Off (false) → shows full information
- **Show Logo on Title Bar:** On

## Panel Appearance

- **Style:** Choose from various rectangle styles, some with rounded corners.
- **Title bar & border color:** Midnight Blue
- **Background color:** Black with 100/255 opacity (slightly transparent)
- **Font:** Arial, Size 24, Color White

## Text Colors (for easier reading)

What	Color
General Text	White
Enabled Status	Lime
Disabled Status	Red
Positive Values	Dodger Blue
Negative Values	Red
“BUY” Text	Dodger Blue
“SELL” Text	Red
“SUM” Text	Orange
Separating Line	Dim Gray

## Show Stats

- **Enabled:** Shows trading statistics right on the panel.

---

## Summary

The **User Interface Settings** are all about customizing your experience—how things look, what information you see, and how clearly it's presented. Even if you're new, having a clean, color-coded visual setup makes trading and bot monitoring much more intuitive.

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## L. Indicator Settings – Explained Simply

This section lets you choose which indicators your trading bot will use to understand market conditions and make decisions. Indicators are like tools or sensors that help the bot "see" market trends, momentum, volatility, etc.

---

### ◆ L.101 – Close Price

This checks the most recent closing price of a bar (candle).

- **Timeframe:** The chart timeframe to check (e.g., M15, H1, etc.). "Current" means the timeframe of the chart where the bot is running.
  - **Bar to compare (0-Current bar):** 0 = current bar (still forming), 1 = last completed bar.
- 

### ◆ L.102 – Bullish Bar

Used to detect a bullish (upward) candle.

- **Timeframe:** Which timeframe to check.
  - **Bar to compare:** Which bar (candle) to look at – normally set to 1 for the last closed bar.
- 

### ◆ L.103 – Bearish Bar

Used to detect a bearish (downward) candle.

- **Timeframe:** The chart timeframe to use.
  - **Bar to compare:** Again, which bar to check – usually set to 1.
- 

## ▣ L.2 – TREND Indicators

These indicators help your bot understand the **direction** and **strength** of market trends — whether the price is generally going up, down, or staying flat.

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### ◆ L.201 – ADX (Average Directional Movement Index)

Measures **trend strength** – not direction, just how strong a trend is.

- **Timeframe:** Chart timeframe the bot should check (e.g., H1, D1).
- **Period:** Number of bars used in the calculation (14 is a common setting).
- **Upper level:** If ADX is **above** this, the trend is considered *very strong* (e.g., 75).
- **Lower level:** If ADX is **below** this, the market is considered *weak or ranging* (e.g., 25).
- **Bar to compare:** Which bar to look at (usually 1 = last closed bar).

- **Number of bars with continuous:** How many bars in a row must meet the condition.
- 

### ◆ L.202 – ADXW (Wilder's ADX)

A variation of the standard ADX, using Wilder's smoothing method.

Same settings as ADX:

- Timeframe, Period, Upper/Lower levels, Bar to compare, Number of bars with continuous.
- 

### ◆ L.203 – AMA (Adaptive Moving Average)

A dynamic moving average that adjusts to market volatility.

- **Timeframe:** Chart timeframe to use.
  - **Applied price mode:** Usually "Close price" (price at candle close).
  - **Period:** Number of bars to calculate.
  - **Fast EMA / Slow EMA:** Speeds used to adjust the average (lower values = faster reaction).
  - **Bar shift:** Offset for comparison, usually 0.
  - **Bar to compare:** Which bar to analyze.
  - **Number of bars with continuous:** How many bars in a row the condition must hold true.
- 

### ◆ L.204 – BB (Bollinger Bands)

Shows volatility and price movement around a moving average.

- **Timeframe:** Timeframe of the chart.
  - **Applied price mode:** Usually "Close price".
  - **Period:** Number of bars used to calculate.
  - **Deviation:** Controls the width of the bands (standard: 2).
  - **Bar shift:** Usually 0.
  - **Bar to compare:** Which bar to check (usually 1).
- 

### ◆ L.205 – DEMA (Double Exponential Moving Average)

A smoother version of a moving average – reacts faster than a standard MA.

- **Same basic settings** as AMA.
- 

### ◆ L.206 – ENV (Envelopes)

Two lines around a moving average, showing possible overbought/oversold levels.

- **MA method:** Type of moving average (Simple, Exponential, etc.).
  - **Deviation:** % distance from the moving average.
  - **Bar to compare:** Candle/bar to analyze.
- 

### ◆ L.207 – FrAMA (Fractal Adaptive Moving Average)

Adapts its smoothing based on market "roughness" (volatility and structure).

- Often used for long-term trend detection.
  - **Period** is usually large, e.g., 200.
  - Rest is similar to AMA/DEMA.
- 

### ◆ L.208 – ICHI (Ichimoku Kinko Hyo)

A complete trend-following system showing support/resistance and trend direction.

- **Tenkan-sen:** Fast line (short trend).
  - **Kijun-sen:** Medium trend.
  - **Senkou Span B:** Long-term trend.
  - **Bar to compare:** Which bar to check conditions against.
- 

### ◆ L.209 – MA (Moving Average)

Simple tool for identifying direction of price.

- **MA method:** Simple, Exponential, etc.
  - **MA1/MA2 Period:** Often used for crossover strategy (e.g., 50 vs 200).
  - **Bar shift:** Offset.
  - **Number of bars with continuous:** Trend strength condition across several bars.
- 

### ◆ L.210 – SAR (Parabolic SAR)

Follows price like dots above or below the candles — helps spot trend reversals.

- **Step/Maximum:** Control sensitivity (lower = smoother).
  - Other settings as above.
- 

### ◆ L.211 – STD (Standard Deviation)



Measures volatility — how much the price moves away from the average.

- Two periods can be set (STD1 and STD2).
  - **STD level:** Threshold level to trigger a signal.
- 

### ◆ L.212 – TEMA (Triple Exponential Moving Average)

Faster and smoother than DEMA and EMA. Useful for early trend signals.

- Similar settings to DEMA.
- 

### ◆ L.213 – VIDyA (Variable Index Dynamic Average)

Adjusts based on market volatility and momentum.

- Uses **CMO (Chande Momentum Oscillator)** and **EMA** periods.
  - Responds faster when the market is moving sharply.
- 

## 📊 L.3 – OSCILLATOR Indicators

Oscillators help your bot understand **when a market might reverse direction** — by showing whether it's "overbought" (too high) or "oversold" (too low).

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### ◆ L.301 – ATR (Average True Range)

Measures average market volatility over a specific number of bars.

- **Period:** Number of candles used to calculate the average range.
- **Bar to compare:** Which candle's ATR value you want to evaluate.
- **Level:** Threshold value to determine if volatility is high or low.

🔗 *Use ATR to avoid entering during low volatility or confirm explosive breakouts.*

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### ◆ L.304 – CHKN (Chaikin Oscillator)

Combines price and volume to identify money flow.

- **Fast/Slow period:** Moving averages for Accumulation/Distribution Line.
- **Bar to compare:** Used to trigger signals.

✧ *Useful for confirming bullish/bearish moves with volume.*

---

### ◆ L.305 – CCI (Commodity Channel Index)

Helps spot overbought/oversold conditions.

- **Period:** Number of bars to calculate the indicator.
- **Upper/Lower level:** Typical settings are +100 (overbought) and -100 (oversold).
- **Bar to compare and Number of bars with continuous:** For filtering signals.

✧ *Good for ranging markets and spotting entry points.*

---

### ◆ L.307 – FORCE (Force Index)

Measures price change and volume to show buying/selling pressure.

- **Period:** Smoothing length.
- **Level:** Threshold to generate signals.

✧ *Helps confirm trend strength or reversals.*

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### ◆ L.308 – MACD (Moving Average Convergence Divergence)

A momentum and trend-following indicator using EMAs.

- **Fast/Slow period:** Defines EMAs.
- **Signal period:** Smoothing line for crossovers.
- **Bar to compare, Continuous bars:** Filter noise.

✧ *Powerful for trend confirmation and spotting momentum shifts.*

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### ◆ L.311 – RSI (Relative Strength Index)

Very popular – shows overbought (above 70) or oversold (below 30) levels.

- **Period:** Number of bars to calculate.
- **Upper/Lower level:** Customize signals (70/30 or 80/20).
- **Bar to compare, Number of continuous bars:** Control signal frequency.

✧ *Classic and widely used tool in both trending and ranging markets.*

---

### ◆ L.312 – RVI (Relative Vigor Index)

Compares closing prices to trading range – confirms trend direction.

- **Period:** Calculation length.
- **Signal period:** Smoothing line.
- **Bar to compare, Continuous bars**

✧ *Use for trend confirmation, often paired with other indicators.*

---

### ◆ L.313 – Stoch (Stochastic Oscillator)

Shows where price is relative to its high/low range – great for spotting reversals.

- **K and D periods:** K = fast line, D = smoothed version.
- **Smoothing:** Further smooths the lines.
- **Upper/Lower level:** Typical: 80 (overbought) and 20 (oversold).
- **Bar to compare, Continuous bars**

✧ *Great for reversal entries and exits.*

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