Welcome to the guide to using our trading EA, a tool designed to **automate strategies without the need for programming knowledge** . You will be able to create custom strategies that suit your goals and trading style. Feel free to experiment with different settings and adjust the parameters according to your preferences.

This guide consists of four parts that will allow you to know all the available features and how to make the most of the options it offers, in general terms it would be the following:

1) **Multiple modifiable risk management parameters:**
   Our EA offers a wide range of risk management parameters that you can modify to suit your trading strategy. Here is a detailed description of each of them:

   - **Parameters of TAKE PROFIT TOTAL:**
     In this section, you can set the maximum profit value (Take Profit) that you want to get for each trade. You can set it in pips or percentage based on your preferences. Once this value is reached, the EA will automatically close all trades to lock in your profits.

   - **STOP LOSS TOTAL parameters:**
     Here you can set the maximum risk value (Stop Loss) that you are willing to accept for each trade. As with the Take Profit , you can set it in pips or in percentage. When the market moves against you and reaches this value, the EA will close all trades to limit your losses.

   - **Maximum Open Trades TOTAL:**
     This option allows you to define the maximum number of open trades that you want to have simultaneously in your strategy. Once this limit is reached, the EA will not open new trades until any of the existing ones are closed.

   - **Maximum Open Lots TOTAL:**
     In this section, you can set the maximum total lot size that you want to keep open across all your trades. The EA will monitor the sum of all lots in open trades and prevent it from exceeding this limit.

   - **Maximum Cycles operated TOTAL:**
     Here you can define the maximum number of trading cycles you want to run. A cycle is defined as a set of operations that close at the same time. Once this limit is reached, the EA will stop opening new trades until a new cycle starts.

   - **Maximum Stop Loss per Cycle:**
     In this option, you can set the maximum risk you are willing to accept for each trading cycle. Once this value is reached, the EA will close all open and pending trades for the current cycle and proceed to start a new cycle.

2) **Traditional Trading:**
   With this option, you will be able to execute operations with a batch, Take Fixed Profit and Stop Loss . You will learn how to configure the opening of operations based on technical indicators to define the best moments to buy or sell.

3) **Algorithmic Trading:**
Here, you will find more advanced functionality that employs lots and Take Variable profits. You will learn how to group trades from the same lot and how to set the lot increment to average new entry prices.

4) **Technical indicators:**
Finally, in this part, we will explore the technical indicators available for opening trades. You will be able to select between moving averages (SMA and EMA), RSI, stochastic oscillator and Bollinger bands to define your strategies. Also, you will learn how to customize the period of each indicator and how to choose the average price calculation.

- **Note:**
Our EA gives you the flexibility to modify the values of each technical indicator as well as their time frames and make combinations of several of them before the EA makes a buy or sell decision. This functionality will allow you to increase the probability of success of each trade by adapting the strategies according to your preferences and market analysis. Remember that experimenting with different configurations and combinations of indicators can be an effective way to improve your results and adjust your trading approach according to changing market conditions.

FEATURES WHEN PURCHASING OUR EA

1) **One-time payment (lifetime membership):**
If you decide to purchase the EA, you will have lifetime access to all future updates for free. There is no need to pay additional fees for new versions or upgrades.

2) **Executable only in Metatrader 5:**
Metatrader 5 platform , giving you a wide range of tools and features for your trading strategy.

3) **Works with 1 currency pair at a time:**
The EA is designed to trade only one currency pair simultaneously. This is due to the fact that, from the moment of its execution, the EA saves information in memory that allows it to continue operating according to the predefined logic. If you want to trade multiple currency pairs, you will need to run the EA on each one separately.

4) **Configuration of multiple strategies:**
Our EA offers great flexibility and customization, allowing you to set up multiple trading strategies according to your preferences and goals.

5) **Complete guide to use:**
When you purchase the EA, you will receive a complete guide that will explain in detail how to configure and use all the available options and parameters. This will allow you to take full advantage of the capabilities of the EA.

6) **24/7 support in shared community:**
All EA buyers will have access to a Telegram group where they can exchange information, settings and analysis with other users and with our support team. This gives you the

ability to get help and advice in real time, as well as share experiences and knowledge with other traders .

In short, by purchasing our EA, you will get a powerful automated trading tool that will allow you to trade the markets efficiently and effectively. With our comprehensive guide and community support, you'll be backed at all times to get the most out of the EA and enhance your trading experience.

VERY IMPORTANT

It is very important to note that, although our EA has been developed to automate various strategies and obtain good trading results, its use in "SEMI-AUTOMATIC" mode has proven to be even more effective. By combining the previous chart analysis with the operation of the EA, promising percentage returns can be achieved.

For this reason, all people who purchase our EA through the "BUY" modality will have the opportunity to be added to our private community. In this group, we will constantly share high-value information that will complement your execution and use of the EA.

Chart analysis is a powerful tool that allows you to evaluate patterns, trends, and support and resistance levels on price charts. By combining this information with the functionality of the EA, traders can make more informed decisions and increase the probability of success in their trades.

Bot parameters:

Sector 1: Trading Hours

- **TIME ZONE – TOTAL parameters** :
  In this parameter, we have two options: "Active" and "Inactive". These options will determine if we want the Expert Advisor (EA) to operate within a specific range of hours or if we prefer it to operate freely with no time restrictions. The name "TOTAL" is due to its ability to function both in the modality of "Algorithmic Trading" and in "Traditional Trading".

- **Range of Hours to Run**
  In this option, you will be able to set the range of hours during which the bot will trade and execute new trades. It is crucial to keep the same format for the bot to work properly: "_ _:_ _ - _ _:_ _". This will allow you to precisely configure the time period in which you want the EA to be active and perform the scheduled operations. Be sure to enter the appropriate hours and minutes to define the start and end of the bot 's operating range .

- **Time zone**
  We have a total of 77 time zone options, which will allow you to select the one that corresponds to your location. In this way, you will be able to configure the bot 's time range according to your local time, which will ensure that the operations are carried out at the time that best suits your convenience and geographical location. Choosing the correct time zone is critical for the bot to work optimally and adjust to your local hours of operation.

Sector 2: Automated Capital Security Parameters

In the world of trading, the preservation of capital is of vital importance, since it constitutes our main work tool. With this premise in mind, we have incorporated security parameters within the EA that will allow us to manage our operations more effectively and protect ourselves against sudden movements in the market.

These security parameters are designed to minimize risks and safeguard our capital. Some of the features we have implemented include:

1) TAKE PROFIT – TOTAL parameters:

This alternative offers a button with three options: "Inactive", "In Dollars" and "In Percentage". If the user chooses either of the last two options, it will imply that they want to set a maximum Take parameter Profit in the EA.

- **Inactive:** When this option is selected, the parameter of maximum Take Profit will not be active and any Take related restrictions will not apply profit .
- **In Dollars:** If you choose this option, the "Maximum Take Profit (TP) – USD amount".
- **In Percentage:** If you choose this option, the "Maximum Take Profit (TP) – Percentage %".

☑ 1) Parámetros de TAKE PROFIT - TOTAL	Inactivo
☑ . 1.1) Máximo Take Profit (TP) - Cantidad USD	0.0
☑ . 1.2) Máximo Take Profit (TP) - Porcentaje %	0.0

☑ 1) Parámetros de TAKE PROFIT - TOTAL	Inactivo ∨
☑ . 1.1) Máximo Take Profit (TP) - Cantidad USD	Inactivo
☑ . 1.2) Máximo Take Profit (TP) - Porcentaje %	En Dólares
☑ 2) Parámetros de STOP LOSS - TOTAL	En Porcentaje

a. **Maximum Take Profit (TP) – USD amount:**

In this option, you will have to enter a numerical value that represents the maximum profit that you want to obtain when executing the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will automatically stop trading and proceed to close any open positions and pending orders.

- **Note:**
  - It is important to enter the desired amount, either as a whole value or with two decimal places, depending on your preferences and needs.
  - You will have the possibility to modify this value at any time, which means that you will be able to adjust it according to your objectives and current trading strategies.

b. **Maximum Take Profit (TP) – Percentage %:**

In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the percentage of the maximum profit that you want to obtain when executing the EA. Once this percentage value is reached, the EA will automatically stop trading and close any open positions and pending orders.

- **Note:**
  - It is not necessary to put the percentage symbol (%), you just have to enter the number that represents the desired percentage.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

- **Example:**

  If you want the EA to close automatically when it reaches a maximum profit of 5%, you only have to enter the number 5 in the corresponding box.

2) **STOP LOSS – TOTAL parameters:**

In this alternative, you will also find a button with three options: "Inactive", "In Dollars" and "In Percentage". If the user chooses either of the last two options, he will indicate his desire to place a maximum Stop Loss parameter on the EA.

- **Inactive:** By selecting this option, the maximum Stop Loss parameter will not be active and any restrictions related to the Stop Loss will not be applied .
- **In Dollars:** If you choose this option, the "Maximum Stop Loss (SL) – USD Amount" will be taken into consideration.
- **In Percentage:** If you choose this option, the "Maximum Stop Loss (SL) – Percentage %" will be taken into consideration.

☑ 2) Parámetros de STOP LOSS - TOTAL	Inactivo
☑ . 2.1) Máximo Stop Loss (SL) - Cantidad USD	0.0
☑ . 2.2) Máximo Stop Loss (SL) - Porcentaje %	0.0

☑ 2) Parámetros de STOP LOSS - TOTAL	Inactivo ∨
☑ . 2.1) Máximo Stop Loss (SL) - Cantidad USD	Inactivo
☑ . 2.2) Máximo Stop Loss (SL) - Porcentaje %	En Dólares
☑ 3) Máximas OPERACIONES Abiertas - TOTAL	En Porcentaje

a. **Maximum Stop Loss (SL) – USD Amount:**

In this option, you will have to enter a numerical value that represents the maximum risk that you are willing to accept when executing the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will automatically stop trading and proceed to close any open positions and pending orders.

- **NOTE:**
  - The value must be entered without the negative symbol (-). That is, you only have to enter the number that represents the value of the maximum risk allowed.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**

  If we want to establish that the EA automatically closes when it reaches a maximum loss value of $50 USD, we simply have to put the number 50 in the corresponding box.

b. **Maximum Stop Loss (SL) – Percentage %:**

In this option, you will need to enter a numerical value that represents the percentage of the maximum risk that you are willing to accept at the time of running the EA. Once this percentage value is reached, the EA will automatically stop trading and proceed to close any open positions and pending orders.

- **Note:**
  - It is not necessary to put the percentage symbol (%), you just have to enter the number that represents the desired percentage.
  - This value allows you to establish the maximum risk limit that you want to assume in your operations.
- **Example:**
  If we want to establish that the EA automatically closes when the risk reaches 5% of the capital, we simply have to place the number 5 in the corresponding box.

3) Maximum Open OPERATIONS – TOTAL:

In this alternative, you will find a button with four options: "Inactive", "Both", "Purchases" and "Sells". This parameter will allow you to define the maximum number of operations open at the same time within your operation:

- **Inactive:** By selecting this option, even if you have values assigned for both purchases and sales, the parameter will not work. That is, no maximum limit of open operations will be applied.
- **Both:** By choosing this option, the EA will take both the maximum number of buys and the number of sales parameters independently at the time of execution. This means that a maximum limit of open operations will be established for both purchases and sales.
- **Buys:** If you select this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number of buy trades that you have set. This implies that the number of purchases open simultaneously will be limited, while no limit will be applied to sales operations.
- **Sales:** By choosing this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number of sales operations that you have defined. In this case, the number of sales opened simultaneously will be limited, while no limit will be applied for purchase operations.

☑ 3) Máximas OPERACIONES Abiertas - TOTAL	Inactivo
☑ . 3.1) Máximas Operaciones Abiertas Compras	0
☑ . 3.2) Máximas Operaciones Abiertas Ventas	0

☑ 3) Máximas OPERACIONES Abiertas - TOTAL	Inactivo ⌄
☑ . 3.1) Máximas Operaciones Abiertas Compras	Inactivo
☑ . 3.2) Máximas Operaciones Abiertas Ventas	Ambos
☑ 4) Máximos LOTES Abiertos - TOTAL	Compras
☑ . 4.1) Máximos Lotes Abiertos Compras	Ventas
	0.0

a. **Maximum Open Operations Purchases:**
In this option, you will have to enter the maximum number of open BUY trades that you want to have at the time of executing the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will stop opening any other buy trades until one of the previous trades is closed.

- **Note:**
  - It is important to enter an integer value, without decimals, that represents the maximum limit of open purchase operations.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**

  If you choose to set a maximum of 3 open buy trades and you already have 3 active buy trades, the EA will not open a fourth buy trade until one of the existing trades is closed.

b. **Maximum Open Operations Sales:**

In this option, you must enter the maximum number of open SALES trades that you want to have at the time of executing the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will stop opening any other sell trades until one of the previous trades is closed.

- **Note:**
  - It is important to enter an integer value, without decimals, that represents the maximum limit of open sales operations.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**

  If you choose to set a maximum of 2 open sell trades and you already have 2 active sell trades, the EA will not open a third sell trade until one of the existing trades is closed.

4) Maximum Open LOTS – TOTAL:

In this alternative, you will find a button with four options: "Inactive", "Both", "Purchases" and "Sells". This parameter will allow you to define a maximum value of lots open at the same time within your operation:

- **Inactive:** By selecting this option, even if you have maximum lot values assigned for both purchases and sales, the parameter will not work. That is, no maximum limit of open lots will be applied.
- **Both:** By choosing this option, the EA will take both the maximum buy and sell lot parameters independently at the time of execution. This means that a maximum limit of open lots will be established for both purchases and sales.
- **Buys:** If you select this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number of open lots on buy trades that you have set. This implies that the number of lots open in buys will be limited simultaneously, while no limit will be applied for sell trades.
- **Sells:** By choosing this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number of open lots on sell trades that you have defined. In this case, the number of open lots in sells simultaneously will be limited, while no limit will be applied for buy trades.

a. **Maximum Open Lots Purchases**

In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum lotage that you are willing to accept when executing the EA in BUY operations. This value represents the sum of all the lots in purchase operations still open. Once this value is reached, the EA will not open another buy trade until one of the floating trades is closed and the total sum of lots in buy trades decreases.

- **Note:**
  - They can be integer values or with a maximum of 2 decimal places, which gives you flexibility in configuring the batch .
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**

  If you set a maximum of 5.50 lots in buy trades and you already have open buy trades that total 5.50 lots, the EA will not open a new buy trade until you close any of the existing trades and decrease the total buy lot to a lower value .

b. **Maximum Open Lots Sales:**

In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum lotage that you are willing to accept when executing the EA in SALES operations. This value represents the sum of all the lots in sales operations still open. Once this value is reached, the EA will not open another sell trade until one of the floating trades is closed and the total sum of lots in sell trades decreases.

- **Note:**
  - They can be integer values or with a maximum of 2 decimal places, which gives you flexibility in configuring the batch .
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

5) Maximum Operated CYCLES – TOTAL:

In this alternative, you will find a button with four options: "Inactive", "Both", "Buys" and "Sales". This parameter will allow you to define a maximum of cycles to operate, depending on the type of trading you are executing:

- o **Traditional Trading:**
  The cycle is defined as the maximum number of purchases or sales that will be made from the execution of the EA.
- o **Algorithmic Trading:**
  - ▪ **Buys:** a cycle is considered each time a set of purchases closes at the same time.
  - ▪ **Sales:** A cycle is considered each time a set of sales closes at the same time.

Next, the definition of the four options:

- o **Inactive:** By selecting this option, even if you have values assigned for both purchases and sales, the parameter will not work. In other words, no maximum limit of cycles to operate will be applied.
- o **Both:** By choosing this option, the EA will take both the maximum buy and sell cycle parameters independently at the time of execution. This means that a maximum limit of cycles to operate will be established for both purchases and sales.
- o **Buys:** If you select this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number of purchase cycles that you have set. This implies that the number of purchase cycles that will take place will be limited, while no limit will be applied for sales cycles.
- o **Sales:** By choosing this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number of sales cycles that you have defined. In this case, the number of sales cycles to be performed will be limited , while no limit will be applied for purchase cycles.

☑ 5) Máximos CICLOS Operados - TOTAL	Inactivo
☑ . 5.1) Número máximo de Ciclos en Compras	0
☑ . 5.2) Número máximo de Ciclos en Ventas	0

☑ 5) Máximos CICLOS Operados - TOTAL	Inactivo ∨
☑ . 5.1) Número máximo de Ciclos en Compras	Inactivo
☑ . 5.2) Número máximo de Ciclos en Ventas	Ambos
☑ 6) Máximo Stop Loss por CICLO	Compras
☑ 6.0) Tipo Stop Loss por CICLO en Compras	Ventas
	Cantidad

- a. **Maximum number of Cycles in Buys:**
  In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum cycle you want in total when executing the EA on BUY operations. Once this value is reached, the EA will not continue with another buy trade.

- **Note:**
  - They must be integer values, without decimals, that represent the maximum limit of purchase cycles that you want to carry out.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If you set a maximum of 10 buy cycles and the EA has completed 10 buy cycles, it will not continue with another buy trade.

b. **Maximum number of Sales Cycles:**
In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum cycle you want in total when executing the EA on SALES operations. Once this value is reached, the EA will not continue with another sell trade.
- **Note:**
  - They must be integer values, without decimals, that represent the maximum limit of sales cycles that you want to perform.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If you set a maximum of 8 sales cycles and the EA has completed 8 complete sales cycles, it will not continue with another sales operation.

6) **Maximum Stop Loss per CYCLE:**
In this alternative, you will find a button with four options: "Inactive", "Both", "Purchases" and "Sells". This parameter only works with "ALGORITHMIC TRADING" and allows you to set a maximum Stop Loss per cycle before starting a new one.

Here are the definitions of the four options:
- **Inactive:** By selecting this option, even if you have values assigned to buys or sells in Stop Loss amounts or percentages , the parameter will not work. That is, no maximum Stop Loss limit will be applied for each cycle.
- **Both:** By choosing this option, the EA will take both the Buy and Sell Maximum Stop Loss parameters independently at the time of execution. This means that a maximum Stop Loss limit will be set per cycle for both buying and selling.
- **Buys:** If you select this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number or percentage of Stop Loss on buys that you have set. This implies that the Stop Loss per cycle will be limited in buy operations, while no limit will be applied for sell cycles.
- **Sells:** By choosing this option, the EA will only work with the maximum number or percentage of Stop Loss on sells that you have defined. In this case, the Stop Loss will be limited per cycle on sell trades, while no limit will be applied for buy cycles.

a. Stop Loss Type by CYCLE in Purchases:

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Amount" and "Percentage". This functionality allows you to choose between two selection options as a maximum of Stop Loss for each BUY cycle before starting a new one.

i. Maximum SL per Buys Cycle – USD Amount:

In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum risk that you are willing to accept per cycle in purchases at the time of executing the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will close all open and pending trades for the current cycle and proceed to restart a new buying cycle.

- **Note:**
  - The value must be entered without the negative (-) sign, as it represents the maximum amount of loss allowed in each buying cycle.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If you want to establish that the cycle closes when it reaches a maximum loss value of $50 USD, you must place the number 50 in the corresponding box.

ii. Maximum SL per Buys Cycle – Percentage %:

In this option, you will have to enter a numerical value that represents the maximum risk in the form of a percentage that you are willing to accept per cycle in purchases at the time of running the EA. Once this

value is reached, the EA will close all open and pending trades for the current cycle and proceed to restart a new buying cycle.

- **Note:**
  - The percentage symbol (%) should not be placed, you should only enter the number that represents the percentage of maximum risk that you are willing to accept in each purchase cycle.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If you want to establish that the cycle closes when it reaches a maximum risk value of 5%, you must place the number 5 in the corresponding box.

b. **Stop Loss Type by CYCLE in Sales:**

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Amount" and "Percentage". This functionality allows you to choose between two selection options as a maximum of Stop Loss for each cycle in SALES before starting a new one.

i. **Maximum SL per Sales Cycle – USD Amount:**

In this option, you must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum risk that you are willing to accept per sales cycle at the time of running the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will close all open and pending trades for the current cycle and proceed to restart a new sales cycle.

- **Note:**
  - The value must be entered without the negative sign (-), since it represents the maximum amount of loss allowed in each sales cycle.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If you want to establish that the cycle closes when it reaches a maximum loss value of $50 USD, you must place the number 50 in the corresponding box.

ii. **Maximum SL per Sales Cycle – Percentage %:**

In this option, you will need to enter a numerical value that represents the maximum risk as a percentage that you are willing to accept per sales cycle at the time of running the EA. Once this value is reached, the EA will close all open and pending trades for the current cycle and proceed to restart a new sales cycle.

- **Note:**
  - You should not place the percentage symbol (%), you should only enter the number that represents the percentage of maximum risk that you are willing to accept in each sales cycle.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If you want to establish that the cycle closes when it reaches a maximum risk value of 5%, you must place the number 5 in the corresponding box.

Sector 3: Traditional Trading

In "Traditional Trading" an automatic operation is carried out using a single Lot (position size), Take Fixed Profit (desired profit level) and Stop Loss (tolerable loss level) for all trades. In this approach, buy or sell decisions are based on the analysis of technical indicators that help identify possible entry and exit points in the market.

- **Buy/Sell/Both**
  In this alternative, you will find a button with three options: "Both", "Buy" and "Sell". This parameter allows you to define the type of trades you want to perform with the EA.

  - **Both:** If you select this option, the EA will work to open both Buy and Sell trades. This means that the EA will be active to execute trades in both directions of the market, both long (buy) and short (sell).
  - **Buys:** By choosing this option, the EA will only work to open Buy trades. In this case, the EA will only be active to identify buy opportunities in the market and execute buy transactions when conditions are favourable.
  - **Sales:** If you select this option, the EA will only work to open Sales trades. In this configuration, the EA will be active exclusively to identify sell opportunities in the market and execute sell transactions when conditions are right.

- **Lot**

  "Lot" is defined as the size of the trade or position that is opened in the market. This numerical value represents the amount of financial assets that are bought or sold in a specific transaction.

  When entering the Lot value, it is important to note the following:
  - The numeric value must have a maximum of 2 decimal places. For example, 0.01, 0.10, 1.50, etc.
  - To separate decimals, use a period (.) instead of a comma (,). For example, 0.50 instead of 0.50.

- **Take Profit (TP) – PIPS**

  It refers to the profit target in terms of pips that is set for a trade executed by the EA. Pips are the unit of measurement used in the financial market to express price movements.

  When configuring the Take Profit in PIPS, it is important to note the following:
  - You must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum profit you want to obtain in pips for the operation.
  - This value can be an integer or a number with a maximum of 2 decimal places. For example, 10, 50.25, 100, etc.

- **Stop Loss (SL) - PIPS**

  It refers to the maximum level of loss in terms of pips that you are willing to accept for a trade executed by the EA. Pips are the unit of measurement used in the financial market to express price movements.

  When setting the Stop Loss in PIPS, you should take into account the following:
  - You must place a numerical value that represents the maximum risk in pips that you are willing to assume for the operation.
  - This value can be an integer or a number with a maximum of 2 decimal places. For example, 20, 50.75, 100, etc.

- **Trailing Stop = Protect on Automatic**

  The " Trailing Stop" is an important functionality in trading that allows you to automatically move the Stop Loss level as a trade develops in favor of the trader . The Trailing Stop follows the direction of the price and adjusts the Stop Loss level dynamically, giving the trader the ability to lock in profits made during a favorable trend while protecting against loss in the event of a price reversal.

1) Trailing Stop = Proteger en Automático	Inactivo
. 1.1) Proteger en BE a partir de cuantos PIPS	15
. 1.2) A partir del BE: Cada cuantos PIPS positivos mover Stop	5
. 1.3) A partir del BE: Pips de protección cada que sube X Pip	5

☑ 1) Trailing Stop = Proteger en Automático   Inactivo   ∨
☑ . 1.1) Proteger en BE a partir de cuantos PIPS   Inactivo
☑ . 1.2) A partir del BE: Cada cuantos PIPS positivos mover Stop   Ambos
☑ . 1.3) A partir del BE: Pips de protección cada que sube X Pip   Compras
                                                        Ventas
┃ --> TRADING ALGORITMICO
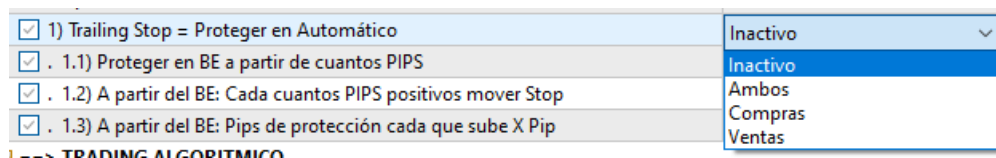
a) **Protect in BE from how many PIPS:**

This functionality allows you to move the Stop Loss to the "Opening Price" (Break Even) as soon as a specific value of positive pips has been reached. You must indicate the number of pips you wish to achieve before activating this protection. The entered value can be a whole number or have a maximum of two decimal places.

For example, if you set this option to 20 pips , it means that once your trade has accumulated a profit of at least 20 pips , the EA will automatically move the Stop Loss to the opening price of the trade, thus ensuring that the trade is no longer loss-making and at least you will get a neutral result, even if the price reverses.

b) **From BE: Every few positive PIPS move Stop**

This option determines the range of pips that the price must reach in favor of the operation after having moved the Stop Loss to the entry point (Break Even) to allow a new adjustment. You must indicate the number of pips required before another adjustment to the Stop Loss is made . As in the previous option, the entered value can be a whole number or have a maximum of two decimal places.

For example, if you set this option to 10 pips , it means that after the Stop Loss has been moved to the entry point, the price must move an additional 10 pips in favor of the trade before a new Stop Loss adjustment is made .

c) **From BE: Protection Pips each time X Pip goes up**

This functionality defines the number of pips that the Stop Loss will be changed after each movement of pips in favor of the trade, once the range established in the previous option has been reached. Again, the entered value can be a whole number or have a maximum of two decimal places.

For example, if you set this option to 5 pips , it means that every time the price advances an additional 10 pips in favor of the trade (according to the range defined above), the Stop Loss will automatically be adjusted 5 pips higher to protect accumulated profits.

Sector 4.0: Algorithmic Trading

The term "Algorithmic Trading" refers to automated trading using Lots and Takes Variable profits . These parameters can be composed of multiple grouped operations, whose prices are averaged to obtain "New Opening Prices". This strategy takes into account the total number of open trades and lots, which makes it possible to obtain a positive result upon reaching the target, at which point all trades are closed simultaneously.

In addition, in Algorithmic Trading, operations can also be executed immediately without the need for prior confirmation. Alternatively, they can also be based on a set of technical indicators that help determine the best time to buy or sell, thus optimizing the decision-making process in the market.

==> TRADING ALGORITMICO	
☑ Trading Algoritmico	Activo
☑ Compras / Ventas / Ambos	Ambos
☑ Lotaje	0.01
☑ Pips de Distancia	50
☑ Grupos del mismo Lote	2

- **Algorithmic Trading**
  - **Active:** Selecting this option will activate the "Algorithmic Trading" mode.
  - **Inactive:** By selecting this option, only the "Traditional Trading" mode will be available.

☑ Trading Algoritmico	Activo ⌄
☑ Compras / Ventas / Ambos	Activo
☑ Lotaje	Inactivo

- **Buys/Sales/Both**

  In this alternative, you will find a button with three options: "Both", "Buy" and "Sell". This parameter allows you to define the type of trades you want to perform with the EA.

  - **Both:** If you choose this option, the EA will trade both Buy and Sell trades. This means that the EA will open and close both buy and sell positions depending on the market conditions and the implemented strategy.
  - **Buys:** By selecting this option, the EA will only open and trade Buy positions. This means that you will only execute buy trades based on pre-defined criteria and signals.
  - **Sales:** If you choose this option, the EA will only open and trade Sell positions. This means that you will only execute sell trades based on predefined criteria and signals.

☑ Compras / Ventas / Ambos	Ambos ⌄
☑ Lotaje	Ambos
☑ Pips de Distancia	Compras
☑ Grupos del mismo Lote	Ventas

- **Lotage**

  "Lot" is defined as the size of the trade or position that is opened in the market. This numerical value represents the amount of financial assets that are bought or sold in a specific transaction.

  When entering the Lot value, it is important to note the following:
  - The numeric value must have a maximum of 2 decimal places. For example, 0.01, 0.10, 1.50, etc.
  - To separate decimals, use a period (.) instead of a comma (,). For example, 0.50 instead of 0.50.

- **Pips Distance**

  This option is defined as the distance that is established between each operation within a cycle in algorithmic trading. When a trade is opened and then retraced, the EA can use this functionality to average the new entry price.
  - **Example:**

    Suppose the EA opens a buy trade at a certain price level and we set a distance of 20 pips . If the price retraces 20 pips from the original entry level, the EA will open a new buy trade 20 pips lower. In this way, the entry price will be averaged and a better cost average (a more favorable entry price) will be sought for the position.

- **Groups of the same Lot**

  The term "Groups of the same Lot" refers to a series of consecutive trades using the same lot size before an increment is made to that lot.
  - **Example:** if we start the trade with 0.01 lots and set it to increase in groups of 2, the first two trades that the EA will open will be with a lot size of 0.01 each. After completing these two trades, starting from the third trade, the used lot size will be different. For example, we could have the following scenario:
    - Trade 1: 0.01 lots
    - Trade 2: 0.01 lots
    - Trade 3: 0.02 lots (0.01 lot increment)
    - Trade 4: 0.02 lots
    - Trade 5: 0.03 lots (0.01 lot increment)
    - Trade 6: 0.03 lots
    - Trade 7: 0.04 lots (0.01 lot increment)
    - and so on.

Sector 4.1: Algorithmic Trading – Increasing Lots

- **Lots Increment Selection**

  In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Lots" and "Percentage". This parameter allows you to define the increment of the lot for the following trades in case we find ourselves in a retracement and need to average the new entry price.

- **Increase of Lots by Group in Lots**

  In the "Increase of Lots by Group in Lots" box, you must enter a numerical value that can be a whole number or a maximum of 2 decimal places. This value represents the lot increment that will be applied for each group of lots in algorithmic trading.

- **Increase of Lots per Group in %**

  In the "Increase of Lots by Group in %" box, you must enter a numerical value without considering the "%" sign and it can be an integer number or with a maximum of 2 decimal places. This value will represent the increment of lots that will be applied for each group of lots in algorithmic trading.

Section 4.2: Algorithmic Trading – TAKE PROFIT: Pips or Percentage

- **Take Profit in PIPS**
  It refers to the profit target in terms of pips that is set for the first trade and average entry executed by the EA. Pips are the unit of measurement used in the financial market to express price movements.

  When configuring the Take Profit in PIPS, it is important to note the following:
  - You must enter a numerical value that represents the maximum profit you want to obtain in pips for the operation.
  - This value can be an integer or a number with a maximum of 2 decimal places. For example, 10, 50.25, 100, etc.

- **Take Profit – Maximum Drawdown**
  In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Active" and "Inactive".
  - **Active:** By selecting the "Active" functionality, the EA will perform an analysis of the maximum Drawdown obtained and adjust the Take Profit based on the new average entry price with the goal of matching the maximum Drawdown as Take Profit assumed during that cycle.
  - **Inactive:** By selecting the "Inactive" functionality, the EA will use the " Take Profit in PIPS" previously established for the new cycle average price.

Sector 5: Technical Indicators

1) SMA: Simple Moving Average (3)

The Simple Moving Average is a technical indicator that calculates the average of the prices of a financial asset during a specific period. For each new day, the calculation includes the most recent closing price and excludes the oldest closing price in the selected period. The SMA smooths out price fluctuations and provides a trend line that helps identify the general direction of the market.

==> Medias Móviles Simples	
☑ 1) SMA	Inactivo
☑ . 1.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 1.3) Período:	50
☑ 2) SMA	Inactivo
☑ . 2.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 2.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 2.3) Período:	100
☑ 3) SMA	Inactivo
☑ . 3.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 3.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 3.3) Período:	200

a. SMA

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Active" and "Inactive".

- **Active:** By selecting the "Active" option in relation to the technical indicator, the EA will take this indicator into account as part of its analysis for the opening of Buy or Sell operations. This means that the specific technical indicator will be used as a signal or yardstick to determine the best time to open a trade in the market.
- **Inactive:** By selecting the "Inactive" option, the EA will not consider this technical indicator for opening trades. In this case, the EA can be based solely on other criteria or predefined rules for the execution of Buy or Sell operations.

b. Temporality

In this alternative, we can observe a variety of 21 timeframe options to configure the entry of purchase and sales operations in this indicator, these provide flexibility and opportunities to adapt the trading strategy to different time frames in the market.

Each time frame has its advantages and disadvantages and adapts to different trading styles. For example, short-term traders may use lower timeframes, such as 1 minute or 5 minutes, to identify quick market entry and exit opportunities. Whereas, long-term traders may prefer higher timeframes, such as 4 hours or 1 day, to make decisions based on longer-term trends. Choosing the right timeframe depends on the trader 's approach and strategy , as well as his ability to analyze and react to market fluctuations on different time scales.

☑ . 1.1) Temporalidad	4 horas ⌄
☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	1 minuto
☑ . 1.3) Período:	2 minutos
☑ 2) SMA	3 minutos
☑ . 2.1) Temporalidad	4 minutos
☑ . 2.2) Aplicar a:	5 minutos
☑ . 2.3) Período:	6 minutos
☑ 3) SMA	10 minutos
☑ . 3.1) Temporalidad	12 minutos
☑ . 3.2) Aplicar a:	15 minutos
☑ . 3.3) Período:	20 minutos
==> Medias Móviles Exponenciales	30 minutos
☑ 1) EMA	1 hora
☑ . 1.1) Temporalidad	2 horas
☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	3 horas
☑ . 1.3) Período:	**4 horas**
☑ 2) EMA	6 horas
	8 horas
	12 horas
	1 día
	1 semana
	1 mes

c. **Apply to**

In this alternative, you can select based on which of the seven characters the average of the indicator will be calculated.

☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre ⌄
☑ . 1.3) Período:	Precio de Cierre
☑ 2) SMA	Precio de Apertura
☑ . 2.1) Temporalidad	Precio Máximo
☑ . 2.2) Aplicar a:	Precio Mínimo
☑ . 2.3) Período:	Precio Medio
☑ 3) SMA	Precio Típico
	Precio Ponderado

Some examples of the seven characters that may be available on the technical indicator include:

- **Closing Price (Close):** Uses the closing price of each period to calculate the average.
- **Opening Price (Open):** Uses the opening price of each period to calculate the average.
- **Maximum Price (High):** Uses the highest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Minimum Price (Low):** Uses the lowest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Average Price:** It is calculated by adding the opening price and the closing price of a financial asset during a specific period and dividing the result by two. This calculation provides the average of the opening and closing price of the asset during the period in question.
- **Typical Price:** It is calculated by adding the closing price, the highest price and the lowest price of a financial asset during a specific period, and then dividing the result by three. This calculation provides a weighted average that takes into account the price range of the asset during the selected period.

- **Weighted Price:** Refers to the average price of a financial asset that is calculated considering the volume of operations at each price during a specific period. Instead of giving equal weight to all prices, Weighted Price gives higher weight to prices with the highest trading volume. This allows for a more accurate view of the price levels that have been most significant in terms of trading activity.

d. **Period**

It refers to the number of time periods that are taken into account to calculate the average of the prices of a financial asset. Each period can be any unit of time, such as minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, etc.

- **Note:**
    - This value must be an integer.
    - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**

If we are using a 50-period SMA on a daily chart of a financial asset, it means that the last 50 days of closing prices are being taken and the average of those prices is calculated for each day. As the days progress, the calculation updates to include the most recent price and exclude the oldest price in the 50-day period.

2) EMA: Exponential Moving Average (3)

The Exponential Moving Average is similar to the SMA, but gives more weight to the most recent prices. This is achieved by applying an exponential smoothing factor. As a result, the EMA reacts more quickly to price changes compared to the SMA.

==> Medias Móviles Exponenciales	
☑ 1) EMA	Inactivo
☑ . 1.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 1.3) Período:	50
☑ 2) EMA	Inactivo
☑ . 2.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 2.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 2.3) Período:	100
☑ 3) EMA	Inactivo
☑ . 3.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 3.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 3.3) Período:	200

a. **EMA**

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Active" and "Inactive".

- **Active:** By selecting the "Active" option in relation to the technical indicator, the EA will take this indicator into account as part of its analysis for the opening of Buy or Sell operations. This means that the specific technical indicator will be used as a signal or yardstick to determine the best time to open a trade in the market.

- **Inactive:** By selecting the "Inactive" option, the EA will not consider this technical indicator for opening trades. In this case, the EA can be based solely on other criteria or predefined rules for the execution of Buy or Sell operations.

b. **Temporality**

In this alternative, we can observe a variety of 21 timeframe options to configure the entry of purchase and sales operations in this indicator, these provide flexibility and opportunities to adapt the trading strategy to different time frames in the market.

Each time frame has its advantages and disadvantages and adapts to different trading styles. For example, short-term traders may use lower timeframes, such as 1 minute or 5 minutes, to identify quick market entry and exit opportunities. Whereas, long-term traders may prefer higher timeframes, such as 4 hours or 1 day, to make decisions based on longer-term trends. Choosing the right timeframe depends on the trader 's approach and strategy , as well as his ability to analyze and react to market fluctuations on different time scales.

c. **Apply to**

In this alternative, you can select based on which of the seven characters the average of the indicator will be calculated.

Some examples of the seven characters that may be available on the technical indicator include:

- **Closing Price (Close):** Uses the closing price of each period to calculate the average.
- **Opening Price (Open):** Uses the opening price of each period to calculate the average.
- **Maximum Price (High):** Uses the highest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Minimum Price (Low):** Uses the lowest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Average Price:** It is calculated by adding the opening price and the closing price of a financial asset during a specific period and dividing the result by two. This calculation provides the average of the opening and closing price of the asset during the period in question.
- **Typical Price:** It is calculated by adding the closing price, the highest price and the lowest price of a financial asset during a specific period, and then dividing the result by three. This calculation provides a weighted average that takes into account the price range of the asset during the selected period.
- **Weighted Price:** Refers to the average price of a financial asset that is calculated considering the volume of operations at each price during a specific period. Instead of giving equal weight to all prices, Weighted Price gives higher weight to prices with the highest trading volume. This allows for a more accurate view of the price levels that have been most significant in terms of trading activity.

d. **Period**

It refers to the number of time periods that are taken into account to calculate the average of the prices of a financial asset. Each period can be any unit of time, such as minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, etc.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

- **Example:**
  If we are using a 50 period EMA on a daily chart of a financial asset, it means that the last 50 days of closing prices are being taken and the average of those prices is calculated for each day. As the days progress, the calculation updates to include the most recent price and exclude the oldest price in the 50-day period.

3) RSI

momentum indicator that ranges from 0 to 100. It measures the strength of gains compared to losses over a given period. An RSI above 70 indicates an overbought asset, while an RSI below 30 indicates an oversold asset. Traders use the RSI to identify potential trend reversals and divergences between price and RSI.

☑ 1) RSI - Relative Strength Index	Inactivo
☑ . 1.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 1.3) Período:	14
☑ . 1.4) Banda Superior:	80
☑ . 1.5) Banda Inferior:	20

a. **RSI – Relative Strength Index**
   In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Active" and "Inactive".
   - **Active:** By selecting the "Active" option in relation to the technical indicator, the EA will take this indicator into account as part of its analysis for the opening of Buy or Sell operations. This means that the specific technical indicator will be used as a signal or yardstick to determine the best time to open a trade in the market.
   - **Inactive:** By selecting the "Inactive" option, the EA will not consider this technical indicator for opening trades. In this case, the EA can be based solely on other criteria or predefined rules for the execution of Buy or Sell operations.

b. Temporality

In this alternative, we can observe a variety of 21 timeframe options to configure the entry of purchase and sales operations in this indicator, these provide flexibility and opportunities to adapt the trading strategy to different time frames in the market.

Each time frame has its advantages and disadvantages and adapts to different trading styles. For example, short-term traders may use lower timeframes, such as 1 minute or 5 minutes, to identify quick market entry and exit opportunities. Whereas, long-term traders may prefer higher timeframes, such as 4 hours or 1 day, to make decisions based on longer-term trends. Choosing the right timeframe depends on the trader 's approach and strategy , as well as his ability to analyze and react to market fluctuations on different time scales.

4 horas
1 minuto
2 minutos
3 minutos
4 minutos
5 minutos
6 minutos
10 minutos
12 minutos
15 minutos
20 minutos
30 minutos
1 hora
2 horas
3 horas
4 horas
6 horas
8 horas
12 horas
1 día
1 semana
1 mes

c. Apply to

In this alternative, you can select based on which of the seven characters the average of the indicator will be calculated.

☑ . 1.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 1.3) Período:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 1.4) Banda Superior:	Precio de Apertura
☑ . 1.5) Banda Inferior:	Precio Máximo
☑ 2) Oscilador Estocástico	Precio Mínimo
☑ . 2.1) Temporalidad	Precio Medio
☑ . 2.2) Precio:	Precio Típico
	Precio Ponderado

Some examples of the seven characters that may be available on the technical indicator include:

- **Closing Price (Close):** Uses the closing price of each period to calculate the average.
- **Opening Price (Open):** Uses the opening price of each period to calculate the average.
- **Maximum Price (High):** Uses the highest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Minimum Price (Low):** Uses the lowest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Average Price:** It is calculated by adding the opening price and the closing price of a financial asset during a specific period and dividing the result by two. This calculation provides the average of the opening and closing price of the asset during the period in question.
- **Typical Price:** It is calculated by adding the closing price, the highest price and the lowest price of a financial asset during a specific period, and then dividing the result by three. This calculation provides a weighted average that takes into account the price range of the asset during the selected period.

- **Weighted Price:** Refers to the average price of a financial asset that is calculated considering the volume of operations at each price during a specific period. Instead of giving equal weight to all prices, Weighted Price gives higher weight to prices with the highest trading volume. This allows for a more accurate view of the price levels that have been most significant in terms of trading activity.

d. **Period**

It refers to the number of time periods that are used to calculate this momentum indicator . The RSI ranges from 0 to 100 and is based on the ratio of gains to losses of a financial asset over the specified period.
- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**
  If we are using a 14-period RSI on a daily chart of a financial asset, it means that the last 14 days of closing prices are being used to calculate the indicator.

e. **Upper Band**

It refers to a specific level of the RSI indicator above which an asset is considered to be overbought. In other words, when the RSI reaches or exceeds this level, it may indicate that the asset has experienced an excessive rise in price and that a downward reversal could be on the horizon.
- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

f. **Lower band**

It is a specific level of the RSI indicator below which an asset is considered to be oversold. If the RSI reaches or falls below this level, it could indicate that the asset has experienced an excessive drop in price and that there could be an upward reversal in the near future.
- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

4) Stochastic Oscillator

momentum indicator that ranges from 0 to 100. It is based on the idea that prices tend to close near their highs when the market is in an uptrend, and near their lows when it is in a downtrend. The Stochastic Oscillator provides overbought and oversold signals and helps identify possible reversal points in the direction of the market.

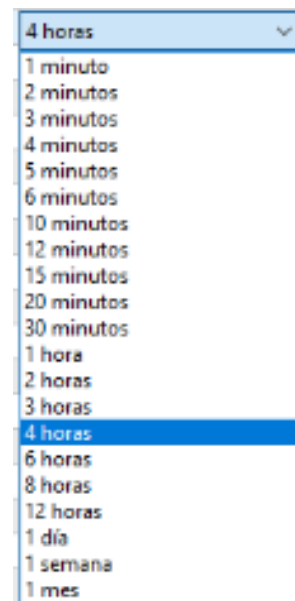| ☑ 2) Oscilador Estocástico	Inactivo
☑ . 2.1) Temporalidad	1 hora
☑ . 2.2) Precio:	Low/High
☑ . 2.3) Método:	Media Móvil Simple
☑ . 2.4) Banda Superior:	70
☑ . 2.5) Banda Inferior:	30
☑ . 2.6) Período K:	5
☑ . 2.7) Período D:	3
☑ . 2.8) Desacelerando:	3

a. **Stochastic Oscillator**

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Active" and "Inactive".

- **Active:** By selecting the "Active" option in relation to the technical indicator, the EA will take this indicator into account as part of its analysis for the opening of Buy or Sell operations. This means that the specific technical indicator will be used as a signal or yardstick to determine the best time to open a trade in the market.

- **Inactive:** By selecting the "Inactive" option, the EA will not consider this technical indicator for opening trades. In this case, the EA can be based solely on other criteria or predefined rules for the execution of Buy or Sell operations.

b. **Temporality**

In this alternative, we can observe a variety of 21 timeframe options to configure the entry of purchase and sales operations in this indicator, these provide flexibility and opportunities to adapt the trading strategy to different time frames in the market.

Each time frame has its advantages and disadvantages and adapts to different trading styles. For example, short-term traders may use lower timeframes, such as 1 minute or 5 minutes, to identify quick market entry and exit opportunities. Whereas, long-term traders may prefer higher timeframes, such as 4 hours or 1 day, to make decisions based on longer-term trends. Choosing the right timeframe depends on the trader 's approach and strategy , as well as his ability to analyze and react to market fluctuations on different time scales.

4 horas ⌄
1 minuto
2 minutos
3 minutos
4 minutos
5 minutos
6 minutos
10 minutos
12 minutos
15 minutos
20 minutos
30 minutos
1 hora
2 horas
3 horas
4 horas
6 horas
8 horas
12 horas
1 día
1 semana
1 mes

c. Price

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Low/High" and " Close / Close ".

- ▪ **Low/High:**

  In this version, the Stochastic Oscillator uses the lowest (Low) and highest (High) prices in a given time period to calculate the %K and %D lines. The formula for %K would be:

  %K = 100 * (Current closing price - Lowest price in X periods) / (Highest price in X periods - Lowest price in X periods)

  Then, a simple moving average (usually 3 periods) is usually applied to obtain the %D line, which represents the signaling signal.

- ▪ **Close / Close :**

  In this version, the Stochastic Oscillator uses the Close prices of a given time period to calculate the %K and %D lines. The formula for %K would be:

  %K = 100 * (Current Closing Price - Lowest Closing Price in X Periods) / (Highest Closing Price in X Periods - Lowest Closing Price in X Periods)

  Similarly, a simple moving average is applied to obtain the %D line.

d. Method

In this alternative, you will find a button with four options: "Simple Moving Average", "Exponential Moving Average", "Smoothed Moving Average" and "Weighted Moving Average".

- • **Simple Moving Average:**

  It is the arithmetic average of the closing prices of an asset in a specific period of time. In the case of the Stochastic Oscillator, the SMA will be used to calculate the %K and %D lines of the indicator. The SMA assigns equal weight to each of the closing prices in the selected period.

- • **Exponential Moving Average:**

  It is a weighted version of the SMA, giving greater weight to the most recent closing prices and reducing the impact of older prices. The EMA responds more quickly to changes in price, which can be useful in volatile markets. In

the case of the Stochastic Oscillator, the EMA will be used to calculate the %K and %D lines of the indicator.

- **Smoothed Moving Average:**
  It is another variant of the SMA that seeks to reduce noise and fluctuations in the calculation of the Stochastic Oscillator. Compared to the EMA, the SMMA is even softer and can offer clearer signals in markets with well-defined trends.

- **Weighted Moving Average:**
  It is a version that assigns different weights to closing prices based on your position in the selected period. The most recent prices receive more weight, while the oldest prices receive less importance. In the case of the Stochastic Oscillator, the WMA will be used to calculate the %K and %D lines of the indicator.

e. **Upper Band**

The Upper Band of the Stochastic Oscillator is usually set to a reference value, such as 80. When the indicator is above this level, the asset is considered to be in an overbought condition. This means that the price has risen significantly and there could be a chance that the asset is overvalued. Traders can take this as a sign to watch for a possible bearish reversal.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

f. **Lower band**

The Lower Band of the Stochastic Oscillator is usually set to another reference value, such as 20. When the indicator is below this level, the asset is considered to be in an oversold condition. This means that the price has fallen significantly and there could be a possibility that the asset is undervalued. Traders can take this as a sign to watch for a potential bullish reversal.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

g. **period K**

K Period refers to the number of time periods used to calculate the %K line of the Stochastic Oscillator. The %K line is the one that provides the overbought and oversold signals. A shorter K period (for example, 5 or 9) will make the indicator more sensitive and quickly respond to price changes, while a longer K period (for example, 14 or 20) will make the indicator smoother and less sensitive to price fluctuations.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

h. **period D**

The D Period refers to the number of time periods used to calculate the %D line of the Stochastic Oscillator. The %D line is a moving average of the %K line and helps to smooth out the signals generated by the indicator. Period D is generally equal to or greater than Period K to give greater weight to longer-term trends.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

i. **slowing down**

The "Slowing" option (also known as " Slowing ") is a feature that allows you to further smooth the %K line of the Stochastic Oscillator by adding a second moving average. This can help reduce noise and false signals from the indicator. Enabling this option uses a third parameter called "Slowdown Period" to set the number of time periods for this second moving average.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

5) **Bollinger Bands**

Bollinger Bands are a volatility indicator that is made up of three lines: a central moving average and two outer bands that these standard deviations are above and below the moving average. Bollinger Bands expand and contract based on market volatility. This indicator is used to identify periods of high and low volatility, as well as possible trend reversal points.

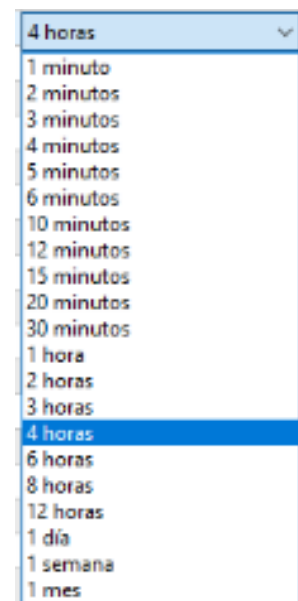| ☑ 3) Bandas de Bollinger	Inactivo
☑ . 3.1) Temporalidad	4 horas
☑ . 3.2) Aplicar a:	Precio de Cierre
☑ . 3.3) Período:	20
☑ . 3.4) Desplazamiento:	0
☑ . 3.5) Desviaciones:	2

a. **Bollinger Bands**

In this alternative, you will find a button with two options: "Active" and "Inactive".

- ▪ **Active:** By selecting the "Active" option in relation to the technical indicator, the EA will take this indicator into account as part of its analysis for the opening of Buy or Sell operations. This means that the specific technical indicator will be used as a signal or yardstick to determine the best time to open a trade in the market.
- ▪ **Inactive:** By selecting the "Inactive" option, the EA will not consider this technical indicator for opening trades. In this case, the EA can be based solely on other criteria or predefined rules for the execution of Buy or Sell operations.
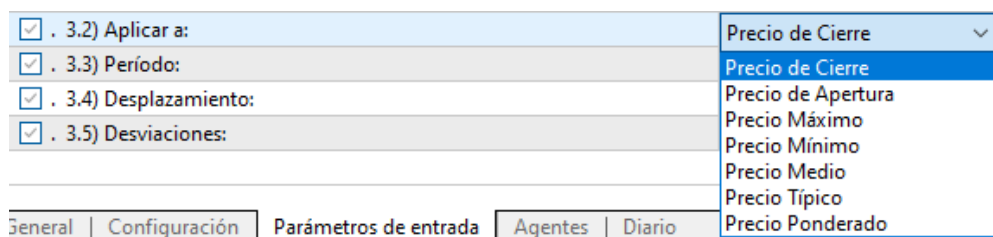
b. **Temporality**

In this alternative, we can observe a variety of 21 timeframe options to configure the entry of purchase and sales operations in this indicator, these provide flexibility and opportunities to adapt the trading strategy to different time frames in the market.

Each time frame has its advantages and disadvantages and adapts to different trading styles. For example, short-term traders may use lower timeframes, such as 1 minute or 5 minutes, to identify quick market entry and exit opportunities. Whereas, long-term traders may prefer higher timeframes, such as 4 hours or 1 day, to make decisions based on longer-term trends. Choosing the right timeframe depends on the trader 's approach and strategy , as well as his ability to analyze and react to market fluctuations on different time scales.

c. **Apply to**

In this alternative, you can select based on which of the seven characters the average of the indicator will be calculated.

Some examples of the seven characters that may be available on the technical indicator include:

- • **Closing Price (Close):** Uses the closing price of each period to calculate the average.
- • **Opening Price (Open):** Uses the opening price of each period to calculate the average.

- **Maximum Price (High):** Uses the highest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Minimum Price (Low):** Uses the lowest price reached during each period to calculate the average.
- **Average Price:** It is calculated by adding the opening price and the closing price of a financial asset during a specific period and dividing the result by two. This calculation provides the average of the opening and closing price of the asset during the period in question.
- **Typical Price:** It is calculated by adding the closing price, the highest price and the lowest price of a financial asset during a specific period, and then dividing the result by three. This calculation provides a weighted average that takes into account the price range of the asset during the selected period.
- **Weighted Price:** Refers to the average price of a financial asset that is calculated considering the volume of operations at each price during a specific period. Instead of giving equal weight to all prices, Weighted Price gives higher weight to prices with the highest trading volume. This allows for a more accurate view of the price levels that have been most significant in terms of trading activity.

d. **Period**

It refers to the number of time periods that are used to calculate the simple moving average (SMA) that forms the center of the bands. This period determines the amount of data that will be taken into account to calculate the moving average and, consequently, the length of the bands.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.
- **Example:**

  If a period of 20 is used, the last 20 closing prices will be taken to calculate the moving average and form the bands.

e. **Displacement**

It refers to the number of time periods that the central moving average moves forward or backward. This can be useful to advance or delay the display of the bands on the chart depending on the needs of the trader . A positive offset will move the bands to the right on the chart, while a negative offset will move them to the left.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.

f. Deviations

They refer to the number of standard deviations used to determine the width of the bands. Bands are generally calculated by adding and subtracting a multiple of the standard deviation of the central moving average. A typical value for the deviations is 2, which means that the bands would be located 2 standard deviations above and below the moving average. The more standard deviations used, the wider the bands will be, and vice versa.

- **Note:**
  - This value must be an integer.
  - This value is modifiable, which means you can change it to whatever value you prefer.