

Zone Grader

Support & Resistance — graded zones: Verified, Untested, Turncoat and Weak, with level lines, an on-chart information panel, multi-timeframe display, alerts and an EA interface

User Manual • Version 4.00

This manual covers what the indicator draws on the chart, how each zone is built and graded, and every setting available. No programming knowledge is required.

Item	Detail
Platforms	MetaTrader 4 and MetaTrader 5
Type	Chart-window indicator: graded support and resistance zones
Engine	Fractal swing detection with ATR-scaled zone bands
Publisher	GEMA Dev
MQL5 profile	https://www.mql5.com/en/users/gem_dev/seller

1. Overview

The indicator scans your chart history and draws the price areas where the market has repeatedly reacted. It draws bands rather than single lines, because real reactions rarely happen at one exact price, and it grades every band by how much that level has proved itself.

- **Graded zones** — every zone is labelled Verified, Untested, Turncoat or Weak, so you can tell at a glance which levels deserve attention.
- **Level lines** — a bright line marks the exact price each zone was built on; the band around it is the tolerance margin.
- **Information panel** — the nearest support and resistance, their grade and their distance, permanently on screen.
- **Automatic detection** — zones are rebuilt on every new bar from the swing highs and lows in your history.
- **Multi-timeframe** — display higher-timeframe zones on a lower chart.
- **Alerts** — pop-up, push, e-mail or sound when price enters a displayed zone. Off by default.
- **EA interface** — the nearest support and resistance are published in indicator buffers, readable by an Expert Advisor (section 12).
- **Light and dark themes** — the zone palette follows the chart background, automatically.

The MT4 and MT5 builds share the same detection engine: identical settings apply identical rules. Small differences in the number or the width of the zones can still appear, because the two terminals do not build their candles the same way — see section 10.

2. Installation

Bought from the MQL5 Market, Zone Grader installs itself: open the Market tab in the terminal, go to the Purchased section and click Install. The steps below are only needed for a manual installation.

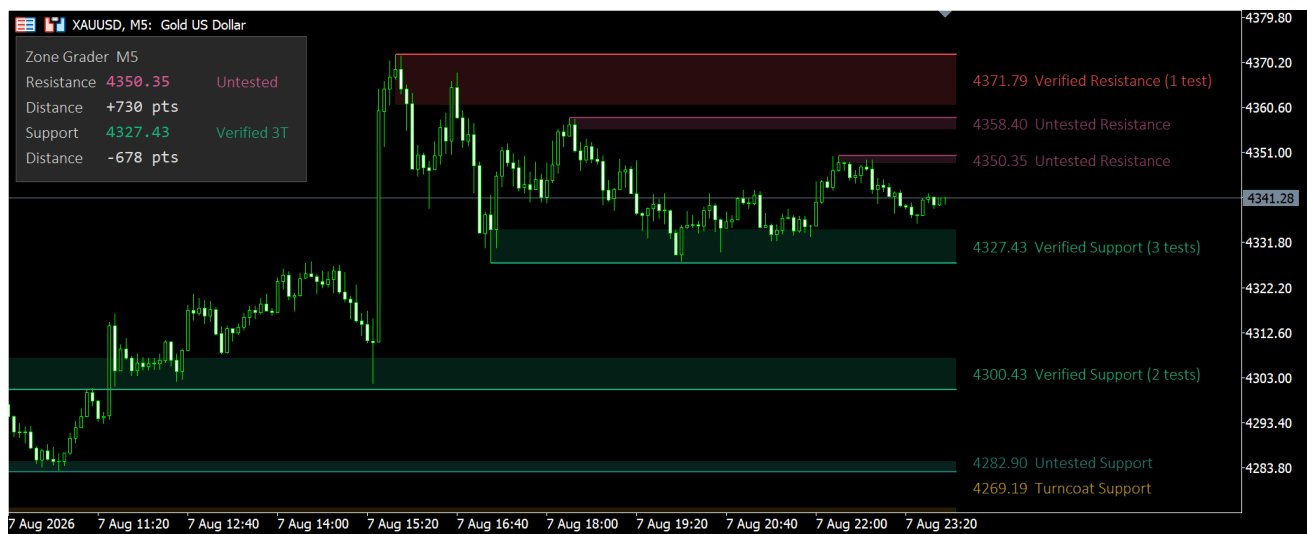
1. In the terminal, open File → Open Data Folder.
2. Open the MQL4 (or MQL5) folder, then the Indicators sub-folder.

3. Copy Zone_Grader_v4_00.ex4 (or Zone_Grader_v4_00.ex5) into it.
4. Restart the terminal, or right-click the Navigator panel and choose Refresh.
5. Drag Zone Grader from the Navigator onto a chart and click OK.

An .ex4 file will not work in MT5, and an .ex5 file will not work in MT4. Install the file matching your platform.

3. Quick Start

Attach the indicator with its default settings. Every zone appears as three elements: a translucent band, a bright line on the edge the zone was built on, and a text label to the right that opens with that exact price. Green shades below price are support, red and pink shades above are resistance. The panel in the upper-left corner names the nearest level on each side.



Default settings on an M5 chart: seven graded zones, their level lines, and the information panel.

The defaults suit most instruments and timeframes: all four grades displayed, the panel on, alerts off, and only the five nearest zones on each side of price drawn so the chart stays readable.

The chart right margin is the only chart property the indicator changes. It is switched on and widened just enough for the longest label your settings can produce — never narrowed below the width you had — and it is restored to its previous state when the indicator is removed. Grid, period separators, OHLC header and volumes are left exactly as you set them.

4. How It Works

4.1 Fractals — the building blocks

A fractal is a local turning point: a bar whose high is higher than the bars around it (a swing high), or whose low is lower than the bars around it (a swing low). These are the points where the market changed direction, which is why they are the raw material for support and resistance.

- **Fast fractals** — detected over a short window of 7 bars on each side. They capture the many small recent swings and act as the candidate touches used to validate a zone.
- **Slow fractals** — detected over a longer window, 15 bars on each side. They mark the major swings and create the structurally significant levels.

Both windows are counted in bars and do not depend on the timeframe you trade, and both are fixed in the engine. The slow window is never narrower than the fast one, so every slow fractal is also a fast fractal.

4.2 How a zone is built

A price band is built around each fractal. Its thickness comes from current volatility, measured with the Average True Range. That tolerance margin is why a zone is a band rather than a line: it absorbs the small overshoots that always occur around a real level.

The fractal price itself is kept as the **active edge** of the band — the top edge for a swing high, the bottom edge for a swing low — and the margin is added on the inner side. That edge is the one the level line is drawn on.

The engine then walks forward through history and checks how price behaved around that band:

- Each time price returns into the band and reacts, the zone records a validated test. About ten bars must separate two tests, so the same swing is never counted twice.
- The level is broken only when a bar closes beyond the band. A wick that pierces the band without closing beyond it does not break the level — that is exactly what a healthy test looks like.
- A broken level may reverse its role once: it becomes a Turncoat and its test count is reset, so it has to prove itself again from its new side. Broken a second time, it is discarded for good.
- Overlapping zones are merged into a single wider band to keep the chart readable. A merge never invents a test: the count shown always reflects real reactions.

Each surviving zone is finally typed Support or Resistance by comparing it with the close of the fourth bar back, not with the current price: a candle still forming never flips a zone from one type to the other. When that close sits inside the band, the engine walks back through history — up to a thousand bars — and types the zone by the side price came from; a band entered from below is a resistance. If even that is inconclusive, the zone is typed Support. That type decides which line of the panel, and which EA buffer, reports the zone.

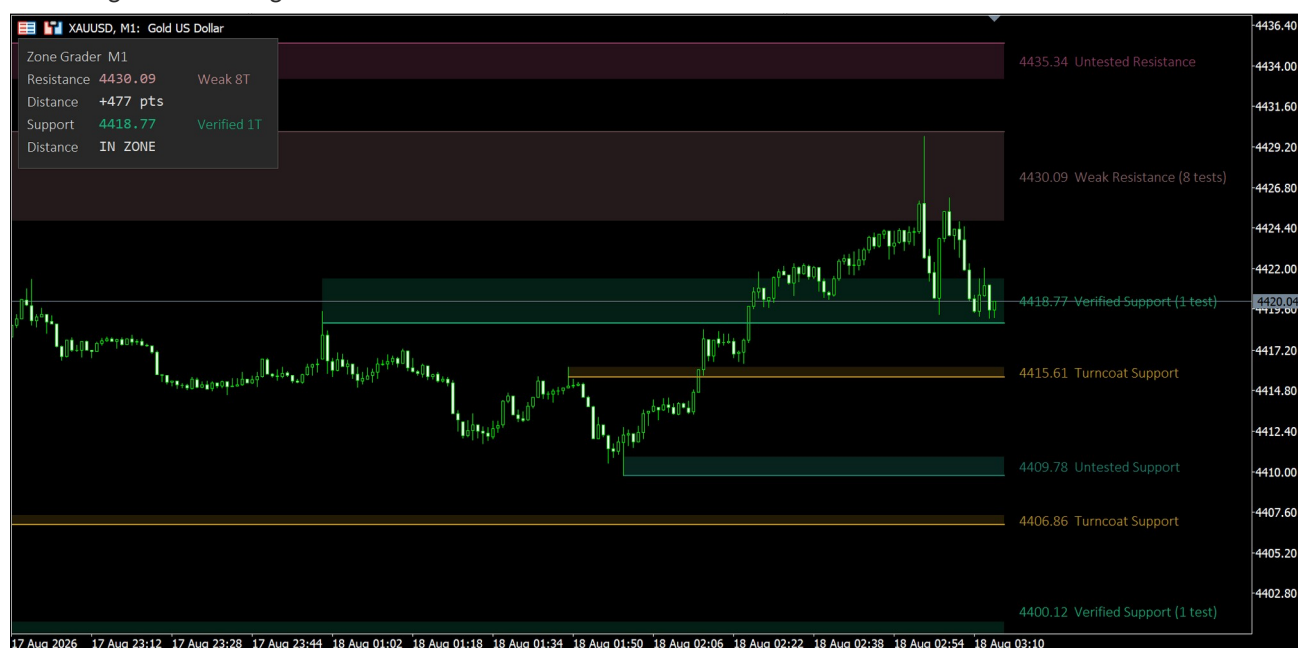
4.3 Zone grades

Every zone is graded, and the grade is carried by both the zone colour and its on-chart label.

Grade	Meaning	What it tells you
Verified	Tested one to three times, and held.	The most trustworthy level — proven reactions. Prime area for trade decisions.
Untested	Formed on a significant (slow) swing, not retested yet.	A fresh, potentially strong level. Unproven, so treat the first touch with care.
Turncoat	Broken once and now working from the other side, not retested yet.	A role-reversal level awaiting its retest. If price respects it from the new side, it is re-graded Verified.
Weak	Tested four times or more.	A level the market keeps chewing through. Still a real level, but it has lost its edge — background information rather than a trade trigger.

The number of validated tests is appended to the label of a Verified zone, for example (2 tests). A Weak zone carries its own count the same way, for example (5 tests): past three tests a level has lost its edge, which is what the Weak grade says. Untested and Turncoat zones carry no test count by definition — neither has been confirmed yet.

The four grades on a single chart:



All four grades at once. The nearest resistance is Weak after eight tests: price went straight through it, came back, and is now sitting inside a Verified support. Note how the Weak band and its line are the faintest on the chart, and the Verified support the brightest.

4.4 Reading a zone on the chart

Each visible zone is drawn with four elements, and each one carries a different piece of information. The figure numbers the three that were there before the edge line was added.



	Element	What it tells you
1	Level line	The price the zone was built on, drawn on the active edge of the band. This is the reference price — the one the label and the panel report.
	Edge line	The far side of the band, drawn thinner and fainter than the level line. It is the price at which a zone-entry alert fires, and the one the panel measures its distance to.
2	Band	The tolerance margin around that price, scaled on current volatility. Price moving inside it has not broken anything.
3	Label	Level price, grade, side, and the number of validated tests. Hover it for the full zone range and the date of the last test.
4	A fainter line and band	A weaker grade. Here, an Untested resistance sitting just below a Verified one.

The grade is encoded by the **intensity** of the colour, not by a dash pattern: MetaTrader only renders dashed and dotted lines at a width of one pixel, so a dash-based code would break the moment you widened a line. Verified and Turncoat are drawn at full intensity, Untested at 65 % and Weak at 45 %, so the strongest levels are always the loudest thing on the chart.

Support zones use green and turquoise shades, resistance zones use red, rose and orange. The swatches above are the dark palette; the light palette uses deeper, more saturated versions of the same hues, and the theme picks between them (section 9). All eight can still be set by hand.

Grade		Support		Resistance
Untested		Turquoise		Rose
Verified		Emerald green		Red
Turncoat		Amber		Orange
Weak		Sage green		Dusty rose

Labels that would print on top of each other are moved apart automatically, and the layout is recomputed when you zoom. No label is ever dropped. Any grade you do not want to see can be hidden from the settings; a hidden grade also stops firing alerts.

A filled zone is blended with your chart background, so the band reads as translucent on any template. Zone fill opacity sets how strong that blend is, and it is the only lever on the band: the fill itself, the border width and the border style are fixed by design.

4.5 How much history the engine needs

The engine only ever sees what your terminal holds. A slow fractal needs fifteen bars on each side, and two validated tests must be about ten bars apart, so a level cannot even reach the Verified grade until a fair amount of history has passed under it.

As a working rule, count at least 2 000 bars on the working timeframe for the engine to produce graded zones, and 5 000 — the factory value of Max bars of history — for a stable picture. Below 2 000 you still get zones, but mostly Untested ones: the engine has not had the time to watch price come back and react.

That figure is counted in bars, so it reads differently on every timeframe. 2 000 bars is roughly three weeks in M15, four months in H1, sixteen months in H4.

Two things then have to line up.

- The terminal must actually hold the bars. In MT5 the single Max bars in chart option is enough; in MT4 set both Max bars in history and Max bars in chart. 100 000 covers every ordinary case. Be aware that this option is a ceiling, not a request: it never creates history your broker does not provide, and a fresh terminal has to download the data first — scroll the chart fully to the left to force it.
- In multi-timeframe mode that option is counted in bars of the chart timeframe, not of the working one. Working on H4 with Max bars of history at 5 000 asks for about 80 000 bars on an M15 chart.

You never have to guess whether a short history is what holds the engine back. When the analysis window is shorter than you asked for and no zone at all comes out of it, the indicator says so once in the terminal journal:

```
Zone Grader: no zone detected - analysis window truncated to 1006 H1 bars, Max bars of history
5000 requested
```

and it clears the warning as soon as zones appear or the full depth arrives. A window shorter than requested is not a problem in itself: the engine always takes every bar the terminal holds, and on the highest timeframes the request can never be met — 5 000 weekly bars would be ninety-six years of history. The line is therefore kept for the one case where it explains something. For the record, the engine asks the terminal for Max bars of history plus the slow fractal window plus about a dozen bars — the margin it needs to validate the touches.

5. The Information Panel

The panel reports the two levels that matter right now: the nearest resistance above price and the nearest support below it. It is refreshed on every tick and obeys the same filters as the chart, so it never names a zone you cannot see.

Zone Grader M15			Zone Grader M1		
Resistance	4441.04	Verified 1T	Resistance	4410.34	Verified 1T
Distance	+1851 pts		Distance	IN ZONE	
Support	4396.23	Untested	Support	4396.28	Verified 1T
Distance	-607 pts		Distance	-1118 pts	

Price approaching both levels (left), and sitting inside the resistance band, with the nearest support further below (right).

Line	What it shows
Title	Zone Grader, followed by the timeframe the zones were calculated on.
Resistance	Price of the nearest zone typed as resistance — above price, or containing it — then its grade. A Verified zone also shows its test count: Verified 2T means two validated tests.
Distance	How far price still has to travel before it reaches that band, in points. IN ZONE when price is already inside it.
Support	Same reading for the nearest zone typed as support, below price or containing it.
Distance	Same reading, measured towards the support band.

A dash in any field means there is no displayed zone of that type on that side. The two value colours follow the grade of the zone being reported, so the panel reads at a glance.

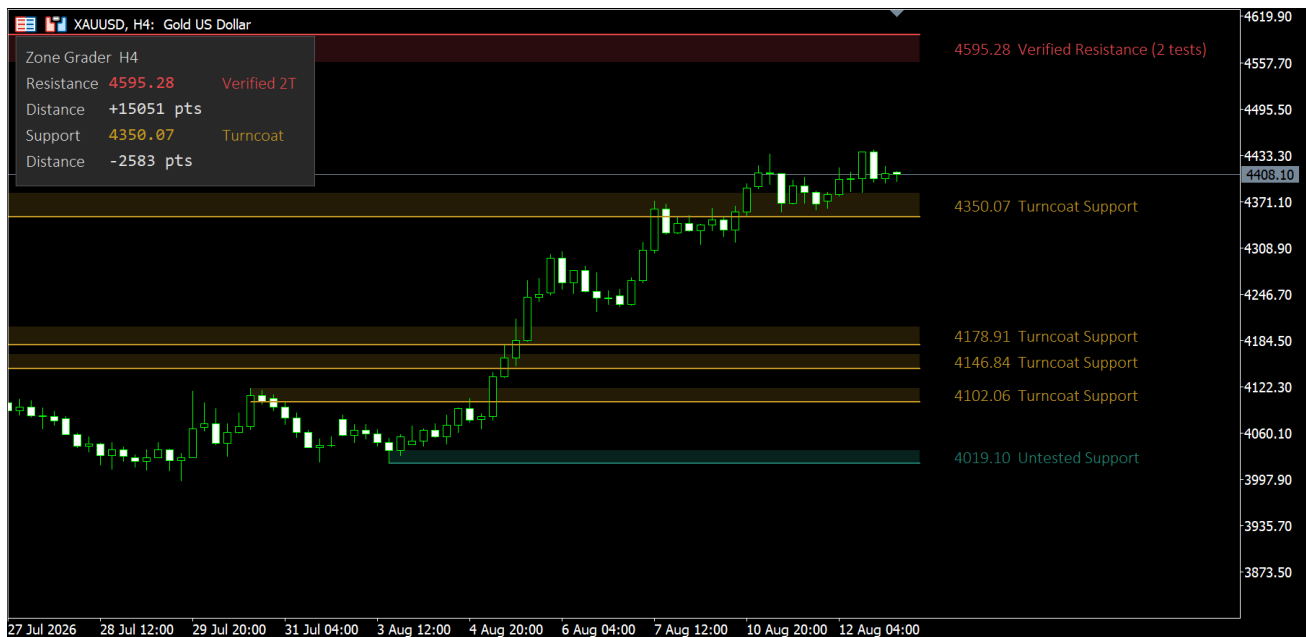
The price and the distance on the same line do not point at the same edge, and that is deliberate. The **price** is the level itself, the active edge the zone was built on. The **distance** is measured to the **nearest edge of the band** — where price actually reaches the zone, and where the entry alert fires. On a wide band the two figures are far apart, and that gap is the tolerance margin.

Corner, offsets and font size are set in the Panel group of the settings (section 11). The panel is suppressed during a headless optimisation and kept in the visual tester.

6. Trading the Zones

The zones are decision areas, not exact entry prices. Expect a reaction when price reaches a zone, and let price confirm before committing.

- **Verified — your reference levels.** Wait for a reversal signal inside the band before entering. The level line is the price to work from; place the stop-loss beyond the far edge of the band, so that normal overshoot inside it does not stop you out. They also make logical take-profit targets for trades running from other levels.
- **Untested — fresh, unproven.** Treat the first touch as a probe: the reaction can be strong, but the level has not been confirmed, so wait for a clear rejection. They are excellent for anticipation — set an alert and plan in advance. Once touched and held, the zone is re-graded Verified on the next recalculation.
- **Turncoat — the retest area.** After a breakout, this is often the cleanest place to join the new direction. If the level holds it becomes Verified, and that re-grade is your confirmation that the breakout was genuine. If it fails, the level is broken a second time and disappears altogether — a Turncoat that vanishes without ever turning Verified is telling you the breakout was a false spike.



Four Turncoat supports left behind by an H4 breakout — former resistance levels now waiting for their retest.

Trading with the trend — a worked example

The six steps below chain the features together on a single trade idea. They are an illustration, not a system.

1. **Read the structure.** On an H4 chart, look at where the zones sit. A series of Verified supports stepping higher, with old resistances broken and re-graded Turncoat below price, is an uptrend — on Gold, that means you only look for buys.
2. **Bring the higher levels down.** On your M15 chart, set the working timeframe to H1. The H1 zones now sit over your M15 candles, each label tagged [H1]. Look for a Verified support below price — one the market has already respected.
3. **Let the alert do the waiting.** Switch a zone-entry alert on. The panel shows the distance to that support until price gets there.
4. **Enter on the reaction, not on the touch.** When price reaches the band, wait for a clear rejection candle inside it. The level line is your reference price.
5. **Place the stop beyond the far edge of the band** — not just under the line. The band is the tolerance margin; a stop inside it will be taken out by the normal overshoot of a healthy test.
6. **Target the next Verified resistance above.** The panel names it and gives the distance.

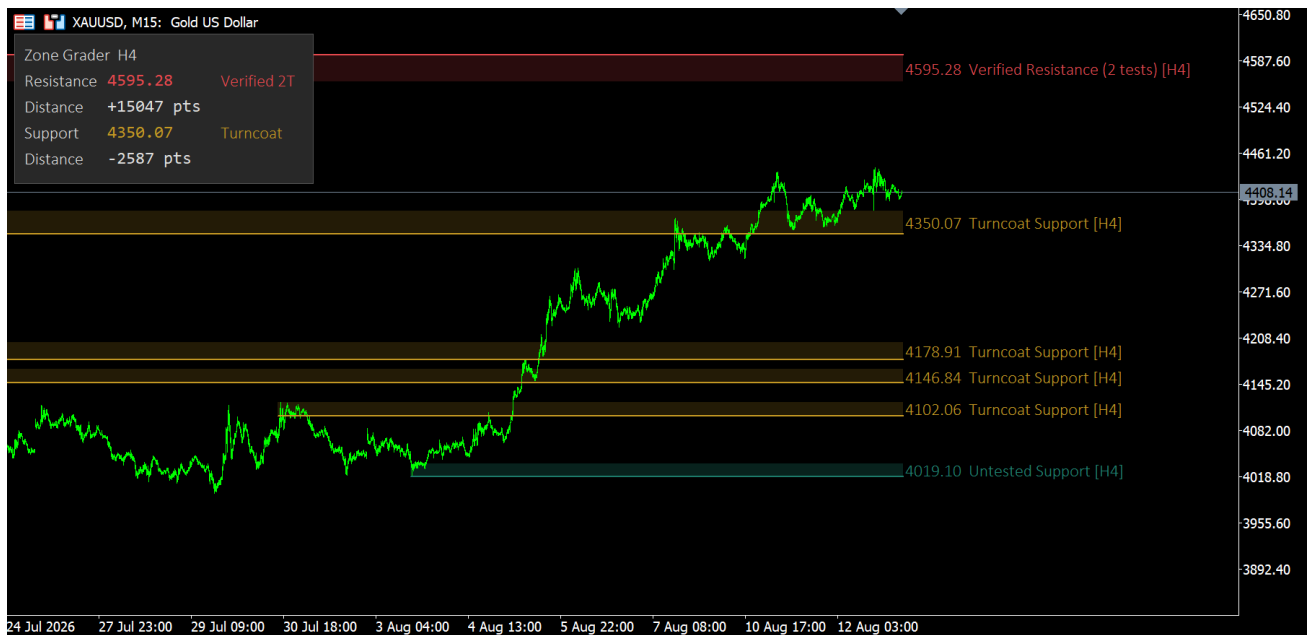
Nothing here is a promise. Support and resistance describe probabilities: the grade tells you how much a level has proved itself, not what price will do next.

Three habits that make the tool work harder:

- **Combine timeframes.** Plot higher-timeframe zones on your trading chart and take only the entries that align with those larger levels.
- **Hide the grades you do not trade.** The four grade switches are the sharpest readability control there is: turning Weak off alone clears the worn-out levels and leaves the chart to the ones worth watching.
- **Keep the chart readable.** If the chart is still too busy, lower Max zones per side.

7. Multi-Timeframe Mode

Set the Working timeframe to a value higher than your chart to calculate the zones on that higher timeframe while trading on the lower one. On an M15 chart with the working timeframe set to H4, you see the major H4 zones drawn over your M15 candles — ideal for using higher-timeframe levels as decision areas for lower-timeframe entries.



An M15 chart with the working timeframe set to H4. Every label carries the [H4] suffix, and the panel title names the timeframe the zones come from.

- The working timeframe must be equal to or higher than the chart timeframe. A lower value falls back to the chart timeframe, reported in the terminal journal, so you always know which timeframe is really being used.
- Each zone label then carries a suffix such as [H4], so the origin of a zone is never ambiguous.
- A zone born before the oldest candle your chart holds is drawn from the left edge of the chart. Its band and its grade are unaffected — only the visible starting point of the rectangle is.
- Right after a timeframe change the zones may take a second to appear while the higher timeframe history loads. This is normal and handled automatically.

Each copy of the indicator keeps its own chart objects, so several instances can run on the same chart with different working timeframes — H4 and H1 zones side by side, for example. Each one carries its own panel.

8. Alerts

Every alert channel is switched off in the factory settings. Once enabled, an alert fires when price enters a displayed zone. Only the grades you have chosen to display can trigger an alert, and so can only the zones that survive the Max zones per side filter. A built-in guard then keeps every channel quiet for five minutes, so price hesitating on the edge of a zone cannot flood you.

- **Pop-up alert** — an on-screen alert window inside the terminal.
- **Push notification** — sent to the MetaTrader mobile app. Requires your MetaQuotes ID in Tools → Options → Notifications.
- **E-mail alert** — requires a working e-mail configuration in Tools → Options → Email.
- **Sound alert** — plays a .wav file from the terminal Sounds folder. It fires before the pop-up, so the sound is never delayed by the window it opens. A missing file is reported once in the journal and the channel is then muted for the session.

No alert is fired inside the Strategy Tester — backtest, optimisation or visual mode — so a test run is never interrupted by a pop-up or a sound.

9. Colour Themes

The indicator carries two complete colour palettes and chooses between them on its own. One setting decides, in the Colors group of the Inputs tab.

Value	What it does
Light	Forces the light palette. It is calibrated for the white chart background MetaTrader installs by default.
Dark	Forces the dark palette. This is the rendering of every build before v4.00, value for value.
Auto	Default. Reads the luminance of the chart background and selects the matching palette.

Auto is re-evaluated whenever the chart itself changes, so switching the background colour in the terminal colour window repaints the indicator without reloading it.

- **The theme drives everything the indicator draws** — the ten zone colours, on the bands, the level lines and the zone labels.
- **The colour settings default to clrNONE**, which means follow the theme. Any other value is an explicit choice and wins over the theme, on both palettes.
- **A template or a .set file saved before v4.00** carries its colours in hard, so the rendering you had is preserved.
- **The information panel and the label text are outside the theme**. Their tones are derived from the actual chart background, so they stay readable even when the theme and the background disagree — a light theme forced onto a black chart, for instance.

The screenshots in this manual were taken on a dark chart. On a light background the same elements take their light palette; what they mean, and how you read them, does not change.

10. Notes and Limitations

- **Zones are recalculated on each new bar of the working timeframe** and may shift slightly as new history is confirmed. This is expected behaviour for any adaptive support and resistance tool.
- **MT4 and MT5 may not show exactly the same zones**. Both builds run the same engine and the same rules, but MT4 serves its own stored history while MT5 rebuilds the higher timeframes from one-minute data, so the candles handed to the engine can differ slightly — most visibly on H1. No setting removes this. On MT4, check that the working timeframe itself is complete: open Tools → History Center (F2), select the symbol and that timeframe, and re-download it if the number of records looks short.
- **Support and resistance describe probabilities, not guarantees**. No indicator removes the need for sound risk management and a stop-loss.
- **Performance depends on the number of objects drawn** far more than on the amount of history analysed. Each zone costs four chart objects — band, level line, edge line and label — so forty at the default Max zones per side of five, plus twelve for the panel. The calculation itself is fast on both platforms, even over 20 000 bars and in multi-timeframe mode. Lowering Max zones per side is the effective remedy. MT5 redraws chart objects more slowly than MT4 when many zones are displayed at once.
- **The chart right margin is the only property the indicator changes**. It is switched on and widened to fit the labels, never narrowed below your own setting, and fully restored when the indicator is removed.

11. Settings Reference

Every setting available in the indicator's Inputs tab, grouped exactly as it appears there.

Main settings

Setting	Description	Default
Working timeframe	Timeframe used to calculate the zones. Current uses the chart's own timeframe; choose a higher one to project major zones onto a lower chart. A timeframe lower than the chart's falls back to the chart timeframe and is reported in the terminal journal.	Current
Max bars of history	Maximum number of past bars analysed. A higher value finds older zones but is slower. Raising it is not a way to put more zones on the chart: what is displayed is capped by Max zones per side, and the effective depth is bounded by the history your terminal really holds.	5000
Enable the chart right margin	Switches on the chart right margin and sizes it to fit the zone labels drawn inside it. It is restored to its previous state when the indicator is removed. Turn it off only if you bring the labels back over the candles with Label offset right of price.	true

Show zones

Setting	Description	Default
Show untested zones	Display the zones formed on a significant swing but not retested yet.	true
Show verified zones	Display the zones confirmed by one to three validated tests.	true
Show turncoat zones	Display the role-reversal zones.	true
Show weak zones	Display the zones tested four times or more. Shown by default, but drawn faintly: such a level is real yet worn, and should not compete with the Verified ones for your attention.	true
Max zones per side	Display only the N nearest zones below price and the N nearest above it — the main readability control. A zone that currently contains price is always shown. 0 means no limit.	5

A zone hidden by any of these settings is fully silent: it is neither drawn, nor labelled, nor able to fire an alert, nor reported by the panel, nor published to the EA interface.

Style zones

Setting	Description	Default
Zone label font name	Font used for the text label shown next to each zone. Any font installed on your system.	Calibri Light
Zone label font size	Size of that label, in points. It also drives the panel text when Panel font size is left at 0.	9
Zone label text color	Colour of the label text. Left on None it is automatic: each label takes the colour of its own zone. Setting an explicit colour overrides that and paints every label the same.	None (auto)
Zone fill opacity %	How strongly a filled zone is blended with the chart background, in percent. Lower values give a fainter band.	20

Setting	Description	Default
Zone level line width	Thickness of the level line, in pixels, from 1 to 5. The edge line takes half of it, rounded down and never below 1, so it stays the thinner of the two.	2
Prefix the zone label with the level price	Puts the level price in front of the label text, which lines the prices up in a column you can scan vertically.	true
Label offset right of price	Horizontal distance between the last candle and the zone labels, counted in chart candles.	5

Alerts

Setting	Description	Default
Show a pop-up alert on zone entry	Opens an alert window when price enters a displayed zone.	false
Send a push notification on zone entry	Sends a notification to the MetaTrader mobile app. Requires your MetaQuotes ID in the terminal options.	false
Send an email on zone entry	Requires a working e-mail setup in the terminal options.	false
Play a sound file on zone entry	Plays the file below when price enters a displayed zone.	false
Sound file	Name of the .wav file, looked up in the terminal Sounds folder. A missing file is reported once in the journal and the channel is then muted for the session.	alert.wav

Panel

Setting	Description	Default
Show the nearest support / resistance panel	Displays the information panel of section 5.	true
Panel corner	Chart corner the panel is anchored to.	Upper left
Panel horizontal offset	Distance from that corner, in pixels.	10
Panel vertical offset	Distance from that corner, in pixels. On the two upper corners it is never smaller than one row height, so the panel cannot collide with the chart title.	20
Panel font size	Size of the panel text, in points. 0 makes it follow Zone label font size.	0

Colour zones

One colour per grade and per side. Changing a colour has no effect on detection — it only changes how the zone is drawn.

Setting	Description	Default
Color theme	Light, Dark, or Auto to follow the chart background. See section 9.	Auto
Support color — Untested	Colour of an untested support zone. clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Support color — Verified	Colour of a verified support zone (1 to 3 tests). clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Support color — Weak	Colour of a support zone tested four times or more. clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Support color — Turncoat	Colour of a support zone that came from a role reversal. clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Resistance color — Untested	Colour of an untested resistance zone. clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Resistance color — Verified	Colour of a verified resistance zone (1 to 3 tests). clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Resistance color — Weak	Colour of a resistance zone tested four times or more. clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE
Resistance color — Turncoat	Colour of a resistance zone that came from a role reversal. clrNONE means follow the theme.	clrNONE

12. Reading the Values from an Expert Advisor

The nearest support and the nearest resistance are published in indicator buffers, so an Expert Advisor can read the levels without reimplementing the detection. The values are refreshed on every tick and read at bar index 0.

Buffer	Name	Content
0	NearestSupportHigh	Nearest support — upper edge
1	NearestSupportLow	Nearest support — lower edge

Buffer	Name	Content
2	NearestResistHigh	Nearest resistance — upper edge
3	NearestResistLow	Nearest resistance — lower edge
4	NearestSupportGrade	Nearest support — grade code
5	NearestResistGrade	Nearest resistance — grade code
6	NearestSupportHits	Nearest support — number of validated tests
7	NearestResistHits	Nearest resistance — number of validated tests

Grade codes: 1 Possible, 2 Turncoat, 3 Untested, 4 Verified, 5 Weak. A value of 0 in any buffer means there is no zone of that type on that side.

The eight buffers are also published in the Data Window under the names above, on both platforms — handy to check what an EA will read before writing a line of code. Nothing is drawn on the chart. Read them with iCustom in MT4, and with CopyBuffer on an iCustom handle in MT5. Only the zones actually displayed are published, so the display filters of section 11 also shape what an EA sees.

MetaTrader 4

```
double supHi = iCustom(NULL, 0, "Zone_Grader_v4_00", 0, 0); // NearestSupportHigh
double supLo = iCustom(NULL, 0, "Zone_Grader_v4_00", 1, 0); // NearestSupportLow
double grade = iCustom(NULL, 0, "Zone_Grader_v4_00", 4, 0); // NearestSupportGrade

if(supLo > 0.0 && grade == 4.0)
    Print("Nearest support is Verified, band ", supLo, " - ", supHi);
```

MetaTrader 5

```
int handle = iCustom(_Symbol, _Period, "Zone_Grader_v4_00");
if(handle == INVALID_HANDLE) return(INIT_FAILED);

double supHi[], supLo[], grade[];
ArraySetAsSeries(supHi, true);
ArraySetAsSeries(supLo, true);
ArraySetAsSeries(grade, true);

CopyBuffer(handle, 0, 0, 1, supHi); // NearestSupportHigh
CopyBuffer(handle, 1, 0, 1, supLo); // NearestSupportLow
CopyBuffer(handle, 4, 0, 1, grade); // NearestSupportGrade

if(supLo[0] > 0.0 && grade[0] == 4.0)
    Print("Nearest support is Verified, band ", supLo[0], " - ", supHi[0]);
```

The name passed to iCustom is the file name, which is what a manual installation into the Indicators folder gives you. Bought from the Market the indicator sits in the Market sub-folder, and the name has to be prefixed accordingly. Calling iCustom without listing the settings runs the indicator with its default values; to use different ones, pass them all, in the order of the Inputs tab, before the buffer index.

Support and updates — all GEMA Dev products, product pages and contact form:
https://www.mql5.com/en/users/gem_dev/seller