FLOWBIAS TRADER · METATRADER 5

FlowBiasTrader - User Manual

An automated trading system (Expert Advisor, or EA) for MetaTrader 5. This manual explains in plain English how the EA works, what each setting does, and how the settings interact. Because input labels in the settings window are limited to 63 characters, the full explanation of each parameter is provided here. The numbering (1.1 through 9.6 and 15.1 through 15.9) and the setting names match the settings window.

1. What is FlowBiasTrader?

FlowBiasTrader looks for situations in which the market has **moved excessively** (a sharp rise or fall) and the oscillator shows **divergence from price**. This may indicate that the move is losing momentum and could reverse.

Rather than managing individual trades independently, the EA trades in **baskets**: groups of positions in the same direction that are managed together and closed when a basket-level profit or loss target is reached. This allows a position to be built up gradually, with the outcome managed at basket level.

> **Important:** An MT5 hedging account is required to hold multiple separate positions in the same symbol. On a netting account, trades in the same symbol are combined into a single net position, so the position-specific features described here may behave differently.

Intended audience: Traders who want to automate an oscillator- and divergence-based strategy in MT5, while retaining full control over signals, position sizing, risk management, and filters.

2. How it works: the overall process

The EA follows the same sequence during each trading cycle. The steps below show how the chapters fit together.

Step 1. Signal and arming (Chapter 1). The selected oscillator (1.1) measures overbought and oversold conditions against the thresholds (1.4 / 1.5). Whether an extreme is counted depends on the price-based high/low check (1.7) or the divergence check (1.8). When 1.8 is enabled, 1.7 has no separate effect. Only after the required number of extremes (1.6) has been counted does the EA become *armed* and ready to enter.

Step 2. Entry filters (Chapter 5). Before opening a position, the EA checks optional filters: trend direction on a higher timeframe (5.1 through 5.7 and 5.22), a trading session/time window (5.18 through 5.20), and Dual MA confirmation (5.8 through 5.17). When these filters are disabled, they do not block entry. All other entry conditions still apply.

Step 3. Entry and position sizing (Chapter 2). Position size is determined by Chapter 2: either a fixed lot size (2.3) or a size automatically scaled to account value (2.4 through 2.6). Setting 2.1 controls the permitted trade direction.

Step 4. Adding positions (Chapter 4). If the market continues to develop the pattern, the EA can add positions at new valid extremes (4.1), optionally only at a better price (4.2) and subject to a minimum distance (4.3 through 4.7). The time window for adds is limited by W (4.8), while 3.10 limits the number of positions per direction. With 4.10, every add must reach the full count again.

Step 5. Closing positions (Chapter 3). The entire basket can close at a profit target expressed as a percentage, points, or ATR (3.2 through 3.5), or through the Soft SL, based on a loss percentage (3.1) or an ATR distance (3.11 and 3.12). The EA can also close a direction when the oscillator reaches an *opposite* extreme (3.6), optionally only when there is a net profit (3.7).

Step 6. Basket management (Chapters 7 through 9, optional). If a basket moves into a substantial loss, the EA can reduce its size or lock in profits along the way: close the worst positions at a drawdown threshold (Reduce, 7.x), take profit on the best position (Scalp, 8.x), or protect profits on added positions with a stop (BE levels, 9.x). The Soft SL (3.1) remains the final safety mechanism. All three features are disabled by default.

Step 7. Execution and safeguards (Chapter 6). An order is submitted only if the spread (6.1) and slippage setting (6.2) are within the applicable limits.

Step 8. Monitoring and manual control (Chapter 15 + panel). The on-chart panel displays the EA's activity in real time. Optional buttons let you add a position manually or close the basket.

> **In a nutshell:** An overextended market, confirmed by divergence under the default settings, can lead to a basket entry after arming and the entry filters. Additional positions may then be added, and the basket is closed as a whole at a profit or loss target.

3. Glossary

Term	Meaning
Basket	All open EA positions in the same direction (long or short), managed and closed as a group.
Magic number	A unique identifier (15.1) used by the EA to distinguish its positions from those of other EAs or manual trades.

Arming	The EA becomes ready to enter only after the required number of market extremes has been counted (1.6).
Divergence	Price and the oscillator move differently (for example, price makes a higher high while the oscillator makes a lower high), indicating potential weakness.
OB / OS	Overbought (above 1.4) / Oversold (below 1.5): the market has risen or fallen excessively, respectively.
Soft SL / TP	The EA manages basket-level exits itself rather than placing a hard stop-loss/take-profit order on each position. With 3.13, a broker-side hard stop is added as a safety net.
Add	An additional position in the same direction opened at a new extreme (Chapter 4).
BE line	Break-even line: a dotted line showing the basket's volume-weighted average entry price (15.5).
Opposite extreme	An oscillator extreme in the opposite direction that can trigger an early exit (3.6).
Points	The smallest price unit used for MT5 point-based calculations, usually the last quoted decimal place. For a five-decimal currency pair, 10 points equal 1 pip. Distances and targets are often expressed in points.
Pending activation	A queued signal awaiting confirmation from the Dual MA filter (5.8 through 5.17).
Episode	The lifetime of one basket, from its first position until all its positions have been closed. Reduce, Scalp, and BE levels operate per episode.
Realized P/L	Profit or loss already booked when Reduce, Scalp, or a BE stop closed a position. This result is final.
Episode DD	The basket's loss as a percentage of the account balance at basket inception. When 7.6 is enabled, realized P/L is also included.

Reduce	Closing the worst-performing position(s) when the basket reaches a drawdown threshold (Chapter 7).
Scalp	Closing the best-performing position at a profit while the basket is under pressure (Chapter 8).
BE level / BE stop	A broker-side stop-loss order that locks in some profit: entry price adjusted for costs plus a small profit buffer (Chapter 9). For a long position the stop is above entry; for a short position it is below entry.
Stepped stop adjustment	Progressively moving the stop on a protected position to the BE stop of the protected position with the next less favorable entry price (9.6).

4. Detailed parameter reference

Each entry includes the setting number and name as shown in the settings window, the internal parameter name, the default value, and a detailed explanation. The default values come from a tested set for EURUSD on M2 (RSI with trend filter) and are a starting point; adapt them to your market, timeframe, and account.

Chapter 1 - Indicator & Divergence Core (Signal)

The heart of the strategy: which indicator is used, what makes a signal valid, and the fine-tuning options for each oscillator.

1.1 Selected oscillator

`Internal: Inp_OscType | Default: RSI`

Determines which indicator the EA uses to identify an overextended market. The options are MFI (Money Flow Index, which incorporates volume), RSI (price momentum), Stochastic (the price's position within its recent range), and CCI. This forms the basis of every signal; all other signal settings operate on the selected oscillator. RSI is selected by default. Because MFI includes volume in its calculation, it can generate different signals from RSI, but it does not guarantee fewer false signals.

1.2 Oscillator period

`Internal: Inp_Osc_Period | Default: 12`

The number of candles used to calculate the oscillator. A low value (such as 7) makes it more sensitive and responsive, producing more frequent but noisier signals. A high value (such as 21) makes it slower and smoother, producing fewer but more stable signals. Adjust it to your timeframe and trading style.

1.3 Oscillator timeframe

`Internal: Inp_Timeframe | Default: M2`

The timeframe on which the oscillator is calculated; it does not have to match the chart timeframe. A higher timeframe produces fewer signals that generally reflect larger market

moves; a lower timeframe produces more frequent and faster signals. Together with 1.1 and 1.2, it determines the strategy's signal frequency.

1.4 OB threshold (>)

`Internal: Inp_UpperLevel | Default: 65`

The upper threshold. When the oscillator rises above it, the market is considered overbought (excessively extended to the upside) and becomes a potential short candidate. A higher value makes this condition more selective, allowing only more extreme readings to count. This is the counterpart to 1.5.

1.5 OS threshold (<)

`Internal: Inp_LowerLevel | Default: 35`

The lower threshold. Below this value, the market is considered oversold (excessively extended to the downside) and becomes a potential long candidate. A lower value makes the condition more selective.

1.6 Number of OB/OS extremes before entry

`Internal: Inp_RequiredExtremes | Default: 2`

The main arming setting. The EA waits for this number of overbought or oversold extremes before it is allowed to enter. Rather than trading the first extreme, it waits for repeated signs of exhaustion. A higher value is more selective (fewer, potentially stronger signals); a lower value allows earlier entry.

1.7 Price check for high/low counting

`Internal: Inp_UsePriceBasedTopBottomCount | Default: On`

This setting applies only when 1.8 (divergence) is OFF. It determines whether extremes are counted solely from the oscillator or whether price must confirm them. With 1.7 off, every overbought/oversold zone of the oscillator counts. With 1.7 on, an overbought extreme counts only when price also makes a new high (and an oversold extreme only when price makes a new low). This filters out oscillator spikes that are not confirmed by price. Note that when 1.8 is enabled, the divergence logic already compares prices, so 1.7 has no separate effect.

1.8 Count only on divergence (price vs. oscillator)

`Internal: Inp_CheckIndicatorDivergence | Default: On`

Requires actual divergence before an extreme is counted. When 1.8 is on, a subsequent high counts only if price makes a HIGHER HIGH while the oscillator makes a LOWER HIGH. For lows, the reverse applies: a lower low in price combined with a higher low in the oscillator. Price and oscillator therefore diverge, which can signal a potential reversal. When 1.8 is off, this requirement is removed, and extremes are counted using the simpler method controlled by 1.7. At least two extremes are required when 1.8 is on. In short, 1.8 requires a higher price high AND a lower oscillator high (bearish divergence), with the reverse applying to bullish divergence. Setting 1.7 matters only when 1.8 is off.

1.9 Use candle close instead of high/low

`Internal: Inp_UseCloseForTopDetection | Default: On`

Determines whether highs and lows are identified using candle closing prices or candle highs/lows. Closing prices are more conservative, ignoring brief spikes and wicks. High/low prices capture the most extreme prices reached within each candle.

1.10 Minimum N-pattern width in candles (Y)

`Internal: Inp_MinNRangeBars | Default: 0`

The minimum number of candles between two counted extremes, preventing two extremes occurring close together from both being counted. Setting 0 disables the filter. Use it to avoid double-counting in fast-moving markets.

1.11 Maximum N-pattern width in candles (Z)

`Internal: Inp_MaxNRangeBars | Default: 0`

The maximum allowed distance between extremes. If two extremes are too far apart, they are no longer considered part of the same pattern and the combination does not count. Setting 0 disables the filter. Together with 1.10, this defines the permitted width of a valid pattern.

1.12 Minimum N-pattern width from first confirmation (Yo)

`Internal: Inp_MinNRangeBars_Yo | Default: 11`

Similar to 1.10, but the distance is measured from the first confirmation rather than between all consecutive extremes. Setting 0 disables it. This is a fine-tuning control for more precise pattern timing.

1.13 MFI volume type

`Internal: Inp_VolumeType | Default: Tick`

Relevant only when MFI is selected in 1.1. Chooses whether MFI uses tick volume (the number of registered price updates) or real volume. Real volume is often unavailable in spot forex, making tick volume the practical choice.

1.14 RSI applied price

`Internal: Inp_RSI_Price | Default: Close`

Relevant only to RSI. Selects the applied price (Close, Open, High, Low, Median, etc.) used to calculate RSI. Close is by far the most common choice.

1.15 Stochastic K period

`Internal: Inp_Sto_K | Default: 14`

Relevant only to Stochastic. The main %K period, determining the number of candles used to measure the price's position within its range.

1.16 Stochastic D period

`Internal: Inp_Sto_D | Default: 3`

The %D signal line: a moving average of %K. A shorter period reacts more quickly.

1.17 Stochastic slowing period

`Internal: Inp_Sto_Slow | Default: 3`

Additional smoothing (slowing) applied to %K. A higher value produces a smoother line.

1.18 Stochastic MA method

`Internal: Inp_Sto_Ma | Default: SMA`

The moving-average method used for the Stochastic oscillator (SMA, EMA, etc.).

1.19 Stochastic price field

`Internal: Inp_Sto_Price | Default: Low/High`

Determines whether Stochastic uses Low/High or Close/Close. Low/High is the classic calculation mode.

1.20 CCI applied price

`Internal: Inp_CCI_Price | Default: Typical (H+L+C)/3`

Relevant only to CCI. The applied price, defaulting to Typical Price (High + Low + Close) / 3, which is commonly used for CCI.

> **How these settings interact:** 1.13 through 1.20 are oscillator-specific adjustments and apply only to the oscillator selected in 1.1. Settings 1.4 through 1.8 collectively determine how selective the signal is.

Chapter 2 - Position Sizing & Lot Parameters

Determines the position size and how it is calculated, which affects the amount of risk taken per position.

2.1 Trade direction

`Internal: Inp_TradeDirection | Default: Both`

Determines whether the EA may trade long only, short only, or in both directions. Useful if you want to restrict trading to a preferred market direction or temporarily disable one side.

2.2 Lot size mode

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotMode | Default: AccountLots`

Determines how position size is calculated. Fixed always uses the same lot size (2.3). AccountLots automatically scales the lot size based on account value through 2.4 to 2.6, increasing or decreasing position size as account value changes. This does not define a fixed percentage of risk per trade.

2.3 Fixed lot size

`Internal: Inp_FixedLot_Soft | Default: 0.5`

Applies only in Fixed mode. The number of lots for each newly opened position. Note that this is **per position**. If additional positions are opened (Chapter 4), total basket exposure can be several times this amount. Choose a value appropriate for your account size and the instrument.

2.4 Account sizing basis: equity or balance

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotAccountBase | Default: Equity`

Applies only in AccountLots mode. Selects whether position sizing is based on balance (more stable because it ignores floating P/L) or equity (which reflects the current floating P/L).

2.5 Account value per sizing step

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotAmountStep | Default: 1000`

Applies only in AccountLots mode and works with 2.6 to calculate position size. Think of it as the account-value increment: for each amount specified here, the number of lots in 2.6 is allocated. The formula is: lot size = (account value / setting 2.5) x setting 2.6. A larger step produces smaller positions, since more capital is required for a given lot size; a smaller step produces larger positions. This lets you scale exposure to account value.

2.6 Lots per AmountStep

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotsPerAmount | Default: 0.03`

Applies only in AccountLots mode. The number of lots per account-value step defined in 2.5. Example: with 2.5 = 1000 and 2.6 = 0.10, the EA allocates 0.10 lots per 1000 of account value. At an account value of 5000, the result is (5000 / 1000) x 0.10 = 0.50 lots. Position size therefore scales with account value.

2.7 Minimum lot size (0 = symbol minimum)

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotMin | Default: 0 (= symbol minimum)`

A lower limit on the calculated lot size. Setting 0 uses the broker's minimum permitted volume for the symbol.

2.8 Maximum lot size (0 = symbol maximum)

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotMax | Default: 0 (= symbol maximum)`

An upper limit on lot size, useful for preventing excessive position sizes in AccountLots mode on larger accounts. Setting 0 uses the broker's maximum permitted volume for the symbol.

2.9 Lot size rounding

`Internal: Inp_SoftLotRounding | Default: Nearest`

Specifies how calculated lots are rounded to the broker's permitted volume step: Down (round down, the more conservative option), Nearest (round to nearest), or Up (round up).

Chapter 3 - Risk Management, Stop Loss & Take Profit

The EA manages the **entire basket** against soft profit and loss targets rather than placing a hard stop on each individual order. A broker-side hard stop can be added as a safety net (3.13).

3.1 Soft SL (% loss of balance)

`Internal: Inp_SoftStop_DrawdownPercent | Default: 40%`

The basket's final loss-control mechanism. When the combined loss reaches the specified percentage of the account balance at the start of the basket, the EA attempts to close the entire basket. This is not a hard broker-side stop. Price gaps, connection failures, or slippage can cause actual losses to exceed the threshold. A lower percentage causes the EA to intervene sooner. For a real broker-side stop as a safety net, see 3.13.

When 7.6 is enabled, the Soft SL also includes P/L already realized by Reduce, Scalp, and BE levels within the current basket. The EA therefore monitors the loss limit across the whole basket, although the final realized loss may differ due to execution.

3.2 Take Profit mode

`Internal: Inp_SoftTPMode | Default: ATR`

Selects how the profit target is determined: Off (no automatic TP), % profit on balance (3.3), Points (3.4), ATR (3.5), or ATR-NET (3.5, net of costs). The selected mode determines which of the next three settings is used.

3.3 TP as a percentage of balance

`Internal: Inp_SoftTP_Percent | Default: 0.35%`

Applies only in the "% profit" mode. The basket closes when its combined profit reaches this percentage of account balance.

3.4 TP in volume-weighted points

`Internal: Inp_SoftTP_Points | Default: 200`

Applies only in Points mode. The basket closes when it reaches this number of points in volume-weighted average profit (weighted by each position's lot size).

3.5 TP in ATR multiples

`Internal: Inp_SoftTP_ATRMult | Default: 2.0`

Applies only in ATR or ATR-NET mode. The target is the specified multiple of the current Average True Range (ATR), so it adapts to market volatility. ATR-NET takes net profit,

including swap and commission, into account. This is particularly relevant for positions held longer, where overnight financing costs can erode an apparent profit.

3.6 Close positions at opposite oscillator extreme

`Internal: Inp_CloseOnOppositeExtreme | Default: On`

In addition to the regular TP, the EA can close a direction early when the oscillator reaches an opposite extreme. For example, it can close a long basket when the market becomes overbought. This exits based on the opposite signal rather than a fixed profit target. Without the profit condition in 3.7, an exit may also occur at a loss.

3.7 Opposite-extreme exit only above minimum net profit

`Internal: Inp_UseProfitGateOnOppositeClose | Default: On`

Allows 3.6 to close positions only when the required minimum net profit is reached (set through 3.8 / 3.9). If disabled, 3.6 can trigger a close regardless of P/L.

3.8 Profit threshold type (amount or % of balance)

`Internal: Inp_ProfitCloseMode | Default: Fixed amount`

Determines whether the profit threshold for opposite-extreme exits (3.6 / 3.7) is expressed as a fixed amount in account currency or as a percentage of account balance.

3.9 Minimum profit including swap and commission

`Internal: Inp_MinNetProfitToClose | Default: 22`

The minimum net profit (including swap and commission) required before an opposite-extreme signal may close a direction. This prevents an opposite signal from triggering an exit at a small net loss.

3.10 Maximum open positions per direction

`Internal: Inp_MaxConcurrentPos | Default: 6`

The hard limit on the number of open positions (initial entry plus adds) per direction. It limits the position count and therefore part of the total exposure, but it does **not** impose a hard cap on financial risk. Works together with Chapter 4 (adding positions).

If Reduce (7.1) and 7.5 are both enabled, this limit decreases after each reduction by the number of positions removed, for the remainder of that basket.

3.11 Soft SL type (% of balance or ATR)

`Internal: Inp_SoftSLMode | Default: % of balance`

Selects how the Soft SL is measured. With "% of balance", only 3.1 applies: the basket closes at a loss of that percentage of the balance. With "ATR", the EA closes a direction as soon as price has moved more than 3.12 x ATR against the positions, measured from the volume-weighted average entry. This is the same measure as the ATR take profit (3.5), so the ratio between profit and loss (RR) stays the same when the market becomes quieter or busier: with a TP of 2 x ATR and an SL of 3 x ATR, it is 1 : 1.5. The ATR is ATR(14) on the timeframe of 1.3, updated every candle. In both modes, 3.1 remains active as a safety net; with ATR, set 3.1 wide enough that the ATR stop normally comes first.

3.12 Soft SL in ATR multiples (per direction)

`Internal: Inp_SoftSL_ATRMult | Default: 3.0`

Only applies when 3.11 is set to ATR. The Soft SL distance in multiples of the ATR, measured per direction from the volume-weighted average entry. At 3.0, a long basket closes once price is more than 3 x ATR below the average entry (for shorts: above it). A smaller value closes earlier with a smaller loss; a larger value gives the basket more room. With the hard SL

(3.13) enabled, the broker-side stop is placed at this distance plus the margin from 3.14 and 3.15.

3.13 Hard SL at the broker (safety net behind the Soft SL)

`Internal: Inp_UseHardSL | Default: Off`

The Soft SL (3.1) is executed by the EA itself. If the terminal or VPS goes down, that does not happen and a losing basket continues without protection. With this setting enabled, the EA therefore also places a real broker-side stop loss on every position in the basket. That stop is always placed a margin beyond the level at which the Soft SL triggers (3.14 and 3.15). While the EA is running, the Soft SL therefore always closes the basket first and the hard stop is not hit; backtest results remain unchanged. If the price jumps past both levels at once (for example at the midnight rollover), the hard stop may trigger on the same tick; the EA then closes the rest of the basket as the Soft SL would.

The level: with the percentage-based Soft SL (3.1), the loss of all positions with this magic number is combined, long and short, plus anything already realized by Reduce, Scalp, and BE levels (when 7.6 is enabled). The stop is placed at the price at which that loss reaches the loss target plus the margin, on the side where the loss grows. With the ATR-based Soft SL (3.11), each direction gets a stop at the average entry minus (long) or plus (short) ATR x 3.12 plus the margin. If both apply, the tighter stop is used. Swap and commission are included in the calculation. The EA recalculates the level after every entry, add, and close, every hour, and, with 3.11 set to ATR, for every new ATR value.

Together with BE levels (9.x), the stop closest to the current price wins; the hard SL never loosens a BE stop. Give each symbol its own magic number (15.1): positions in other symbols with the same magic number are included in the Soft SL, but not in the hard SL. If you disable 3.13, the EA removes its own hard stops at the next start.

3.14 Hard SL: margin beyond the Soft SL (% of loss target)

`Internal: Inp_HardSL_BufferPercent | Default: 15`

How much further the hard stop is placed than the Soft SL level, as a percentage of the loss target. Example: a balance of 10,000 and a Soft SL of 40% give a loss target of 4,000; with 15%, the hard stop is placed at the level where the loss is 4,600. A larger margin reduces the chance that spread, slippage, or a price gap hits the hard stop while the EA is running; a smaller margin protects better if the EA goes down. With 3.11 set to ATR, it is a percentage of the ATR distance (ATR x 3.12).

3.15 Hard SL: minimum margin in points

`Internal: Inp_HardSL_MinBufferPoints | Default: 100`

A lower limit for the margin in 3.14, in points. With a small basket or a small loss target, 3.14 may amount to only a few points; this lower limit still keeps a distance from the Soft SL. On a five-decimal currency pair, 100 points equal 10 pips.

3.16 Hard SL: move only if the change exceeds (points)

`Internal: Inp_HardSL_MinStepPoints | Default: 50`

The EA moves the stops only when the new level differs from the old one by more than this number of points. This avoids sending a modification to the broker for every small change (swap, conversion rate). The EA never uses more than half of 3.15, so a stop that has not been moved always remains beyond the Soft SL.

> **How these settings interact:** 3.1 (loss protection, or per direction in ATR via 3.11 and 3.12) and 3.2 through 3.5 (profit target) manage exits for the entire basket. Setting 3.6 may close a direction earlier based on an oscillator signal; with 3.7 enabled, it does so only when the profit requirement is met. Setting 3.10 limits the number of positions that can be added under Chapter 4. Setting 3.13 additionally places a real broker-side stop as a safety net in case the EA is not running.

Chapter 4 - Adding Positions (Adds)

After the initial entry, the EA can open additional positions at new valid extremes to build up the position or improve its average entry price.

4.1 Add positions at new highs/lows

`Internal: Inp_AllowAddPositions | Default: On`

Enables or disables additional positions (adds). When enabled, the EA may open more positions in the same direction after the first entry, provided new valid extremes occur.

4.2 Add only at a better price

`Internal: Inp_AddMustBeBetterPrice | Default: On`

Allows additional positions only when the price is more favorable than the previous entry. This improves the basket's average entry price rather than adding at progressively worse prices.

4.3 Minimum distance between adds (mode)

`Internal: Inp_AddDistanceMode | Default: Points`

Determines how the minimum distance between additional positions is measured: Off (no distance requirement), Points (a fixed number of points, 4.4), or ATR (volatility-based, 4.5 through 4.7). A distance requirement prevents adds from being placed too close together.

4.4 Minimum add distance in points

`Internal: Inp_MinAddDistancePoints | Default: 0`

Applies only in Points mode. The minimum price movement, measured in points, required since the previous add.

4.5 ATR timeframe for adds

`Internal: Inp_AddDistanceAtrTF | Default: M20`

Applies only in ATR mode. The timeframe used to calculate ATR for the minimum add distance. A higher timeframe generally produces larger, smoother distance values.

4.6 ATR period for adds

`Internal: Inp_AddDistanceAtrPeriod | Default: 10`

The period used to calculate that ATR.

4.7 ATR multiplier for adds

`Internal: Inp_AddDistanceAtrMult | Default: 15`

ATR is multiplied by this value to determine the minimum distance between adds. A higher value requires greater separation.

4.8 Maximum candles after entry for an add (W)

`Internal: Inp_MaxAddRangeBars | Default: 0`

Defines how many candles after the initial entry additional positions are still allowed. This confines adds to a window around the start of the trading cycle. Setting 0 disables this time limit (no restriction).

4.9 Reset signal cycle when W is exceeded

`Internal: Inp_MaxAddRangeResetCycle | Default: On`

Determines what happens when the W limit (4.8) is exceeded. When enabled, the entire signal cycle is reset to start fresh, rather than simply preventing further adds.

4.10 Add requires full count (like the 1st entry)

`Internal: Inp_AddRequiresFullCount | Default: Off`

Off: After the first entry, the count of OB/OS extremes simply continues, so an add can follow at the next extreme that extends the divergence. **On:** After every entry (the first and each add), the count for that side starts over. The next add must then, like the first entry, reach the number of extremes set in 1.6, with the same divergence and N-width requirements (1.8, 1.10 through 1.12). In addition, 4.2 (better price), 4.4 (distance), and 4.8 (W) apply as usual. This results in fewer and later adds. Only works when adding positions (4.1) is enabled.

Chapter 5 - Filters & Trading Hours (Trend, Sessions, Dual MA)

Optional filters determining *when* the EA is allowed to trade. By default, the trend filter (5.1) and the session filter (5.18) are enabled.

5.1 Enable trend filter

`Internal: Inp_TrendFilterEnabled | Default: On`

Restricts trading to the direction of a trend measured on a higher timeframe. When disabled, the EA may trade in either direction regardless of trend. Enabling it makes the EA more selective and aligns trades with the prevailing trend.

5.2 Trend timeframe

`Internal: Inp_TrendTF | Default: H3`

The higher timeframe used to determine the trend moving average (MA).

5.3 Trend MA period

`Internal: Inp_TrendMAPeriod | Default: 350`

The period of the trend MA. A higher value produces a slower, broader view of the trend.

5.4 Trend MA method

`Internal: Inp_TrendMAMethod | Default: SMA`

The calculation method for the trend MA (SMA, EMA, etc.). An EMA responds more quickly to recent prices.

5.5 Trend MA applied price

`Internal: Inp_TrendMAPrice | Default: Close`

The price type used to calculate the trend MA.

5.6 Closed or current higher-timeframe candle

`Internal: Inp_TrendCandleMode | Default: Closed`

Determines whether trend direction is based on the last closed candle (stable and no longer changing) or the current, still-forming candle (more responsive but capable of reversing before the candle closes).

5.7 Buffer above/below the MA

`Internal: Inp_TrendBufferPoints | Default: 0`

A neutral zone around the MA, measured in points. Within this zone, the trend is considered undecided, preventing repeated direction changes when price fluctuates near the MA. Setting 0 disables the buffer.

5.8 Enable Dual MA execution filter

`Internal: Inp_UseDualMAExecutionFilter | Default: Off`

An additional execution filter applied after a valid signal. Instead of executing immediately, the EA queues the signal and waits for confirmation from a crossover of the fast and slow moving averages. This aims to time entries when momentum also supports the trade direction.

5.9 Dual MA fast period

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_FastPeriod | Default: 150`

The period of the fast moving average used by the Dual MA filter.

5.10 Dual MA slow period

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_SlowPeriod | Default: 350`

The period of the slow moving average. The crossover between the fast and slow MAs provides confirmation.

5.11 Dual MA fast method

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_FastMethod | Default: EMA`

The moving-average calculation method used for the fast MA.

5.12 Dual MA slow method

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_SlowMethod | Default: EMA`

The moving-average calculation method used for the slow MA.

5.13 Dual MA applied price

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_Price | Default: Close`

The price type used by the two moving averages.

5.14 Dual MA timeframe

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_Timeframe | Default: M2`

The timeframe used to calculate the Dual MAs. Select "current" to use the timeframe of the chart on which the EA is running.

5.15 Maximum candles for a pending activation

`Internal: Inp_DualMA_MaxActivationBars | Default: 0`

The maximum number of candles for which a queued signal remains valid while waiting for MA confirmation. Setting 0 means the signal never expires.

5.16 Maximum pending activations per direction
`Internal: Inp_DualMA_MaxPendingActivations | Default: 4`

The maximum number of queued signals allowed for each trade direction. This prevents an unlimited backlog of pending signals.

5.17 Bypass filter for the first N positions
`Internal: Inp_DualMA_BypassFirstN | Default: 0`

Allows the first N positions per direction to bypass the Dual MA filter. For example, the initial entry can execute immediately while subsequent positions wait for MA confirmation. Setting 0 applies the filter from the very first position.

5.18 Enable session filter
`Internal: Inp_UseSessionFilter | Default: On`

Restricts trading to a specified time window, such as the more active market hours. Outside this window, the EA does not open new positions.

5.19 Trading session start time (broker time)
`Internal: Inp_TradeStartHHMM | Default: 07:00`

The beginning of the trading window in broker server time. Note that broker time is not necessarily the same as your local time.

5.20 Trading session end time (broker time)
`Internal: Inp_TradeEndHHMM | Default: 16:30`

The end of the trading window in broker server time.

5.21 Reset OB/OS counters at session start
`Internal: Inp_ResetCountersAtSessionStart | Default: On`

Starts each trading session with cleared counters, so extremes from the previous session (including overnight activity) are not counted toward today's arming requirement.

5.22 Trend filter for 1st entry only (adds free)
`Internal: Inp_TrendFilterFirstOnly | Default: Off`

Only relevant when the trend filter (5.1) is enabled. **Off:** The trend filter blocks every entry against the trend, including adds to a basket that is already open. **On:** The trend filter applies only to the first entry of a basket; adds to an open basket follow the normal rules of Chapter 4 and are not blocked by the trend. A basket opened just before a trend reversal can then still add positions instead of remaining under water for a long time.

> **How these settings interact:** The Dual MA filter (5.8) holds a signal until an MA crossover confirms it; 5.15 and 5.16 control how long signals can wait and how many can be queued, while 5.17 allows the first positions to bypass the filter. The trend (5.1) and session (5.18) filters are independent additional entry conditions; with 5.22, the trend filter applies only to the first entry.

Chapter 6 - Execution & Safeguards

6.1 Maximum spread in points
`Internal: Inp_MaxSpreadPoints | Default: 500`

The EA does not open a position if the spread exceeds this limit. This helps avoid entries during unusually wide spreads, such as around news releases or during periods of low

liquidity. The default is deliberately high to accommodate volatile instruments such as indices (for example, the DAX).

6.2 Maximum slippage in points

`Internal: Inp_SlippagePoints | Default: 250`

The maximum permitted price deviation specified by the EA when submitting a trade request. Whether the broker enforces this limit also depends on its execution model. Where supported, a higher limit can improve the chance of execution but may allow a less favorable fill price.

Chapter 7 - Reduce (Reducing Drawdown)

When a basket is under substantial pressure, the EA can close its worst-performing positions along the way, reducing basket size before the Soft SL (3.1) closes everything. Disabled by default.

7.1 Enable Reduce (close worst position)

`Internal: Inp_UseReduce | Default: Off`

Enables the Reduce feature. When the basket's drawdown reaches a threshold (7.2 or 7.3), the EA closes the worst-performing position: the position with the lowest net P/L, typically the long position with the highest entry price in a long basket. The loss on that position is realized and cannot be recovered. At least one position always remains open; the rest of the basket continues toward the Take Profit or, in the worst case, the Soft SL.

7.2 First Reduce threshold (% DD)

`Internal: Inp_ReduceLevel1Percent | Default: 10`

The drawdown threshold, expressed as a percentage of the account balance when the basket started, at which Reduce acts for the first time. Each threshold can trigger only once per basket. Setting 0 disables this level.

7.3 Second Reduce threshold (% DD)

`Internal: Inp_ReduceLevel2Percent | Default: 18`

A second threshold at a deeper drawdown. Ideally, it should be set to a lower loss percentage than the Soft SL (3.1), allowing Reduce to act first. If the threshold is above the Soft SL limit, the Soft SL may already have closed the basket before Reduce reaches this level. Setting 0 disables this level.

7.4 Positions to close per Reduce step

`Internal: Inp_ReducePositionsPerStep | Default: 1`

How many of the worst-performing positions are closed at each threshold. Closing more positions per step reduces basket size faster, but realizes more losses at once. The final position always remains open.

7.5 Do not refill reduced position slots

`Internal: Inp_ReduceShrinksMax | Default: On`

After each Reduce action, the maximum permitted position count (3.10) decreases by the number of positions removed, for the remainder of that basket. Without this rule, new adds could immediately fill the freed slots, defeating the purpose of reducing basket size. This applies only to Reduce, not to Scalp or BE levels.

7.6 Include realized P/L in DD (also Soft SL)

`Internal: Inp_DDIncludesBooked | Default: On`

On: Drawdown is calculated using floating P/L together with any P/L already realized by Reduce, Scalp, and BE levels within the current basket. This applies to the Reduce thresholds, the Scalp conditions (8.2 and 8.3), and the Soft SL (3.1), allowing the Soft SL to monitor the basket's overall loss. The final execution may still exceed the loss limit. Note that realized profits also reduce the measured drawdown, potentially delaying Reduce. **Off:** Only floating losses are included.

> **How these settings interact:** 7.2 and 7.3 determine *when* Reduce acts, 7.4 determines *how many* positions are closed per step, 7.5 keeps the basket smaller afterward, and 7.6 determines whether realized losses are included in the Soft SL calculation. **Test results** (GBPUSD M2, 2020-2026): without Reduce, the Soft SL was triggered twice in 2020 (March and August); with Reduce, it was not triggered at all. In quieter years Reduce has a cost, because it closes positions that might later recover. It acts as a form of insurance against a large loss.

Chapter 8 - Scalp (Taking Profits on Individual Positions)

In a basket under pressure, the EA closes the best-performing position once it reaches a sufficient net profit. Disabled by default.

8.1 Enable Scalp (close best position)

`Internal: Inp_UseScalp | Default: Off`

Enables the Scalp feature. When the conditions in 8.2 through 8.4 are met, the EA closes the position with the highest net profit as soon as it reaches the threshold set in 8.5 through 8.7. The profit is then realized. Scalp never closes a position at a net loss and never closes the final position. The EA may subsequently open new adds under the rules in Chapter 4.

8.2 Minimum number of open positions

`Internal: Inp_ScalpMinOpenPositions | Default: 4`

Scalp becomes active only when the basket has at least this many open positions. Smaller baskets can continue toward the regular Take Profit.

8.3 Minimum drawdown (%)

`Internal: Inp_ScalpMinDrawdownPercent | Default: 5`

Scalp becomes active only when basket drawdown reaches at least this percentage, measured according to 7.6.

8.4 Require both conditions (else 1 of 2)

`Internal: Inp_ScalpBothGatesRequired | Default: On`

On: Both 8.2 AND 8.3 must be satisfied. **Off:** Either condition is sufficient. Note that with this setting off and a low threshold in 8.2, Scalp can be active frequently, effectively acting as an individual-position profit-taking mechanism.

8.5 Scalp threshold unit: money or points

`Internal: Inp_ScalpThresholdUnit | Default: Money`

Selects whether the threshold is measured in account currency (8.6) or MT5 points (8.7).

8.6 Minimum net profit per position (money)

`Internal: Inp_ScalpMinNetMoney | Default: 10`

In Money mode, the minimum net profit required on one position, after broker swap and commission.

8.7 Minimum net profit per position (points)

`Internal: Inp_ScalpMinNetPoints | Default: 80`

In Points mode, the minimum net profit on one position expressed in MT5 points (not pips). On a five-decimal currency pair, 10 points equal 1 pip, so 80 points equal 8 pips. Swap and commission are deducted first and converted into an equivalent number of points.

8.8 Maximum Scalp exits per bar (0 = no limit)

`Internal: Inp_ScalpMaxPerBar | Default: 1`

The maximum number of Scalp exits per candle on the signal timeframe (1.3). This prevents a sudden move from closing many positions at once. Setting 0 removes the per-bar limit. Scalp closes at most one position per tick.

> **How these settings interact:** Scalp is intended to realize profits on individual positions, whereas Reduce closes positions during deeper drawdowns. Reduce has priority: if it acts on a tick, Scalp does not act on that same tick. **Test results:** Scalp recovered most of the losses realized by Reduce. The drawback is that closing the best positions can move the remaining basket further from its Take Profit and keep it open longer.

Chapter 9 - BE Levels (Protecting Profits on Adds)

Locks in the profit on added positions with a real broker-side stop, without realizing a loss. Disabled by default.

9.1 Enable BE levels (stop on profit of adds)

`Internal: Inp_UseBELevels | Default: Off`

When a position reaches its trigger (9.4), it receives a stop at the entry price adjusted for costs plus a small amount of locked-in profit (9.5). For a long position, that stop is above entry; for a short position, it is below entry. If price subsequently returns to the stop, the position normally closes with a small net profit. If price continues favorably, the position remains open toward the basket's Take Profit. The stop is held by the broker and therefore remains active even if the EA temporarily stops running. The EA only moves a stop in the favorable direction.

9.2 Minimum number of open positions

`Internal: Inp_BEMinOpenPositions | Default: 3`

BE levels become active only when the basket in that direction contains at least this many open positions. Once a stop has been placed, it remains in place even if the number of positions later falls below this threshold.

9.3 Minimum drawdown (%) (0 = Off)

`Internal: Inp_BEMinDrawdownPercent | Default: 0`

An optional second condition: protect positions only when basket drawdown reaches at least this percentage. This allows a healthy basket to continue averaging into positions, while protecting profits only when the basket is under pressure.

9.4 Trigger: multiple of TP distance

`Internal: Inp_BETriggerTPMult | Default: 1.0`

The trigger is the point at which a position becomes protected: when its trigger is reached, the EA places a stop (9.5). The position continues to be managed under the basket's regular profit-exit rules unless price retraces to that stop.

This setting multiplies the TP distance defined by 3.2 through 3.5, calculated for the individual position. At 1.0, the trigger is exactly the TP distance. Values above 1.0 delay protection and reduce the likelihood of being stopped out by ordinary market noise.

Example: In Points TP mode with 3.4 = 150, a trigger of 1.0 protects a position once it is 150 points (15 pips) in profit. At 1.5, protection starts only at 225 points.

In ATR and ATR-NET modes, TP distance is ATR x setting 3.5; in % profit mode, it is based on the percentage in 3.3. If Take Profit is disabled, BE levels do nothing.

9.5 Stop: break-even + costs + % of trigger

`Internal: Inp_BELockPercent | Default: 25`

Determines how much profit the stop is intended to lock in, expressed as a percentage of the trigger distance (9.4). The EA sets the stop at entry, adjusted for costs (swap and commission), plus the specified profit portion. For a short position, the stop is below entry and the calculations are mirrored.

Example (long): with a 150-point trigger and 25%, the stop is placed at entry + costs + 37.5 points (approximately 3.8 pips).

A higher value protects more profit, but places the stop closer to the current market price, making it more likely to be hit. Allowed range: 0 to 100.

9.6 Stepped stop adjustment

`Internal: Inp_BEStepTrail | Default: Off`

Each protected position moves its stop to the BE stop of the protected position with the next less favorable entry price (for longs, the position immediately above it). If price reverses, the positions close in steps, each retaining more profit than its original stop alone would have protected. For short positions, the logic is mirrored.

> **Important:** A BE stop normally produces a net profit, but this is not guaranteed. A price gap (for example, around the midnight rollover or a news release) may cause a worse fill, and any swap charged after protection was applied is not included in the original stop calculation.
> **Test results:** With a trigger of 1.0, 95% of protected positions were stopped out at a small profit. This removed adds that could otherwise help the basket reach its Take Profit. Scalp performed better for this strategy in those tests; consider a larger trigger (9.4) or the drawdown condition (9.3) when using BE levels. Scalp and BE levels can be enabled together, but Scalp may then close a protected position.

Chapters 10 through 14 are reserved for future settings. General & Display therefore appears as Chapter 15 at the end.

Chapter 15 - General & Display

15.1 Magic number

`Internal: Inp_MagicNumber | Default: 10992430`

The unique number used by the EA to identify and manage its own positions. If you run multiple EAs or multiple instances on different symbols, assign a unique magic number to each so they do not interfere with one another's positions.

15.2 Trade comment

`Internal: Inp_TradeComment | Default: FlowBiasTrader M2`

The text attached to each order in your trading history. Trades opened manually using the panel buttons automatically receive the suffix "Manual".

15.3 Extended logging

`Internal: Inp_EnableDebug | Default: Off`

Enables detailed diagnostic messages in MT5's Experts tab. Useful during testing or when investigating why the EA does or does not trade. Logging is automatically disabled during optimization to improve speed.

15.4 Display mode

`Internal: Inp_DisplayMode | Default: Compact`

Controls the level of detail shown by the on-chart panel: Compact (essentials only), Normal (status, positions, and exit information), Full (everything, including settings), or Off (no panel, for example when you want a clean chart or are running an optimization).

15.5 Show BE line

`Internal: Inp_ShowAvgEntryLine | Default: On`

Draws a dotted line at the basket's volume-weighted average entry price (break-even before costs), letting you see your average entry at a glance. This can also be toggled using a button on the panel.

15.6 Panel scale

`Internal: Inp_PanelScale | Default: 1.0`

Scales the entire panel up or down, including its dimensions and font sizes. The panel may appear small on a 4K display (try 1.5) or too large on a small laptop screen (try 0.8).

15.7 Show manual BUY/SELL buttons

`Internal: Inp_ShowManualButtons | Default: Off`

Shows two buttons that let you open a position manually. That position receives the EA's magic number and is subsequently managed by the strategy (Soft TP, Soft SL, and adds). Disabled by default to prevent accidental manual entries.

15.8 Show Close All / Close Profit buttons

`Internal: Inp_ShowCloseButtons | Default: Off`

Shows two buttons: Close All immediately closes every position for the current symbol and magic number; Close Profit closes only positions that have a positive net P/L (including swap and commission). Neither action requires an additional confirmation.

15.9 Hide indicators in the visual tester

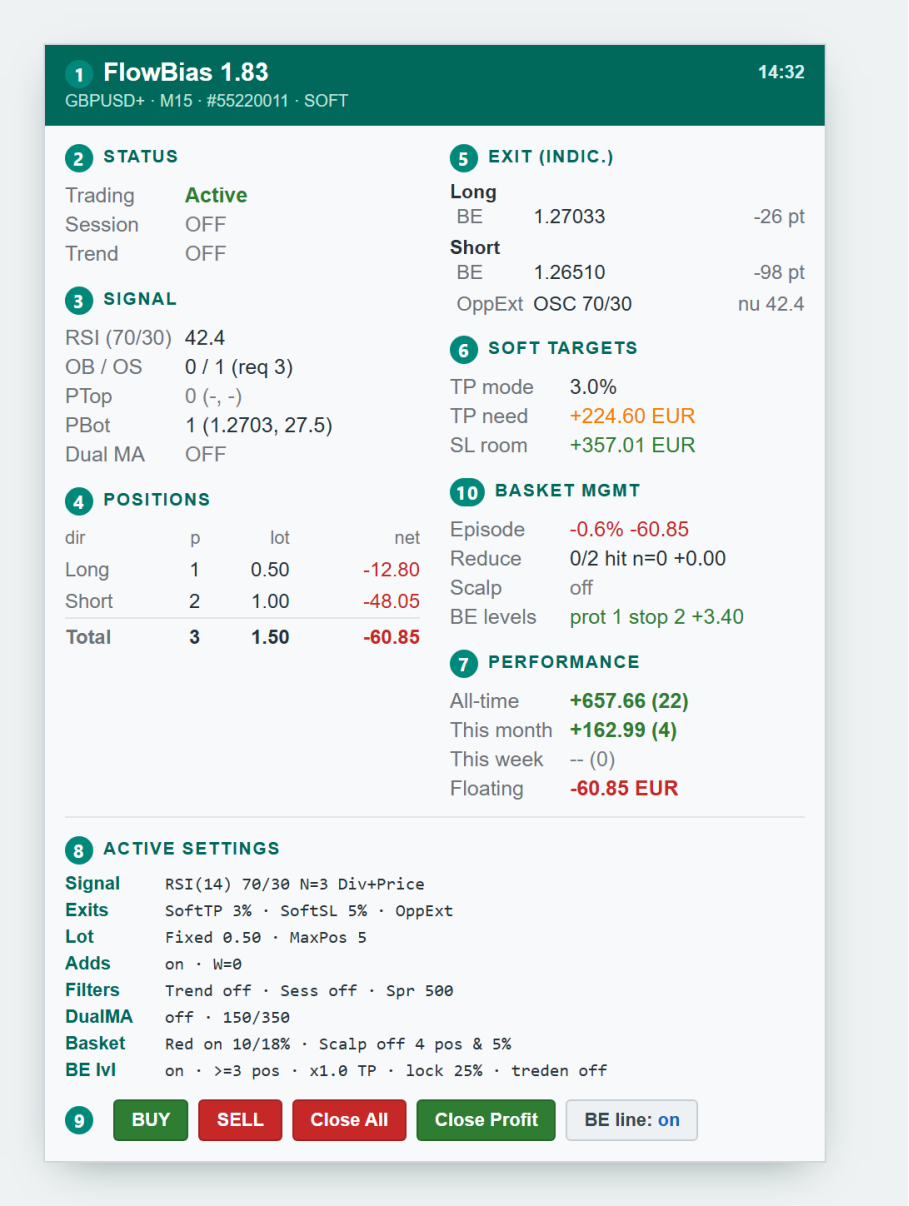
`Internal: Inp_HideTesterIndicators | Default: Off`

When enabled, the visual Strategy Tester does not display indicators loaded by the EA (oscillator, ATR, and, when enabled, the Dual MA and trend MA). The EA continues to

calculate them, so trading results are unchanged, and live charts are unaffected. Indicators loaded from your own tester template (`tester.tpl`) remain visible because they are not drawn by the EA.

5. The Panel (Dashboard)

The on-chart panel shows what the EA is doing in real time. Setting **15.4** controls the detail level (Compact / Normal / Full / Off), and **15.6** controls its scale. The Full view and its numbered elements are described below.



The FlowBiasTrader panel in Full view. The on-screen labels are in English.

#	Element	What it displays
1	**Header**	EA name and version, symbol, timeframe, magic number, and SL mode. The current time appears on the right.

2	**Status**	Whether trading is permitted (Trading), plus the status of the session and trend filters.
3	**Signal**	Oscillator reading and thresholds, OB/OS counters versus the required count (req), price high/low detection (PTop/PBot), and Dual MA status.
4	**Positions**	Number of positions, total lots, and net P/L for each direction, plus an overall total.
5	**Exit (indicative)**	Break-even price for each direction, the distance to it in points, and the OppExt level.
6	**Soft targets**	Active TP target, the remaining amount needed (TP need), and the remaining room before the Soft SL (SL room), in account currency. When 7.6 is enabled, SL room also includes realized P/L.
7	**Performance**	All-time, month-to-date, and week-to-date results (including trade counts), plus current floating P/L.
8	**Active settings**	Summary of the most important settings currently used by the EA (Full view only).
9	**Buttons**	BUY/SELL (option 15.7) manually open a position; Close All closes all positions, while Close Profit closes only profitable positions (option 15.8); BE line toggles the break-even line.
10	**Basket mgmt**	Visible only in Normal and Full when Reduce, Scalp, or BE levels are enabled. All values refer to the current basket: **Episode:** Basket P/L as a percentage and monetary amount (floating plus realized), shown in red with a minus sign when negative. **Reduce:** Number of thresholds triggered (e.g., 1/2), positions reduced, and realized Reduce P/L. **Scalp:** Status (armed when conditions are met, otherwise idle), number of Scalp exits, and cumulative Scalp profit. **BE levels:** Number of positions currently protected, number closed by their stops, and the corresponding net P/L. In Full view, Active settings also includes two lines for the settings from Chapters 7 through 9 (Basket and BE lvl).

> **Important:** Exit prices are *indicative*. Soft SL/TP targets are basket-level monetary targets; the indicated exit price changes with additional positions and swap charges, which is why it is marked with "~". An OppExt close has no fixed price and depends on the oscillator reading.

6. Example Configurations

These are starting points to help you understand how the settings behave. Always test on a demo account or in the Strategy Tester first.

A. Conservative / Defensive

- Strict signals: set arming (1.6) to 4 or 5 and enable divergence (1.8). With divergence enabled, the price check (1.7) has no separate effect.
- Enable the trend filter (5.1) to trade only in the direction of the higher-timeframe trend.
- Use a small position size: a low fixed lot size (2.3), or AccountLots with a large AmountStep (2.5) and/or fewer lots per step (2.6).
- Keep risk controls tight: a lower Soft SL (3.1), a modest TP percentage (3.3), and a low maximum position count (3.10).

B. Standard

- The default values for all parameters may be used as a starting point. They come from a tested set for EURUSD on M2. Of the optional filters, the trend filter (5.1) and the session filter (5.18) are enabled by default.

C. Active / Position Building

- Enable adds (4.1), require a better price (4.2), and select ATR-based spacing (4.3 = ATR).
- Allow more positions by increasing the maximum per direction (3.10).
- Optionally enable the Dual MA filter (5.8) for more precise timing, using the bypass setting (5.17) for the first position.

D. With Basket Management

These settings were tested on GBPUSD M2 from 2020 through September 2026. They illustrate how the different management layers interact; they are not a ready-made configuration for every instrument.

- Enable Reduce (7.1), with thresholds of 8% (7.2) and 24% (7.3), 3 positions per step (7.4), and 7.5 enabled.
- Disable 7.6: in this test, the results were slightly better with it off than on.
- Enable Scalp (8.1), with either condition sufficient (8.4 off): at least 2 positions (8.2) OR 16% drawdown (8.3).
- Set the Scalp threshold unit (8.5) to Points and the threshold (8.7) to 390 points, with no per-bar limit (8.8 = 0).
- Leave BE levels (9.1) disabled.

> **Test results:** Maximum equity drawdown decreased from 51% (without Basket Management) to 16%, and the Soft SL was never triggered (versus twice in 2020 without Basket Management). Using BE levels instead of Scalp resulted in a maximum drawdown of 26% to 28%.

7. Frequently Asked Questions

I don't see any trades. Check the filters (trend 5.1, session 5.18, Dual MA 5.8), whether the arming requirement (1.6) is set too high, and whether the spread limit (6.1) is being exceeded. Also make sure Algo Trading is enabled in MT5 (panel element 2, "Trading").

The EA does not start and stops immediately. The last line in the journal is then "FlowBias Trader stopped. Reason=8. Start failed:" followed by the reason, for example "CONFIGURATION ERROR: ...". In the Strategy Tester it is followed by "OnInit returns non-zero code 1". At startup the EA checked the settings and the symbol and refused to start; it does not trade. Correct the setting mentioned and start the EA again. Lines with "WARNING:" are only warnings and do not prevent the start.

Can I add a position manually? Yes. Enable **15.7** and use the BUY/SELL buttons. The new position receives the EA's magic number and is then managed by the EA (Soft TP, Soft SL, and adds).

What is the difference between ATR and ATR-NET (3.5)? ATR exits based on price profit measured in points; ATR-NET uses *net* profit, including swap and commission, which is more representative for positions held over longer periods.

Will a new version change my settings? No. Settings are stored by parameter name, so your `.set` files will continue to work even if the order or numbering changes.

Why has a stop suddenly appeared on one of my positions? It is a BE stop placed by BE levels (9.1). The stop protects some of that position's profit and is only moved in the favorable direction. If you disable 9.1, the EA will not place any new BE stops; existing stops remain in place until their positions close.

What is the difference between Reduce and the Soft SL? The Soft SL (3.1) closes the entire basket in one operation. Reduce (7.1) closes only the worst-performing positions earlier, leaving the rest of the basket open to potentially recover toward the Take Profit. With 7.6 enabled, losses realized by Reduce are included in the Soft SL calculation.

What happens if my terminal or VPS goes down? The EA then cannot execute the Soft SL. Enable 3.13: every position then also has a broker-side stop just beyond the Soft SL level, which closes the basket even when the EA is not running.

Can I hide the indicator lines and windows in the visual tester? Yes. Enable 15.9. The EA continues its calculations; only its indicator drawings are hidden. Any indicators still visible come from your own tester template.

Disclaimer

Automated trading with an Expert Advisor involves the risk of financial loss. This manual is provided for information only and does not constitute financial advice. Thoroughly test every configuration on a demo account and in the Strategy Tester before trading live.