

Strategy Runner

V 4.1

User Guide

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Chapter 1. Getting Started

Downloading and Installing the Program

To download and install Strategy Runner Paper Console:

Go to <http://www.strategyrunner.com/Content/Downloads.htm> and click the link for Strategy Runner Paper. Follow the Installation instructions.

To download and install Strategy Runner Real Console:

Contact your broker.

Starting the Program

To run Strategy Runner:

1. Connect to the Internet.
2. On your desktop, double click **Strategy Runner** icon.
3. Click **Settings** button, and enter *Server Name* as instructed in the confirmation e-mail you have received (you have to do this only once).
4. Enter your login and password, which were supplied in the confirmation e-mail you have received.

Main Window

After you start the program and enter your name and password, the main window opens, displaying your Portfolio (see Figure 1-1 on page 7). The window is divided into the following areas:

Table 1-1: The Main Window Explained

| No. | Area | Purpose |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Menu Bar | Includes menus for managing the product's main functions. |
| 2 | Toolbar | Includes icons for quick activation of the product's most frequently used functions. |
| 3 | Contracts table | Lists the current contracts in your Portfolio and their details. It also contains Bid/Ask View for viewing prices and one-click order entry. |
| 4 | Strategies table* | Lists the strategies for the selected contract and their |

| No. | Area | Purpose |
|-----|--|---|
| | | details. |
| 5 | Chart tab | Displays real-time & historical contract prices, studies, working/completed orders, and possibility of trading from charts. |
| 6 | Buy/Sell/Trading Pad/Entry Styles/Exit Styles/Strategies Buttons | Preparing order tickets, automated exits and level II trading pads, and placing orders |
| 7 | Working Orders table | Part of the Contract tab. Displays the working orders, which are not yet filled. |
| 8 | Last Completed Orders table | Part of the Contract tab. Displays the latest completed orders. |
| 9 | Additional Information Tabs | Includes the Orders tab, Messages tab and Online tab. |
| 10 | Status bar | Displays the current time, connection status and update notifications. |

* As a default this table is not displayed in Strategy Runner Lite edition

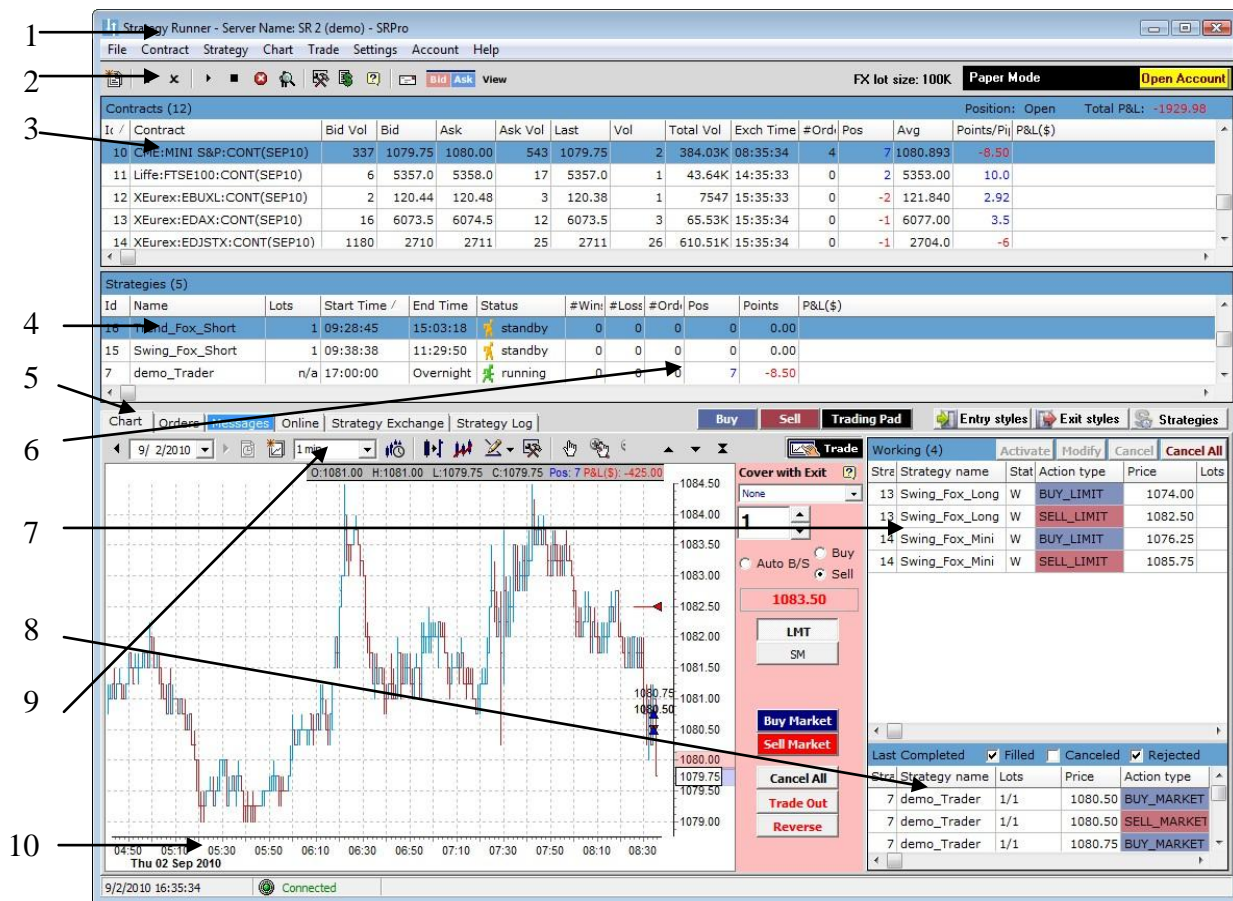


Figure 1-1: Main Window













Menu Bar

Menu Bar includes menus for managing Strategy Runner's main functions. Using the menus you can:

- Save and print your Portfolio.
- Manage contracts and strategies.
- Set System and Chart Options.
- Set profit/loss limits and view Account information.
- Open Order Tickets, Trading Pads and more...

The Toolbar

The toolbar comprises icons for quick activation of the product's functions which are used most often. These include:

-  Add / Delete Contracts
-  Add Strategy
-  Delete Strategy
-  Run Strategy
-  Stop Strategy
-  Liquidate Strategy
-  Strategy Details
-  System Options
-  Account Report
-  Help
-  Messages
-  Bid/Ask View

Status Bar

Status bar displays the current time, connection status and update notification.

Contracts Table

Contracts table displays all the contracts in your Portfolio and trading information for each contract. Bid/Ask View displays the contracts in your Portfolio and trading information for each one. It also allows entering market order with one-click.

Strategies Table

Strategies table displays all the strategies associated with the selected contract, and information about each strategy.



NOTE: As a default, this table is not displayed in the Strategy Runner Lite edition.

Viewing and Hiding Strategies Table

For contracts for which you are not using any automated strategies, you may wish to hide Strategies table. If you choose to do so, Strategies table will appear only for those contracts in your Portfolio that have automated strategies.

To always view Strategies table:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Tables tab, in Strategies tab, click **Always** radio button under Show Strategies Table.
3. Click **Apply** to apply, or click **OK** to apply and save.

To hide Strategies table for contracts without strategies:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In the Tables tab, in the Strategies tab, click the Auto radio button under Show Strategies Table.
3. Click **Apply** to apply, or click **OK** to apply and save.



NOTE: If you choose this option, you will not be able to see the User_Trader (see The Manual User_Trader, Overnight and End Time parameters on page 46).

Chart Tab

Chart tab, on the bottom half of the Main Window, displays current trading information for the selected contract. This includes a graphical display of the contract and your strategies/trades, and Working Orders table.

Charts

Chart display area is on the left hand side of Chart tab. This area displays a chart of the selected contract, your strategies and your orders. Various display options are available for your convenience, including several types of charts, studies, line-drawing and more. For a detailed explanation of charts and chart options see Real Time & Historical View on page 18. For Trading from Charts go to Trading from Charts on page 65.

Working Orders Table and Last Completed Orders Table

Working Orders table is on the right hand side of the Chart tab. This area shows the active orders for the selected contract. It also enables you to manage these orders. Last

Completed Orders table, below Working Orders table, displays information about the latest completed orders.

See Working Orders on page 36 and Last Completed Orders on page 40 for a detailed explanation of these tables.

Additional Information Tabs

The additional information tabs are alongside the Chart tab. They include Orders tab (see Orders on page 42), and Messages and Online tab (see Messages and Online on page 117).

Chapter 2. Managing Contracts

When you activate **Strategy Runner**, it displays your Portfolio, which includes your contracts and their respective strategies, where they have been added. Contracts table displays the active contracts (see Figure 2-1 below). If you wish, you can customize the table view by removing and adding columns. You can also resize columns as required and sort the table according to the desired column.

Except for deleting and adding contracts, you cannot modify the data in this table.

| Contracts (4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | Position: Open | Total P&L: 281.25 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-----------|-----------|------|-----|----------|--------|----------------|-------------------|
| Id / Contract | Bid Vol | Bid | Ask | Ask Vol | Last | Vol | Total Vol | Exch Time | #Ord | Pos | Avg | Points | P&L(\$) | |
| 0 CME:Crude Oil:CONT(SEP09) | 109 | 29.60 | 29.61 | 100 | 29.61 | 11 | 65.57K | 09:31:12 | 0 | 2 | 29.500 | 0.22 | 220.00 | |
| 1 CME:GbxEurodlr:CONT(SEP09) | 1 | 96.5275 | 96.5300 | 58 | 96.5275 | 35 | 39.23K | 09:31:12 | 0 | -1 | 96.55000 | 0.0225 | 56.25 | |


Figure 2-1: Contracts Table

The following table describes the data displayed in each column of contract table:

Table 2-1: The Contracts Table Explained

| Column Heading | Explanation |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| Id | Contract id number |
| Contract | Contract name |
| Bid Vol | Current bid volume |
| Bid | Current bid price |
| Ask | Current ask price |
| Ask Vol | Current ask volume |
| Last | Last transaction price |
| Vol | Last transaction volume |
| Total Volume | Total volume for day |
| Exch Time | Time of last transaction |
| Low | Lowest price for day |
| High | Highest price for day |
| Open | Open price for day |
| Prev Close | Close price for previous day |

| Column Heading | Explanation |
|----------------|--|
| Change | The difference between last price and previous close |
| # Orders | Total number of working orders for contract |
| Pos | Total number of open positions for contract |
| Avg | Average price of your current open positions |
| Points/Pips | Total number of points for contract |
| Open P&L | Profit and loss of your current open positions |
| Cum P&L | Cumulative profit and loss of your closed positions |
| P&L | Total daily profit and loss in USD |

By clicking on the  button on the toolbar, you can switch from contracts table display to Bid/Ask View. The number on the right (10K for mini-accounts, 100K for standard accounts, and 1M for large accounts) indicates the lot size of the account.

| Contracts (4) | | | | Position: Open | | Total P&L: 291.25 | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Crude Oil \$ +260.00 | GbxEurodlr \$ +31.25 | mini S&P \$ 0.00 | miniNASDAQ \$ 0.00 | | | | |
| 1 Pos: +2 | 1 Pos: -1 | 1 Pos: +1 | 1 Pos: 0 | | | | |
| None | None | None | None | | | | |
| L:29.47 H:29.72 | L:96.5175 H:96.5775 | L:1331.25 H:1336.00 | L:1894.50 H:1904.00 | | | | |
| 29. 63 29. 64 | 96.53 50 96.53 75 | 1333. 00 1334. 00 | 1897. 50 1899. 00 | | | | |
| Sell Buy | Sell Buy | Sell Buy | Sell Buy | | | | |

Figure 2-2: Bid/Ask View

Customizing Contracts Table

If you wish, you can customize the table view by removing or adding columns. You can also resize columns as required and sort the table according to the desired column. Finally, you can also choose to modify display of contracts represented in Bid/Ask View.

To add or remove columns:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.

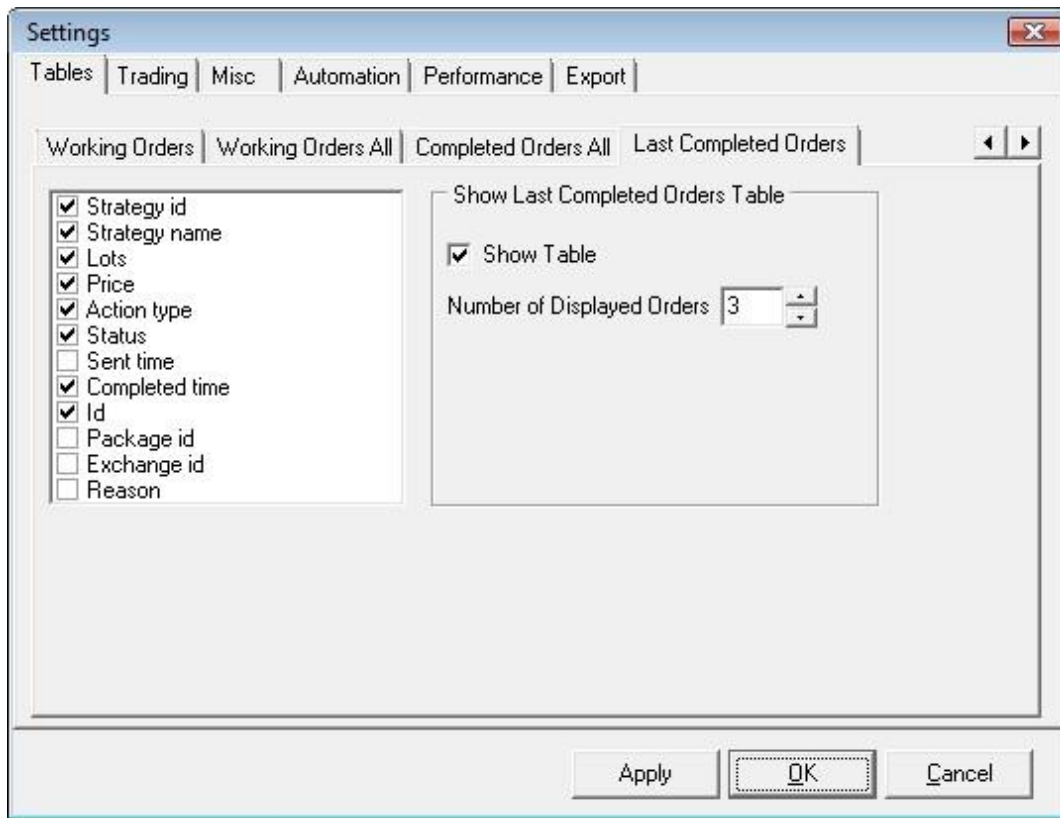


Figure 2-2: Contract Settings dialog box

2. In Tables tab, in the Contracts tab, click to check the checkbox for the columns you wish to display, and to uncheck the columns you wish to hide.
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

To resize columns:

Place the pointer on the vertical line you wish to move and drag it to the desired position.

To sort the table:

- Click the column heading of the column according to which you wish to sort. The table is now sorted according to the selected column. An arrow appears to the right of the column heading, showing the sort direction (up arrow for ascending, down arrow for descending.)
- To change the table sort direction, click the column heading again.

See Table 2-1 on page 10 for a detailed explanation of this table.

Modifying display of contracts in Bid/Ask View

Display of contracts in Bid/Ask View is Auto Aligned by default. This option can be modified to display any number of contracts in a single column.

To modify display of contracts in Bid/Ask View:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Tables tab, in the Contracts tab, in Bid/Ask View section choose Set Column Number.

3. Modify number displayed by clicking the *up* or *down* arrow.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.


Adding Contracts

Available contracts are predefined on the Strategy Runner server, including:

- multiple expiration months contacts (e.g. miniS&P Dec 05, Mar 06, and Jul 06);
- exchange spreads (e.g. miniS&P:Dec 05Mar 06);
- continuous contracts (e.g. miniS&P:Dec05(cont)), contract month specified by (cont) is the most liquid contract;
- synthetic spreads
- Forex contracts

You can add contracts from the predefined list to your Portfolio as desired.

To add a new contract:

1. From the Contract menu, select Manage Contract, or click  icon on main Toolbar. The Manage Contracts dialog box appears:

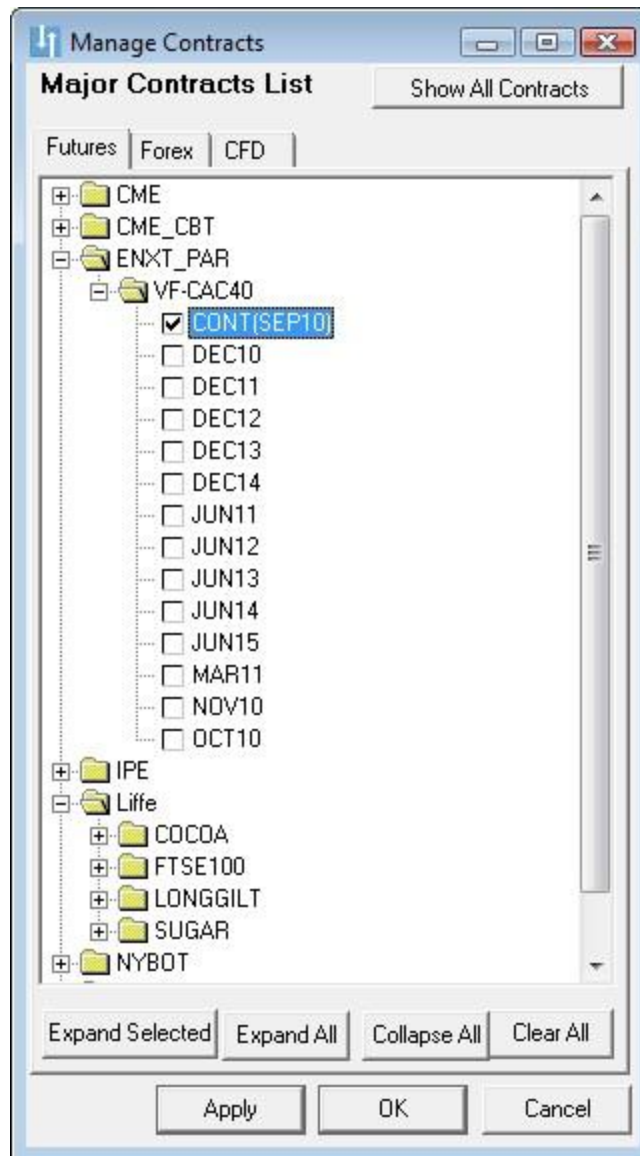


Figure 2-3: Manage Contracts dialog box

2. Check the desired boxes and click **Apply** or **OK**. If you cannot find specific contract in the list, click **Show All Contracts** button to retrieve complete list of contracts. The selected contracts now appear in the Contracts table.



NOTE: If you don't see certain contract in the Manage Contracts dialog box, please contact your broker.

Deleting Contracts

Just as you may add contracts to your Portfolio, you may also delete contracts from your Portfolio as desired.

To delete a contract:

1. If the contract has associated strategies, delete all strategies for the contract first, as explained in Deleting Strategies on page 78.
2. Select the contracts you wish to delete. (To select consecutive contracts, click and drag the mouse). The selected contracts are highlighted.
3. From the Contract menu, select Delete Contract. The deleted contracts no longer appear in the Contracts table.

DDE Excel Link for Streaming Real-Time Contract Data

You can add streaming real-time contracts data link into your excel.

Using this option means that real-time contract data will be displayed in specified Excel spreadsheet and will include the following fields: Contract Name, Ask, Ask Vol, Bid, Bid Vol, Last Price, Vol, Exchange Time, Low, High, Open, Prev Close, Change, Orders, Pos, Avg, Points, Open P&L, Cum P&L, Total P&L.

To link data to excel:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In the Misc tab, under 'DDE Excel Conversation' specify name of the spreadsheet in Worksheet Name box (suggested default is Sheet1).
3. Open MS Excel
4. In MS Excel, under 'Sheet Name' enter the Worksheet Name you have entered in step 2 above.
5. Click **Connect** button to start receiving all the contacts data.
6. Check **Auto-Connect on Start** to start receiving contracts data every time you open the console.

To view data in excel:

1. Open MS Excel
2. In MS Excel, under 'Sheet Name' enter the Worksheet Name you have entered in step 2 above.
3. In Strategy Runner Setting options, in the Misc Tab under 'DDE Excel Conversation' click on 'Connect' button to enable DDE Excel conversation.
4. Your Excel Sheet should now receive streaming data from Strategy Runner Console.

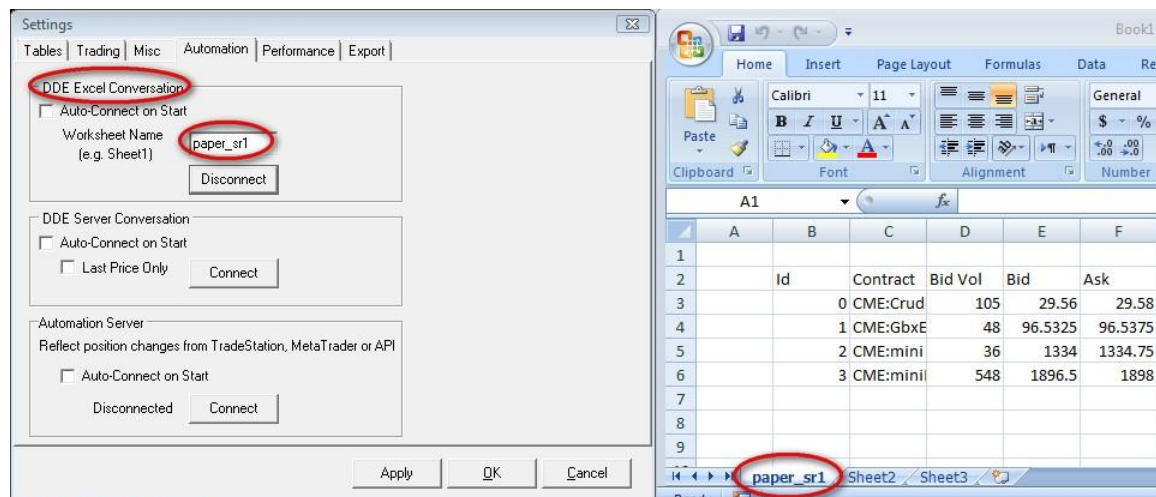


Figure 2-2: Settings in SR Console and Excel for DDE Excel Conversation

Connecting to Strategy Runner's DDE Server

Using this option, Strategy Runner operates as a DDE server, thus, you may receive streaming data using any DDE client (not only Excel). Unlike DDE Excel conversation, using DDE Server conversation, you may edit and configure the data (e.g., fields) displayed on your DDE Client.

To send data to DD Client:

1. Make sure your client DDE Client application (e.g., Excel) is closed.
2. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
3. In the Misc tab under DDE Server Conversation click **Connect** button to start sending contacts data to excel.
4. Check **Auto-Connect** on Start to start sending contracts data every time you open the console.
5. Check **Last Price Only** if you want data updates to be sent only when current price changes (data update will not be sent if ask/bid price is changed)

To view data in DD Client:

To start receiving at certain field some price value use the following formula:

= Application Name|Conversation Name|Topic Name, where

- Application Name: Console
- Conversation Name: CONTRACT_NAME
- Topic Name: FIELD_NAME

The CONTRACT_NAME is a short contract name. All blanks and any character which is not a letter are replaced by an underscore '_'.

For example:

- “J-Yen” contract name should be specified as “J_Yen”
- “MINI S&P” contract name should be specified as “MINI S P”

- “Cd. Dollar” contract name should be specified as “Cd__Dollar”

The FIELD_NAME is a contract filed name. All blanks and any character which is not a letter are replaced by an underscore '_'.

A Complete FIELD_NAME list: Bid_Vol, Bid, Ask, Ask_Vol, Last, Vol, Low, High, Open, Prev_Close, Change, Exch_Time

Examples of formula:

- =Console|MINI_NSDQ!Bid_Vol
- =Console|MINI_S_P!Bid_Vol
- =Console|MINI_NSDQ!Exch_Time



NOTE: In order to see properly time field - format it as 'Time' Category

Chapter 3. Real-Time & Historical Charts

Strategy Runner provides real-time & historical charts, which displays the contract prices, studies, working and filled orders and one-click trading from charts (see Chapter 7: Trading from Charts on page 65).

Real Time & Historical View

The chart display area is on the bottom half of the main screen, on the left hand side of the Chart tab. This area shows the real-time price feed for the selected contract, and the orders generated by your strategies and/or by your manual input. In addition, you can also display various studies and lines, zoom on price scale, print charts and use multiple charts per given contract.

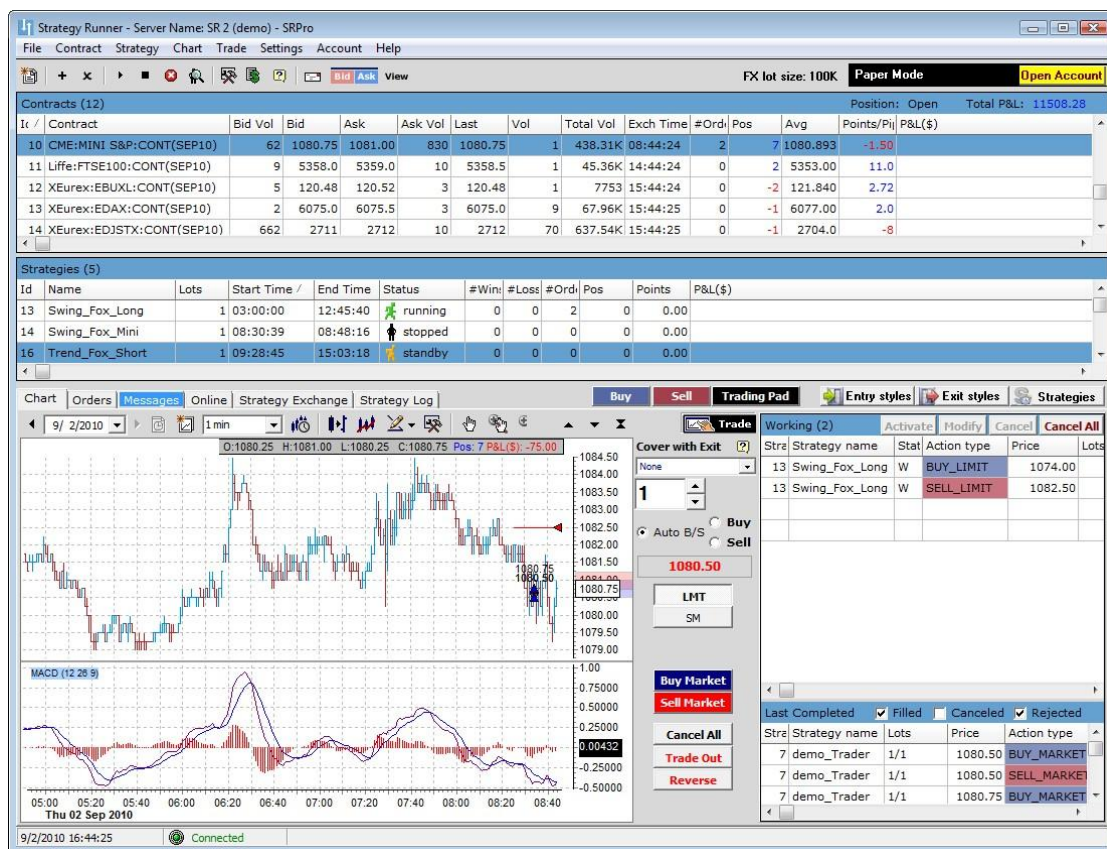


Figure 3-1: Chart

Chart displays the following information:

Table 3-1: Chart

| Data Type | Represented By |
|---------------------|--|
| Contract price feed | Line/bars/candlesticks/tickbars/volumebars |
| Working Orders | Blue line with small triangle for Buy order Red line with small triangle for Sell order |
| Parked Orders | Dotted blue line with small triangle for Buy order Dotted Red line with small triangle for Sell order |
| Filled Orders | Blue circle (or triangle) for buy order Red circle (or triangle) for Sell order |


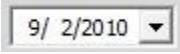



Customizing Chart

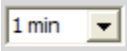



















The Chart tab provides various means for chart customization. The features enabled are:

- Changing the chart style
- Modifying chart resolution
- Displaying studies
- Drawing lines etc.

Chart Toolbar

The toolbar comprises icons for quick activation of chart functions, which are used most often. These include:

-  previous day
-  9/ 2/2010 select date
-  next day
-  set current date as a last day of displayed data
-  new chart window

-  chart interval
-  session hours
-  change style
-  chart study
-  draw lines
-  chart settings
-  scroll
-  adjust scale
-  zoom
-  decrement price scale
-  increment price scale
-  increment time period
-  decrement time period
-  hide main application window
-  print chart
-  change contract
-  shift the price scale up
-  shift the price scale down
-  return to default view
-  trade from charts


Changing Chart Style

The following chart styles are available:

- **Bar**
- **Candlestick**

- **Line**
- **Tick**
- **TickBar**
- **VolumeBar**

To select a chart style:

1. In Chart toolbar, click  icon. Menu appears.
2. In the menu, select the desired style. Chart update may take a few seconds.

The following chart styles allow bar size (interval) change:

- **Bar**
- **TickBar**
- **VolumeBar**
- **Candlestick**

To change the bar size for Bar/Candlestick chart:

1. In Chart toolbar, click the down arrow on the **Interval** drop-down menu.
2. In the drop-down menu, select the desired interval, or simply type the desired value.
Chart update may take a few seconds

Viewing Data




To view data you need to define the interval and last date for the viewed period. By default, the last date is the current date however you can modify it to a different date by using the combobox or previous/next day icons. You can change the last date only for bar, candle stick and line charting styles.

Specifying a higher interval resolution will enable viewing a larger period of data, i.e. 1 min interval will display up to 5 days, while 1 day interval will display years of data.



Modifying Chart Resolution

The chart resolution, i.e. the displayed price range and time range, may be changed to suit your needs.

To modify price range:

1. In Chart toolbar, click vertical arrows icon  to decrement price scale or  icon to increment price scale, or
2. In Chart toolbar, click adjust scale  icon then click on chart and drag to up to decrement price scale or down to increment price scale.

To modify time range:


1. In Chart toolbar, click horizontal arrows icon  to increment time period or  icon to decrement time period, or

2. In Chart toolbar, click adjust scale  icon then click on chart and drag to right to increment time period or left to decrement time period.

Displaying Studies

Several studies are available for display on your Chart.

To display a study:

1. In Chart toolbar, click **Study**  icon. Menu appears.
2. From the menu, select the desired study. Study line appears on the chart.
3. In the case of a study that requires entering parameter values, e.g. the Double Moving Average, enter the desired values in the spaces provided and press Enter.

To remove study from the chart:


1. In Chart toolbar, click **Study**  icon. A menu appears.
2. From the menu, select to de-select the displayed study. The study no longer appears on the chart.

Table 3-2: Chart Studies

| Study Name | Parameters | Description |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|
| AD | None | The Accumulation/Distribution (AD) is a momentum study that associates changes in price and volume. The study is based on the premise that the more volume that accompanies a price move, the more significant the price move. |
| AD Oscillator | Fast Period Slow Period | Chaikin Oscillator (ADOCS) is moving average oscillator based on the Accumulation / Distribution study. |
| ADXR | Period | The Directional Movement Rating function determines the momentum in the Average Directional Movement, effectively adding another layer of smoothing to the Directional Movement Index. |
| APO | Fast Period Slow Period | Price Oscillator Absolute (APO) can use any time periods. A buy signal is generated when the Price Oscillator rises above zero. When it falls below zero sell signal is generated. |
| Aroon | Period | The Aroon study allows to anticipate changes in security prices from trending to trading range. It is a system which can be used to determine whether an asset is trending or not and how strong the trend is. |

| Study Name | Parameters | Description |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Aroon Oscillator | Period | The Aroon Oscillator is the difference between the Aroon Up and Aroon Down lines. An upward trend is indicated as the Aroon oscillator passes upward through the zero line. |
| ATR | Period | Average True Range (ATR) study measures a security's volatility. |
| Bollinger bands | Period Deviation Exponential | Bollinger bands measure the support for, and resistance to price changes of any particular stock, by plotting the standard deviation of the moving average of a price. |
| CCI | Period | The Commodity Channel Index (CCI) measures the variation of a security's price from its statistical mean. High values show that prices are unusually high compared to average prices whereas low values indicate that prices are unusually low. |
| CLV | None | The Close Location Value (CLV) Accumulation Distribution study uses the relationship between the open and the close of the bar, and the range of the bar, to weight and characterize the volume as Accumulation (buying) or Distribution (selling). |
| Directional Movement | ADX Period +DI, -DI Period | The +DI indicates the up average. The -DI indicates the down average. The ADX, average directional movement index, shows whether a trend is in effect by smoothing the difference between the +DI and -DI. |
| DX | Period | The Directional Movement Index function determines the strength of the current price trend by comparing the positive movement to the negative movement. |
| Exponential MA | Double Period Source = { Open, Low, High, Close } | Exponential moving average (EMA) is a moving average that gives extra weight to more recent price data. |
| KAMA | Period | Kaufman's Adaptive Moving Average study is an EMA using an Efficiency Ratio to modify the smoothing constant, which ranges from a minimum of Fast Length to a maximum of Slow Length. |

| Study Name | Parameters | Description |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Linear Regression | Period | The Linear Regression study is based on the trend of a security's price over a specified time period. The trend is determined by calculating a linear regression trendline using the "least squares fit" method. The least squares fit technique fits a trendline to the data in the chart by minimizing the distance between the data points and the linear regression trendline. |
| MA | Double Period Source = {Open, Low, High, Close} | Moving Average is calculated by adding together the closing prices of a financial instrument over a certain number of days and then dividing the sum by the number of days involved. |
| MACD | Fast Len Slow Len MACD Len | Moving Average Convergence/Divergence is a trend following momentum study that shows the relationship between two moving averages of prices. |
| Maximum | Period | Highest value over a specified period. |
| MFI | Period | The Money Flow study (MFI) illustrates the inflows and outflows of cash in regards to a particular stock. While a stock's price simply provides a snapshot in time, Money Flow can show if the market may be discounting some future, significant event. |
| MidPoint | Period | Simply (highest value + lowest value)/2. |
| MidPrice | Period | Simply (highest high + lowest low)/2. |
| Minimum | Period | Lowest value over a specified period. |
| Momentum | Period | The Momentum study measures the amount that a security's price has changed over a given time span. |
| Momentum Divergence | Period | The Momentum Divergence (MomentumDiv) is a method to compare how strong a stock's price action is compared to the stock's underlying momentum. This study takes the Moving Average Convergence Divergence (MACD) study with the standard 12,26,9 setting and converts MACD on a scale from 0 to 100, similar. |
| OBV | None | On Balance Volume (OBV) is the weighted sum of volume used to quantify buying or selling pressure to either confirm the current price trend or warn of a possible reversal. |

| Study Name | Parameters | Description |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Parabolic SAR | None | Parabolic Stop And Reverse (SAR) study calculates entry and exit points indicating the time in which to stop and reverse current position. |
| PVO | None | Price Volume Oscillator (PVO) study calculates a fast, or short, moving average and a long, or slow, moving average. The difference between these two values is then plotted. |
| ROC | Period | The Rate of Change (ROC) is an oscillator that displays the difference between the current price and the price x-time periods ago. As prices increase, the ROC rises and as prices fall, the ROC falls. The greater the change in prices, the greater the change in the ROC. |
| RSI | Period | Relative Strength Index (RSI) study calculates a value based on the cumulative strength and weakness of price, specified in the input Price, over the period specified in the input Length. |
| Stochastic Slow | %K Period %D Period | Slow Stochastic indicator calculates the location of a current price in relation to its range over a period of bars. |
| Trend condition | %C | Trend condition indicator enables current market environment forecast trend condition estimation. Rising %C indicator indicates a choppy, range-bound market. A falling %C indicates a dynamic trending market. Higher values indicate an impending change from chop to a breakouts; lower values indicate that the trend is “extended”, i.e., a return to a choppy market is expected. |
| Stochastic Fast Oscillator | %K Period %D Period | Slow Stochastic indicator calculates the location of a current price in relation to its range over a period of bars. |
| Stochastic Full Oscillator | %K Period %K Slow Period %D Period | The Full Stochastic Oscillator is more advanced and more flexible than the Fast and Slow Stochastic. For example, a (14, 1, 3) Full Stochastic is equivalent to a (14, 3) Fast Stochastic while a (12, 3, 2) Full Stochastic is identical to a (12, 2) Slow Stochastic. |
| T3 | Period Volume Factor | T3 is an adaptive moving average. It tracks the time series more aggressively when making large moves. |

| Study Name | Parameters | Description |
|-------------|------------|--|
| TEMA | Period | TEMA (Triple Exponential Moving Average) is a unique composite of a single exponential moving average, a double exponential moving average, and a triple exponential moving average that provides less lag than either of the three components individually. |
| TRIX | Period | The triple exponential average (TRIX) indicator is an oscillator used to identify oversold and overbought markets, and it can also be used as a momentum indicator. |
| True Range | None | True Range is defined as the largest of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The distance from current bar's high to current bar's low. - The distance from previous bar's close to current bar's high. - The distance from previous bar's close to current bar's low. |
| TRIMA | Period | The Triangular Moving Average (TRIMA) is simply a double-smoothed simple moving average where the middle portion of the data has more weight. |
| TSF | Period | The Time Series Forecast (TSF) function displays the statistical trend of a security's price over a specified time period based on linear regression analysis |
| Volume | None | Volume is the number of shares traded on a stock exchange for a given period, also known as market turnover. |
| Williams %R | Period | Williams %R (aka Percent R) is a momentum study that measures overbought/oversold levels. |

Session Hours

You can specify **Session Hours** to display fixed start and end times for the contract data. By selecting **24 Hours**, the data displayed on the chart will be set using **Period**. By selecting specific Session Hours the data displayed on the chart will start from specified hour and end at the current or specified hour.

To set session hours range:

1. In Chart toolbar, click **Session Hours**  icon. Session Hours dialog will appear.
2. Check **24 Hours** box, or specify start and end times of the session.



NOTE: Session Hours functionality is not available for 1 day interval.

Chart Studies Settings

You may adjust the chart settings in order to modify the display, as well as to set chart parameters, line color etc.

To adjust chart settings:

1. Click **Chart Settings**  icon on Chart toolbar, or click Chart title on Chart. Chart Settings dialog box opens:

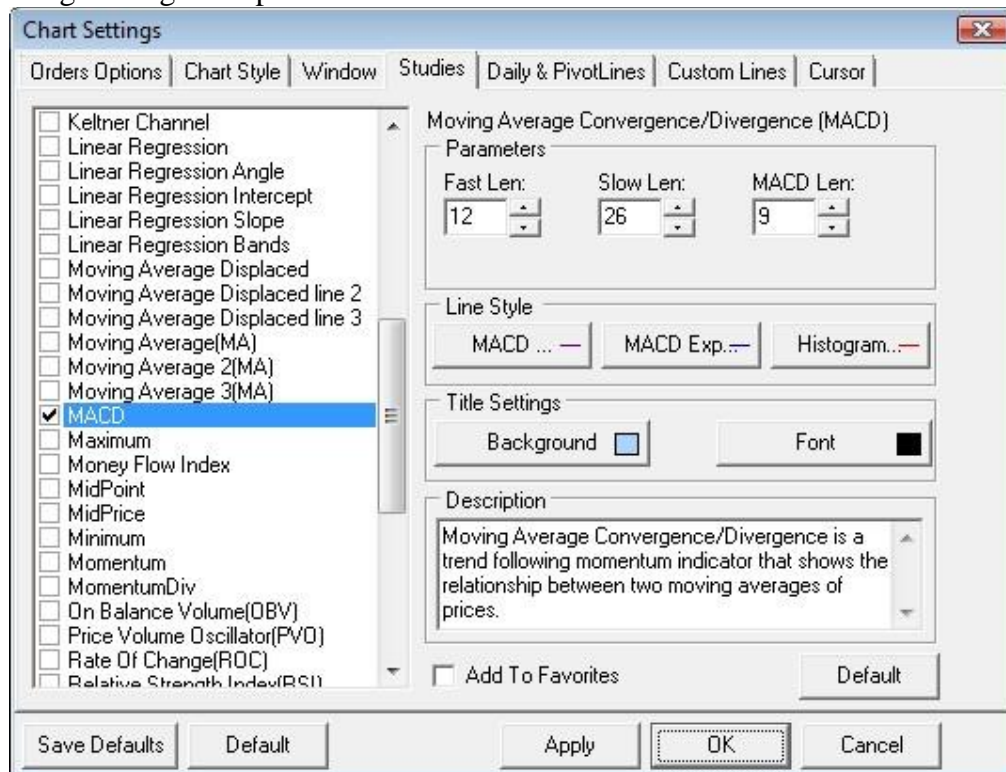



Figure 3-2: Chart Settings dialog box

2. In Studies tab, select the desired study by clicking the appropriate checkbox.
3. For those studies where is applicable, set the desired parameters.
4. Set the desired Line Color, Line Style, Title Color and Title Font Color.
5. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Order Display Settings

The following additional chart settings may be set: Show/Hide Orders, Buy/Sell Fill Point colors, Buy/Sell Fill Point size, Show/Hide marks and Mark Legs Size (i.e., distance from fill point center to fill point mark).

To adjust Order Display Options settings:

1. Click **Chart Settings**  icon on Chart toolbar, or click Chart title on the chart. Chart Settings dialog box opens.
2. Click **Order Options** tab.

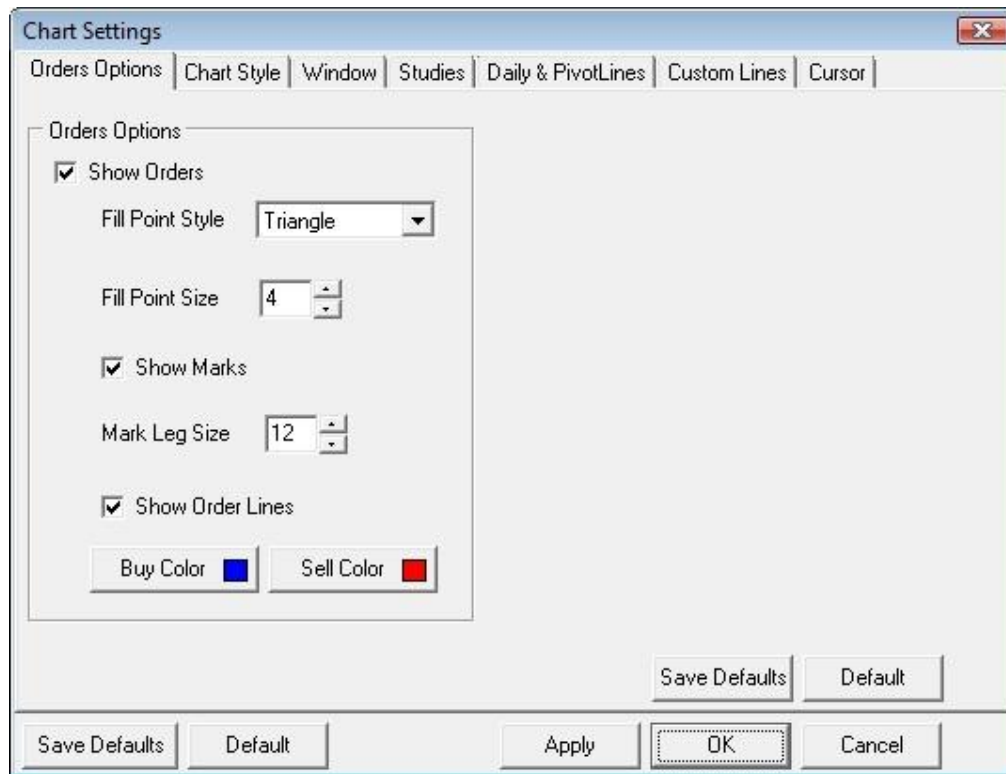


Figure 3-3: Order Options Settings dialog box

Chart Style Settings

The following additional chart settings may be set: Bars/Candles Size, Up/Down Candle/Bar color, Candle Border color, Bar Width, Tick Color and Width, and Separate Time Axis for each study.

To adjust Chart Style Display Options settings:



1. Click **Chart Settings**  icon on Chart toolbar, or click Chart title on the chart. The Chart Settings dialog box opens.
2. Click **Chart Style** tab.

Chart Window Settings

The following additional chart settings may be set: Background Color, Vertical and Horizontal Grid Lines, Chart Margins, Studies Titles, and Snapshot Captions.

To adjust Chart Window Settings:

1. Click **Chart Settings**  icon on Chart toolbar, or click Chart title on the chart. Chart Settings dialog box opens.
2. Click **Window** tab.

Adjusting Background Color:

Time axis and labels will be changed to the contrast color automatically, white for black, green for red etc.

Displaying Snapshot Captions:

Current OHLC, P&L and position are displayed (can be enabled/disabled) separately for each data window.

To set Chart Margins:

1. In General tab, in Chart Margins group box, use the arrows to set the desired left and right chart margins.
2. Click **Apply**, or click **OK** to apply and save.

Displaying Lines

Some additional lines are available for you to add to your chart. These include:

- Average price (in the Real version only)
- High
- Low
- Open
- Previous close
- User Defined and Third-Party Pivot Lines

To display these lines:

1. In Chart Settings dialog box, click **Lines** tab.
2. Select lines by clicking the checkbox next to the desired line type.
3. For each line type, you may set the desired color and/or style using the **Color** and **Pen** buttons.
4. Click **Apply**, or click **OK** to apply and save.

Defining Custom Lines

You can define Lines to be displayed on your console.

If you are a Study Vendor, you can define Lines for your subscribers. They will see these **custom lines** defined by you in real-time.

To define custom lines:

1. In the Chart Settings dialog box, click the Custom Lines tab.
2. Click New Line Button.
3. For each line type, you may set the Name, Price, and Style using controls in Line Settings.
4. Click **Apply**, or click **OK** to apply and save.

Zooming

You may zoom in to magnify a section of the chart display.

To zoom in:

In Chart toolbar, click **Zoom**  icon.

As long as Zoom icon is pressed, draw rectangular area by left-clicking the mouse from top left corner and keeping the left mouse button pressed until to bottom right corner.

To return to original chart display, click again **Zoom**  icon.

To zoom into Price Scale:

In Chart toolbar, click **Zoom**  icon.


Navigate your mouse to the price scale, when mouse cursor is converted to an index finger you may zoom in and out of price scale as long as you keep the left mouse button pressed.

To return to original chart display, click again **Zoom**  icon.

Shifting Price Scale

The price scale can be shifted up or down in order to display a larger price range.

To shift the Price Scale up:

On Chart toolbar, click the up arrow icon ().


After that, the scale shifts to include the price pitch which is next to the highest one for the moment.

To shift the Price Scale down:

On Chart toolbar, click the down arrow icon ().

After that, the scale shifts to include the price pitch which is next to the lowest one for the moment.

To return to the default view:

On Chart toolbar, click the centralize icon ().

Drawing Additional Lines

You may draw additional straight lines as well as Fibonacci Lines, as shown below. These lines can be rotated, dragged and erased.

Straight Lines

To draw a line:

In the chart toolbar, click **Draw Lines**  icon menu and choose Draw Line.

You may draw any straight line by left-clicking the mouse when you want to start a line, and keeping the left mouse button pressed until you want to end the line.

To rotate a line:

Point to the end of the line and wait for a double-ended arrow to appear.

When a double-ended arrow appears, rotate the line as needed.

To drag a line:

Point at the line (anywhere but the ends) and wait for a crossed double-ended arrow to appear.

You can now drag the line as desired.

To erase a single draw line:

Click the line you want to erase. An X appears at both ends of the line.

Press Delete key on your keyboard.

To erase all draw lines:

From the Draw Line menu choose Erase Draw Lines.

Daily & Pivot Lines

You can define Daily and Pivot Lines to be displayed on your console. Daily Lines are High, Low, AveragePrice, Open prices of the current day, as well as PrevClose which is the close price of the previous day. Pivot Lines' prices are calculated as follows:

- Pivot Point $PP = (High + Low + PrevClose) / 3$
- Resistance lines: $R1 = 2 * PP - Low$, $R2 = PP + High - Low$, $R3 = High + 2 * (PP - Low)$
- Support lines: $S1 = 2 * PP - High$, $S2 = PP - (High - Low)$, $S3 = Low - 2 * (High - PP)$

To define daily lines:

5. In the Chart Settings dialog box, click the Daily & Pivot Lines tab.
6. Select the daily line based on previous day values (price is displayed in the read-only text box on the right)
7. For each daily line you may define the Style using Style control.
8. Click **Apply**, or click **OK** to apply and save.

To define pivot lines:

9. In the Chart Settings dialog box, click the Daily & Pivot Lines tab.
10. Select the pivot line based on previous pivot day values (price is displayed in the read-only text box on the right).
11. Select 'Use Exchange Previous Close' if you wish to use Exchange Close values, otherwise define the Session Time Start and End values below.
12. For each line type, you may specify the Name, Price, and Style using the controls in Line Settings.
13. Click **Apply**, or click **OK** to apply and save.

Fibonacci Lines

To add Fibonacci Lines:

In the chart toolbar, click **Draw Lines**  icon menu and choose **Fibonacci > Price Retracement Lines**. Keep your left mouse button pressed while dragging it on the chart to form the Fibonacci Lines.

Note: When adding another set of Fibonacci Lines, the existing set is removed from the chart. In order to add multiple sets of Fibonacci Lines, see *below*.

Setting Fibonacci lines:

After you have added Fibonacci Lines to your chart, you may set each of your Fibonacci Lines to different values. From the Draw Line menu choose **Fibonacci > Settings...** In the Chart Settings box that opens, choose “Fibonacci Retracement” tab and set each line individually.


To erase Fibonacci Lines:

From the **Draw Lines** drop down menu click Erase Fibonacci Lines

Multiple Fibonacci Lines

The chart enables adding multiple sets of Fibonacci lines. In this case, the existing line sets are not removed from the chart while adding new ones.

To add Multiple Fibonacci Lines:

In the chart toolbar, click **Draw Lines**  icon menu and choose **Fibonacci > Price Retracement Lines Multi**. Keep your left mouse button pressed while dragging it on the chart to form the Fibonacci Lines.

Note: When adding another set of Fibonacci Lines, the existing set is removed from the chart. In order to add multiple sets of Fibonacci Lines, see *above*.

Setting Multiple Fibonacci lines:

After you have added multiple Fibonacci Lines to your chart, you may set each of your Fibonacci Lines to different values. From the Draw Line menu choose **Fibonacci > Settings...**

In the Chart Settings box that opens, choose “Fibonacci Retracement” tab and set each line individually.

To erase Multiple Fibonacci Lines:

From the **Draw Lines** drop down menu click **Erase Fibonacci Lines Multi**


Viewing multiple Charts


You can view multiple charts of same of different contracts by adding new chart window from the main application window.

To add new chart window:

1. In Chart toolbar, click **New Chart Window**  icon.

2. Additional chart window will be detached from main window.

Hide Main Application  icon hides the main application window.

Click  icon again to show main window while keeping current chart detached and on top of application.

Print Chart  icon prints the chart.

Change Displayed Contract


You may switch to display new contract, as shown below.

To switch displayed contract:

In the chart toolbar, click the List of Contracts  icon and choose from list of available contract new contract name.

Trading From Chart

You may use Charts as a stand-alone trading application and to trade directly from chart.

To open Trading from Chart functionality, click  **Trade** icon in the chart toolbar. For details see Chapter 7: Trading from Charts on page 65.

Crosshair Cursor

You can define Crosshair cursor to be displayed on your charts.

To display cursor on charts:

1. In Chart tab, click right-mouse. A menu appears.
2. In the menu, select the desired display options.

Or

1. In Chart tab, click Chart Settings. A chart settings window appears.
2. In Cursor tab, select the desired display options.

Chapter 4. Direct Order Entry (Manual Trading)

If you are a user of the **Strategy Runner Lite** edition, your Portfolio consists of a selected set of contracts. Strategy Runner allows you to perform direct (manual) order entry in order to trade these contracts at any given time. These orders can be simple manual orders, which may be entered using any of the following methods:

- Simple order entry ticket from The Order Ticket;
- Trading Pad (one-click trading) from Trading Pad;
- Chart Pad – Trading from Charts;
- Bid/Ask View from Bid/Ask View Pad;

More advanced entry orders and exits strategies can be defined and entered from Exit Styles pane as can be viewed from Chapter 12Chapter 12: Exit Styles. These advanced orders enable you to define the parameters for entering the market and exiting your positions. You may open and trade simultaneously from multiple order tickets, multiple trading pads, multiple charts and Bid/Ask View.



NOTE: These features are also available to users of the Strategy Runner Advanced and Professional editions.

Order Types

Strategy Runner supports the following orders types: Market, Limit, Stop, Stop Limit, MIT, Smart Orders and Conditional Orders.

Some orders are sent directly to the Exchange (native orders) and some are simulated by **Strategy Runner** server (synthetic orders). For most Futures Exchanges market and limit orders are native orders and all other order types are synthetic.

Smart Orders

Slippage is the difference between the price that exists at the moment your order is sent, and the actual price at which it is filled. In order to reduce slippage, we have introduced synthetic **Smart Market** and **Stop** orders for trading futures contracts. The use of Smart orders is optional.

Smart orders work as follows:

Smart Market Orders

Instead of a Market order, a Limit order is placed at the last price plus the Slippage you define, for the length of time (Timeout) you specify. If Limit order is not filled during the specified Timeout, it is cancelled, and Market order is sent. The default settings are a slippage of 0 and timeout is 30 seconds.

Smart Stop Orders

Once the Stop price is triggered, a Limit order is placed at the Stop price plus the Slippage you define, for the length of time (Timeout) you specify. If the Limit order is not filled during the specified Timeout, the Limit order is cancelled, and Market order is sent. The default settings are slippage of 0 and 30 second timeout. (If there is a partial fill of the Limit order, then the unfilled limit orders are cancelled, and a Market order is sent for the remaining lots).

Smart Limit Orders

Smart Limit orders are set as Limit orders. Once Limit price is reached, if Limit order is not filled during the specified Timeout, the Limit order is cancelled, and a Market order is sent.

Smart Stop Limit Orders

Stop Limit orders are not affected by Smart orders settings, i.e. there are no Smart Stop Limit orders.



NOTE: Smart Orders are for Futures only.

To set Smart Order Parameters for Smart Market and Smart Stop orders:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, in Smart Order tab, click the **Use Smart Order** checkbox.
2. Set the required Slippage and Timeout values in appropriate edit boxes. (A positive value in the **Slippage** edit field means a Limit price which is *worse* than the Market/Stop price, whereas a negative value means a Limit price which is *better* than the Market/Stop price. Therefore, you will probably want to enter a negative value).
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit. From this point onward, all your orders will be Smart orders.

To remove Smart Order Parameters for Smart Market and Smart Stop orders:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, in Smart Order tab, click the **Use Smart Order** checkbox.
2. Un-check the **Use Smart Order** checkbox located in the Trading Settings dialog box under Smart Order.
3. Click **OK** to save and exit.

Conditional Stop Order

Stop orders are used to either close/reverse position that was opened in opposite direction of the market, or to open position in the same direction with the market.

The main problem with stop orders is that sometimes stop orders are “falsely” triggered, i.e. when market touches the stop price and immediately rallies back.

Conditions for execution of Stops/Stop Limit orders can now be defined by the user, delaying trigger of these orders accordingly. These conditions are R.Volume and B/A Ratio.

Conditional Buy Stop order will be triggered:

If last price reaches the Buy Stop value and breaches it, Buy Stop is triggered immediately. If last price reaches the Buy Stop value, but does not breach it, Buy Stop will be triggered only if:

- Ask Volume < R.Volume, AND
- Bid Volume * B/A Ratio > Ask Volume

Conditional Sell Stop order will be triggered:

If last price reaches the Sell Stop value and breaches it, Sell Stop is triggered immediately. If last price reaches the Sell Stop value, but does not breach it, Sell Stop will be triggered only if:

- Bid Volume < R.Volume, AND
- Ask Volume * B/A Ratio > Bid Volume



NOTE: B/A Ratio for the sell stop refer to Ask Volume to Bid Volume Ratio.



NOTE: Conditional stop orders are synthetic orders that run from SR server.

Entering Orders

Strategy Runner allows you to perform direct (manual) order entry in order to trade contracts at any given time. These orders can be simple manual orders, which may be entered using any of the following methods:

- Simple order entry ticket from The Order Ticket;
- Trading Pad (one-click trading) from Trading Pad;
- Chart Pad – Trading from Charts;
- Bid/Ask View from Bid/Ask View Pad;

More advanced entry orders as well as exits strategies can be defined and entered from Exit Styles pane as it can be viewed on Chapter 12: Exit Styles . These advanced orders enable you to define the parameters for entering the market and exiting your position.

You may open and trade simultaneously from multiple order tickets, multiple trading pads, multiple charts and Bid/Ask View.

Working Orders

Working Orders table, to the right of the chart, displays information about your working orders (see Figure 4-1: Working Orders table below). Some of these orders may be generated by automated strategies, while others may be orders which you have entered directly using Order Ticket, Trading Pad, Trading from Chart or Bid/Ask View. You may modify, cancel or activate these orders, depending on their type.

| Working (10) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|----|
| | | Activate | Modify | Cancel | Cancel All | Selected Contract | | Selected Strategy | | |
| C / | Contract name | Strat | Package | Strategy name | Status | Action type | Price | Lots | Sent time | Id |
| 0 | Crude Oil | 4 | 6 | demo_Trader | W | SELL_LIMIT | 29.73 | 0/1 | 10:00:53 | 14 |
| 0 | Crude Oil | 4 | 8 | demo_Trader | W | SELL_STOP | 29.44 | 0/1 | 10:01:06 | 16 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 1 | 1 | Swing_Fox_Long | W | BUY_LIMIT | 1329.25 | 0/1 | 08:12:40 | 4 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 1 | 1 | Swing_Fox_Long | W | SELL_LIMIT | 1339.75 | 0/1 | 08:12:40 | 5 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 2 | 3 | demo_Trader | W | SELL_LIMIT | 1341.25 | 0/1 | 08:12:50 | 6 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 2 | 4 | demo_Trader | W | SELL_STOP | 1325.75 | 0/1 | 08:12:56 | 7 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 5 | 1 | Swing_Fox_Short | W | BUY_LIMIT | 1312.75 | 0/1 | 10:47:17 | 21 |

Figure 4-1: Working Orders table

In Action Type column, Buy orders appear with blue background, and Sell orders appear with red background.

When you click an order in Working Orders table, the line that represents this order in the chart is highlighted.

When you click the order line in the chart, the order is highlighted in Working Orders table. (The row with the darker highlight is the order you have clicked, and the row with the lighter highlight is its reciprocal order).

The following table describes the data displayed in each column:

Table 4-1: Working Orders table

| Column Heading | Explanation |
|----------------|--|
| Strategy id | Strategy ID (given by system) |
| Package id | Id which identifies OCO orders |
| Strategy Name | Strategy name (for strategies) |
| Status | W (working), P (parked) |
| Action Type | Action/Order Type (Original order types, i.e. Smart Buy Market, Conditional Sell Stop) |
| Price | Price at which order will be filled |
| Lots | Number of contracts x/y, where x=Number of instances of the contract already filled for this order y=Number of instances of the contract on which the working order is initiated |
| Sent time | Time at which order was sent |
| Id | System Order ID |
| Exchange id | Exchange Order ID |

Four buttons appear above Working Orders table:

Table 4-2: Working Orders table Buttons

| Button | Function | Usage |
|------------|---------------------------|---|
| Activate | Activating parked orders | See Activating Parked Orders on page 52 |
| Modify | Modifying order price | See Modifying Orders on page 45 |
| Cancel | Canceling selected order* | See Canceling Orders on page 45 |
| Cancel All | Canceling all orders* | See Canceling Orders on page 45 |

*May be used for canceling orders entered manually. Does not apply to orders generated by automated strategies.

Customizing Working Orders Table

If you wish, you can customize the table view by removing or adding columns. You can also resize columns as required and sort the table according to the desired column.

To add or remove columns:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Tables tab, click **Working Orders** tab. Working Orders Settings dialog box appears:

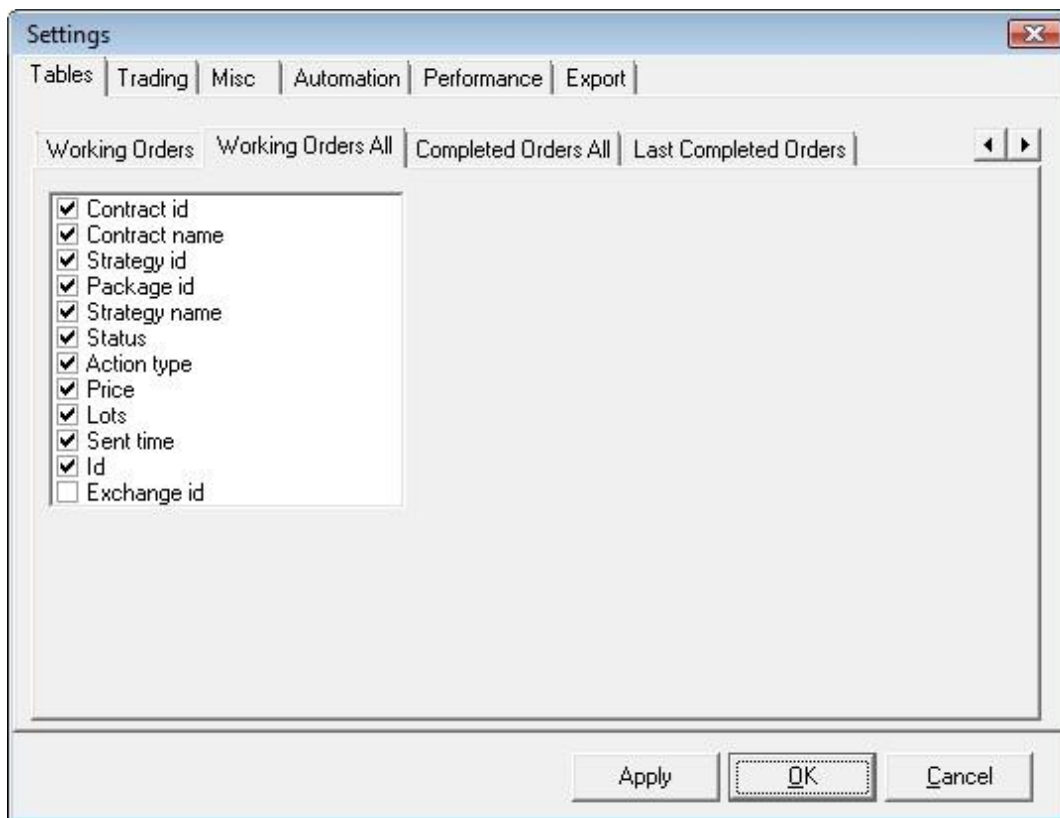


Figure 4-2: Working Orders Settings dialog box

3. In Working Orders Settings dialog box, click to check the checkbox for the columns you wish to display, and to uncheck the columns you wish to hide.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.



NOTE: Some columns are mandatory and cannot be removed.

To resize columns:

Place the pointer on the vertical line you wish to move and drag it to the desired position.

To sort the table:

- Click column heading of a column according to which you wish to sort. The table is now sorted according to the selected column. An arrow appears to the right of the column heading, showing the sort direction (up arrow for ascending, down arrow for descending.)
- To change the table sort direction, click the column heading again.

To resize table horizontally:

Drag the left border of the table in the desired direction.

Last Completed Orders

The Last Completed Orders table, below Working Orders table, displays information about the latest completed orders:

| <input type="checkbox"/> Completed (11) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Filled (8) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canceled (3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rejected (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Selected Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Selected Strategy | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-----------------|------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|----|
| Con | Contract nam | Strat | Strategy name | Lots | Price | Action type | Status | Sent time | Comple | Id |
| 2 | mini S&P | 5 | Swing_Fox_Short | 1/1 | 1333.50 | BUY_MARKET | FILLED | 11:29:53 | 11:29:57 | 23 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 5 | Swing_Fox_Short | 1/1 | 1355.75 | SELL_LIMIT | CANCELED | 10:47:17 | 11:29:53 | 22 |
| 2 | mini S&P | 5 | Swing_Fox_Short | 1/1 | 1312.75 | BUY_LIMIT | CANCELED | 10:47:17 | 11:29:51 | 21 |

Figure 4-3: Last Completed Orders Table

The following table describes the data displayed in each of the table's columns:

Table 4-3: Last Completed Orders Table

| Column Heading | Explanation |
|----------------|--|
| Strategy | Strategy ID |
| Strategy name | Strategy name |
| Lots | Number of contracts x/y, where x=Number of instances of the contract already filled for this order y=Number of instances of the contract on which the working order is initiated |
| Price | Price at which order was filled/cancelled |
| Action type | Order Type (Original order types, i.e. Smart Buy Market, or Conditional Stop) |
| Status | Filled, Cancelled or Rejected |
| Sent time | Time at which order was sent |
| Completed time | Time at which order was filled or cancelled |
| Id | System order ID |
| Package id | Package ID |
| Exchange id | Exchange order ID |
| Reason | For rejected order, reason for rejection |

Customizing Last Completed Orders Table

If you wish, you can customize the table view by removing or adding columns. You can also resize columns as required and sort the table according to the desired column.

An additional option is filtering orders according to order status (filled, cancelled and/or rejected), or according to selected strategies. Finally, you can choose to display specified number of orders in Completed Orders Table.

To add or remove columns:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.

2. In Tables tab, click **Last Completed Orders** tab. Last Completed Orders Settings dialog box appears:

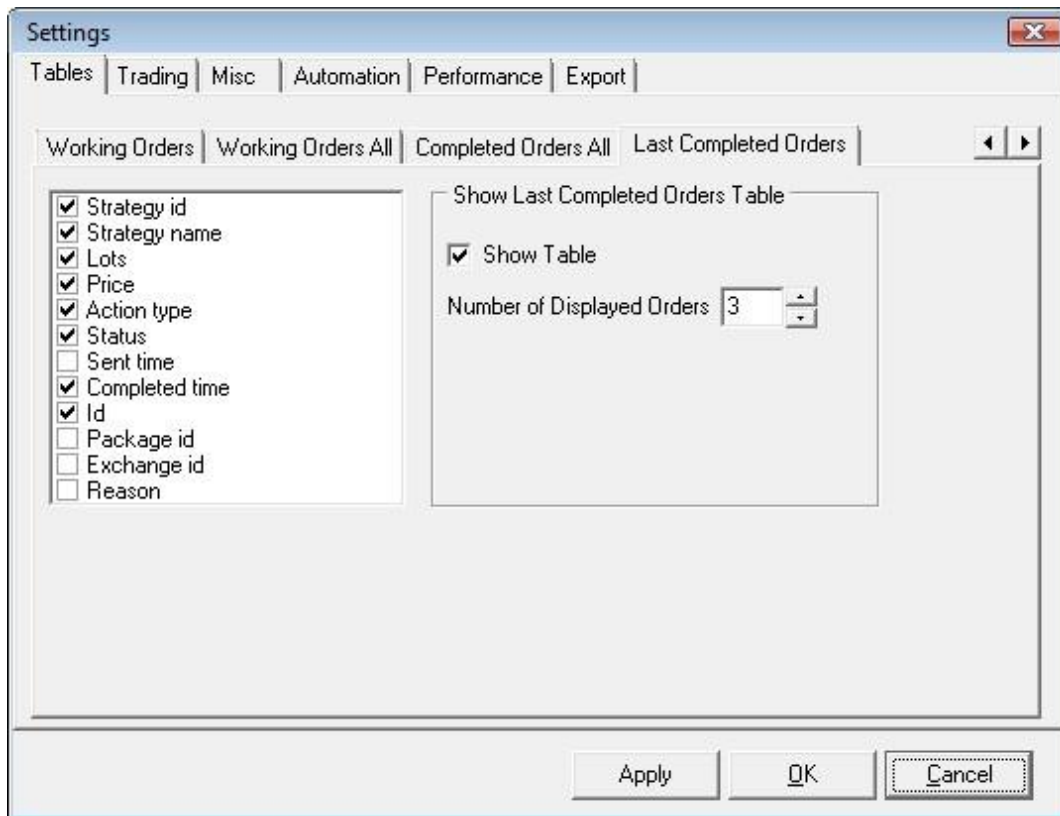


Figure 4-4: Last Completed Orders Settings dialog box

3. In Last Completed Orders Settings dialog box, click to check the checkbox for the columns you wish to display, and to uncheck the columns you wish to hide.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

To resize columns:

Place the pointer on the vertical line you wish to move and drag it to the desired position.

To sort the table:

- Click the column heading of the column according to which you wish to sort. The table is now sorted according to the selected column. An arrow appears to the right of the column heading, showing the sort direction (up arrow for ascending, down arrow for descending.)
- To change the table sort direction, click the column heading again.

To filter orders:

In Last Completed table header line, click the check box for the required status type. Orders with this status are displayed. You may choose one or more status types.

To set number of displayed orders:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.

2. In Tables tab, click **Last Completed Orders** tab.
3. In Show Last Completed Orders Table click to check Show Table checkbox.
4. Set number of displayed orders in the Number of Displayed Orders box.

Orders

Clicking Orders tab displays Working & Completed Orders table. This table provides information about all filled orders and cancelled orders for the selected contract (see Figure 4-5: Orders Tab below). You can also detach this window from main application and to display it always on top by clicking icons on the top right corner of the table.

| Working (4) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--|-----------|--|---------------------------|
| | | Activate | Modify | Cancel | Cancel All | <input type="checkbox"/> Selected Contract | | <input type="checkbox"/> Selected Strategy | |
| Contract | / | Contract name | Strategy | Strategy name | Status | Action type | Price | Lots | Sent time |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | | 1 | demo_Trader | W | BUY_LIMIT | 2.3920 | 0/1x100K | 07:30:30 |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | | 1 | demo_Trader | W | SELL_STOP | 2.3907 | 0/1x100K | 07:30:34 |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | | 1 | demo_Trader | W | SELL_STOP_LIMIT | 2.3902 | 0/1x100K | 07:30:37 |
| Completed (12) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Filled (8) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canceled (0) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rejected (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Selected Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Selected Strategy | | | | | | | | | |
| Contract Id | Contract name | Strategy | Lots | Price | Action type | Status | Sent time | Completed time | Reason |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 0.0000 | BUY_MARKET | REJECTED | 07:29:08 | 07:29:08 | 1 Position Limit exceeded |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 2.3950 | SELL_LIMIT | REJECTED | 07:29:43 | 07:29:43 | 2 Position Limit exceeded |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 2.3921 | BUY_LIMIT | REJECTED | 07:29:44 | 07:29:44 | 3 Position Limit exceeded |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 2.3968 | SELL_LIMIT | REJECTED | 07:29:54 | 07:29:54 | 4 Position Limit exceeded |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 2.3953 | SELL_LIMIT | FILLED | 07:30:27 | 07:41:26 | 5 |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 2.3966 | BUY_STOP | FILLED | 07:30:34 | 07:44:46 | 7 |
| 0 | GBP-JPY | 1 | 1/1x100K | 2.3962 | BUY_STOP_LIMIT | FILLED | 07:30:36 | 07:44:16 | 9 |
| 1 | mini S&P | 2 | 1/1 | 1323.50 | SELL_LIMIT | FILLED | 07:30:42 | 07:30:49 | 11 |
| 1 | mini S&P | 2 | 1/1 | 1324.00 | BUY_LIMIT | FILLED | 07:30:43 | 07:30:50 | 12 |

Figure 4-5: Orders Tab

The following table describes the data displayed in each of the table's columns:

Table 4-4: Working Orders Table

| Column Heading | Explanation |
|----------------|---|
| Contract id | Contract ID |
| Contract name | Contract name |
| Strategy id | Strategy ID |
| Package id | Package ID |
| Strategy name | Strategy name |
| Status | Working, Parked, etc |
| Action type | Order type |
| Price | Price at which order was filled/cancelled |
| Lots | Number of contracts |
| Sent time | Time at which order was sent |
| Id | System order ID |
| Exchange id | Exchange order ID |

Table 4-5: Completed Orders Table

| Column Heading | Explanation |
|----------------|---|
| Contract id | Contract ID |
| Contract name | Contract name |
| Strategy id | Strategy ID |
| Strategy name | Strategy name |
| Lots | Number of contracts |
| Price | Price at which order was filled/cancelled |
| Action type | Order type |
| Status | Filled, Cancelled or Rejected |
| Sent time | Time at which order was sent |
| Completed time | Time at which order was filled or cancelled |
| Id | System order ID |
| Package id | Package ID |
| Exchange id | Exchange order ID |
| Reason | For rejected order, reason for rejection |

Customizing the Orders Table

If you wish, you can customize the table view by removing or adding columns. You can also resize columns as required and sort the table according to the desired column.

An additional option is filtering orders according to order status (filled, cancelled and/or rejected), or according to selected strategies.

To add or remove columns:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Tables tab, click **Working (or Working All, or Completed) Orders** tab. Orders Settings dialog box appears:

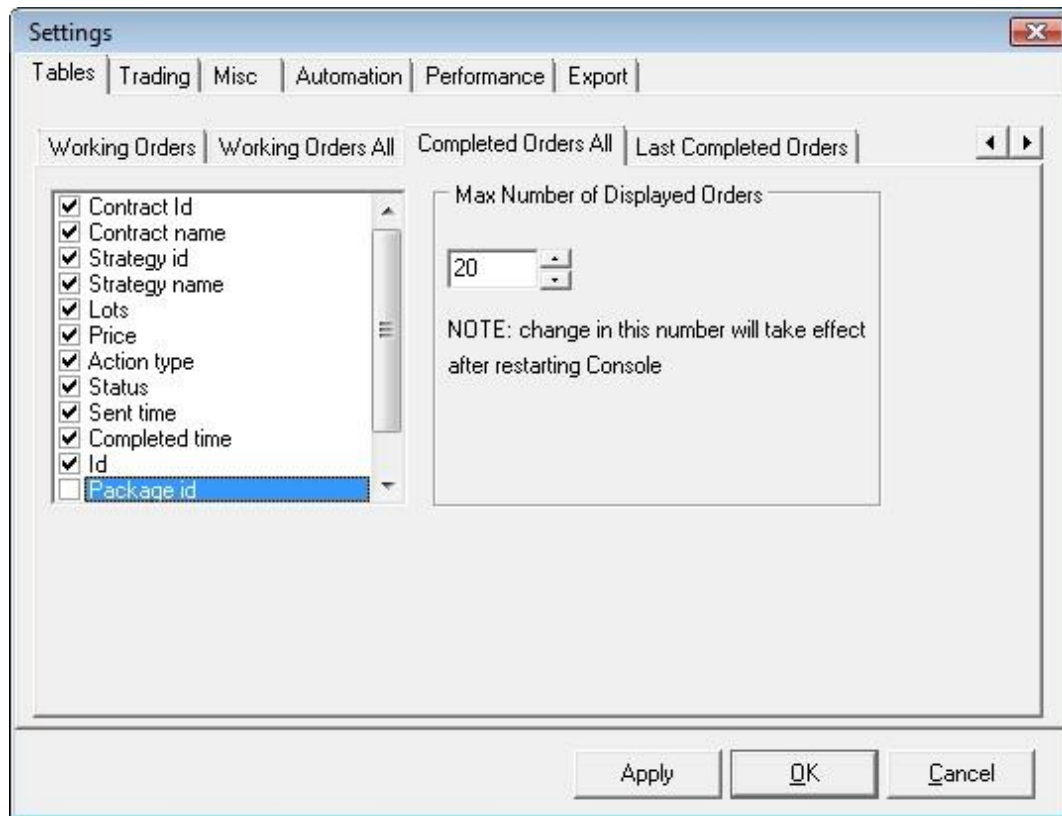


Figure 4-6: Completed Orders Settings dialog box

3. In Orders Settings dialog box, click to check the checkbox for the columns you wish to display, and to uncheck the columns you wish to hide.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

To resize columns:

Place the pointer on the vertical line you wish to move and drag it to the desired position.

To sort the table:

- Click the column heading of the column according to which you wish to sort. The table is now sorted according to the selected column. An arrow appears to the right of the column heading, showing the sort direction (up arrow for ascending, down arrow for descending.)
- To change the table sort direction, click the column heading again.

To filter orders:

1. In the Orders header line, click the check box for the required status type. Orders with this status are displayed. You may choose one or more status types.
2. To view orders for a selected strategy, select the strategy by clicking it in Strategies table and click the Selected Strategy checkbox. You may choose more than one strategy by depressing the Shift key and clicking the strategies.

Modifying Orders

Working Orders table displays manual orders, along with orders that are generated by automated strategies for the selected contract. All orders in Working Orders table can be modified, i.e. their price and the number of lots can be changed (see note immediately below). You can also modify orders from Trading Pad – see Modifying Orders from Trading Pad on page 60, and from Chart – see Modifying Orders from the Chart on page 69.



NOTE: For orders generated by automated strategies, the number of lots cannot be modified.

To modify the price or the number of lots of an order:

1. In Working Orders table, select the order you wish to modify.
2. At the top of Working Orders table, click **Modify**. Order Ticket dialog appears.
3. In Order Ticket, select the new price and set the number of lots as needed.
4. Click **Buy** or **Sell**. The new price and/or number of lots now appear for this order in Working Orders table.

OR

1. In Working Orders table, click **Price** column for the selected order. A drop-down menu appears.
2. Select the new price. Order Ticket appears. If you wish, change the number of lots as well.
3. Click **Buy** or **Sell**. The new price and/or number of lots now appear for this order in Working Orders table.



NOTE: When you modify bracket orders, the modification will work as follows: If you change the number of lots for one of the OCO orders (i.e. Profit Target), and there is a partial fill of that order, then the number of lots for the opposite order (i.e. Stop Loss order) is changed as well, so that both orders have the same number of lots.

Canceling Orders

Working Orders table displays manual orders, along with orders that are generated by automated strategies for the selected contract. Orders which you enter directly can be cancelled (see note immediately below). You can also cancel orders from Trading Pad – see Canceling Orders from Trading Pad on page 59, and from Chart – see Canceling Orders from the Chart on page 69



NOTE: Cancellation of any orders generated by automated strategy will stop the strategy.

To cancel an order:

1. In Working Orders table, select the desired order.
2. At the top of Working Orders table, click **Cancel**. A dialog box appears asking to confirm cancellation.
3. Click **Yes** to confirm cancellation, or **No** to avoid cancellation.

To cancel all orders:

1. At the top of Working Orders table, click **Cancel All**. Dialog box appears asking to confirm cancellation.
2. Click **Yes** to confirm cancellation, or **No** to avoid cancellation.

The Manual User_Trader, Overnight and End Time parameters

When you place orders through Order Ticket, a User_Trader is created. The User_Trader is a composite tracker of all manual orders, and the resulting positions and P&L, for the selected contract. The User_Trader is not relevant to automated strategies. The User_Trader appears in Strategies table with the name username_Trader (if your user name is ABC, it will appear as ABC_Trader). In order to view it, you must be able to view Strategies table (see Viewing and Hiding Strategies Table on page 8).

You can only choose to liquidate User_Trader, in which case all manual orders for this contract are cancelled, and all positions are closed with a Market order. User_Traders are liquidated in the same way in which strategies are liquidated. For an explanation of how to liquidate a strategy, see the Liquidating Strategies section on page 77. As a rule, the system deletes User_Traders and all associated orders automatically at the end of each session, even if you save your Portfolio.

You can also specify **End time** parameter by clicking on End time field of User_Trader strategy, then all working orders will be cancelled and all open position will be closed on a specified time you define

There is one exception to this rule - see Overnight Positions feature below.

Overnight Positions

Open positions in the User_Trader will be left overnight unless *End Time* is specified. If you leave a position open overnight, all orders associated with the User_Trader are cancelled, but the User_Trader remains in your Portfolio until the next session, and retains the overnight position.

If an *End Time* is specified, open positions will be closed with Market order at the specified time. By specifying *End Time* near to the exchange close, you can simulate what is known as *Market on Close* or *MOC* order.

To specify an End Time:

1. In Strategies table, click **End Time** column for the User_Trader. Dialog box appears with checkbox *Keep overnight* and *time* setting.
2. Uncheck **Keep overnight** checkbox and select *End Time*. User_Trader will close any open positions with Market order at the time specified.

Setting Trading Defaults

Some of the definitions for the orders and the order placement procedure need to be set in advance. You can do this in Trading Settings dialog box (see Figure 4-7: General Trading Settings dialog box below). These definitions include the following:

- General settings include definition of Trading Mode, Size of Order Ticket, Confirmations, etc
- Trading Pad settings include definition of table, Reverse and TradeOut buttons, order types, feeding protocol, etc.
- Brackets Stop Loss and Profit Target Order definitions
- Smart Order definition

To open Trading Settings dialog box:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Trading tab, click **General** tab. The following Dialog box appears:

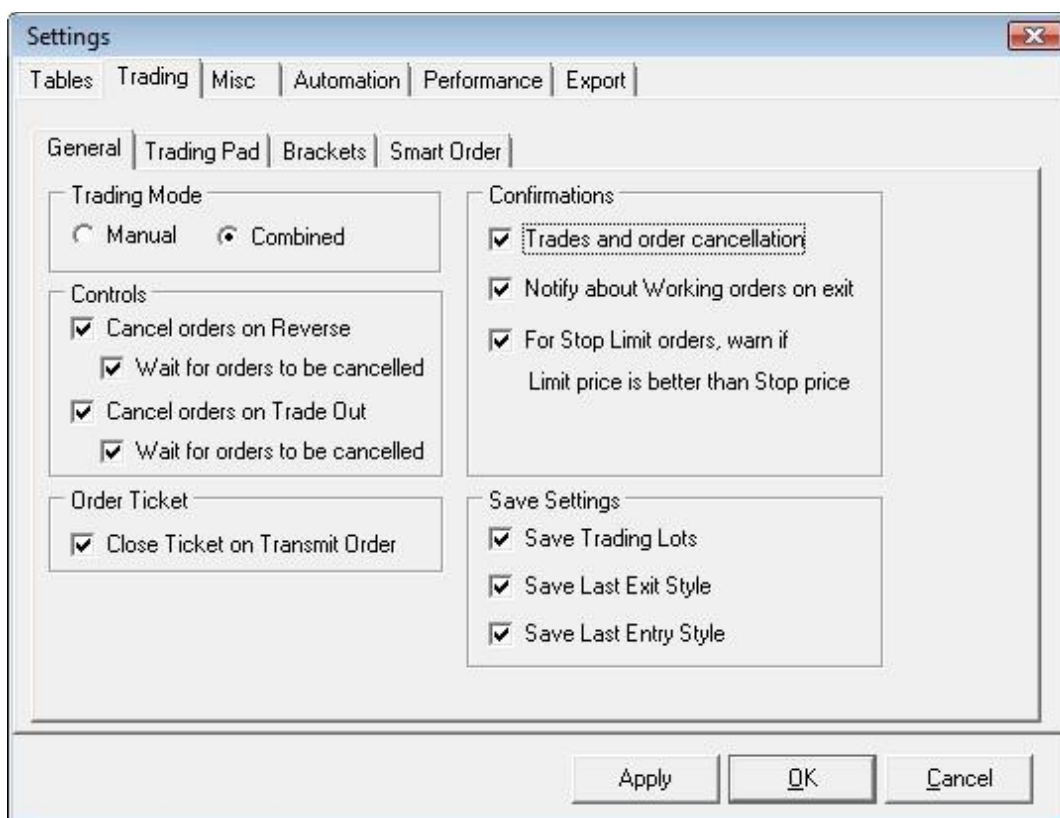


Figure 4-7: General Trading Settings dialog box

Trading Mode

For users of Strategy Runner Advanced and Professional editions, who wish to trade with strategies and to place orders manually on the same screen, we provide two trading modes: Manual and Combined. For details see Trading Mode on page 111.

Save Trading Lots

If you wish, you can save number of trading lots settings.

To set save number of trading lots option:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, click **General** tab.
2. Check **Save Trading Lots** box.
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Confirming Trades

The system default is to display the Confirm dialog box whenever you place, park or cancel an order.



Figure 4-8: Confirm dialog box

You can choose whether you want to display Confirm dialog box, or to hide it.

To hide the Confirm dialog box:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, in General tab, click to uncheck Confirm Trades checkbox.
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit. Trades are now executed with no confirmation required.

Notify about Working Orders on Exit

When you exit Strategy Runner Console, you may wish to be notified about working orders, in case you hadn't noticed them. Note: these orders continue to work even if you exit.

To be notified about working orders on exit:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, in General tab, click Notify about Working Orders on Exit checkbox.
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Chapter 5. Order Ticket

A simplest option for direct order entry is entering orders from **Order Ticket**.

You may open multiple ticket orders for different contracts in order to trade several contracts simultaneously.

You can do the following from this dialog box:

- Place orders (including parked orders and exits styles)
- View positions
- View Ask/Bid/Last Price

The Order Ticket

When you click **Buy** or **Sell** button from the toolbar, Order Ticket dialog box appears (see Figure 5-1: Buy and Sell Order Tickets below).



Figure 5-1: Buy and Sell Order Tickets

Note that the Buy Order Ticket dialog box has blue background, whereas the Sell Order Ticket dialog box has red background.

The order ticket title displays the selected contract, and a number that follows **Pos:** is the number of positions you currently have in this contract.

If you click the top button of the dialog box, you can open Exit Strategies dialog described in Chapter 12: Exit Styles on page 98.

Right click will open list of available exit styles.

Order Ticket dialog box is divided into several areas, as described in the following table:

Table 5-1: The Order Ticket dialog box

| Area | Fields | Use this field to: | Remarks |
|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Top Button | Exit Style | Set Exit Style | Click to set Exit Style parameters |
| Pos: | Pos: | Display only | Current position for this contract |
| Type | Market | Select Market order | |
| | Stop | Select Stop order | Simulated on SR server |
| | Limit | Select Limit order | |
| | Stop limit | Select Stop Limit order | Simulated on SR server |
| | Conditional Stop | Select Conditional Stop order | Simulated on SR server |
| | MIT | Select Market If Touched order | Simulated on SR server |
| Details | Lots | Set number of Lots | |
| | Stop | Set stop price | Enabled for Stop and Stop Limit orders only |
| | Limit | Set limit price | Enabled for Limit orders only |
| | Stop Limit | Set stop limit price | Enabled for Stop Limit orders only |
| | R. Volume A/B Ratio | Set R. Volume and A/B Ratio values | Enabled for Conditional Stop orders only |
| Action | Action | Switch between Sell and Buy orders | Current Buy or Sell action |
| Bid | Bid | Display only | Current bid price for this contract |
| Ask | Ask | Display only | Current ask price for this contract |
| Price | Price | Display only | Current price for this contract |

Placing Simple Orders

The process of preparing Buy order tickets and Sell order tickets is identical. Follow the exact same steps for Buy order tickets and Sell order tickets.

1. Click **Buy** button or **Sell** button from the toolbar,
OR
from Trade menu, select **Buy** or **Sell**.
Order Ticket dialog box appears.
2. In Type area, click radio button for the desired order type.
3. In Details area, select values according to the type of order, as explained in the following table:

Table 5-2: Order Details

| Order Type | Select the following values |
|------------------|--|
| Market | -Lots |
| Limit | -Lots -Limit price |
| MIT | -Lots -Price |
| Stop | -Lots -Stop price |
| Stop Limit | -Lots -Stop price -Stop Limit price |
| Conditional Stop | -Lots -Stop price - R. Volume - A/B Ratio |

4. To place the order, click **Buy** (or **Sell**) button on the bottom of the screen. Confirm dialog box appears. (If you do not want to show this dialog box, see Confirming Trades on page 48).
5. In Confirm dialog box, click **Yes** to place order. The order appears in Working Orders table and on Chart.



WARNING: If you wish to place a single simple order, make sure “None” is chosen as an Exit Style.

Modifying & Canceling Orders

Order ticket cannot be used as a stand-alone application. To see how you can modify and cancel orders, refer to Modifying Orders on page 45 and Canceling Orders on page 45.

Parking Orders

Orders, both simple and Bracket orders, are placed by clicking **Buy** or **Sell** button on Order ticket. If you wish, you may choose to delay placement of an order, by **Parking** it, and activating it at a later time.

To park an order:

In Order Ticket, after filling in all the required data, click **Park** button instead of clicking Buy or Sell.

The parked orders appear in Working Orders table, and Status column displays the highlighted letter P.

Activating Parked Orders

To activate a parked order:

1. In Working Orders table, select a Parked order.
2. Above Working Orders table, Click **Activate**. The order's status changes from P to W, and is now working order.



NOTE: If the activated order is associated with a bracket, then if this order is filled, the bracket orders are activated, too.

Setting Trading Defaults

Some of the definitions for the orders and the order placement procedure need to be set in advance. You can do this in Trading Settings dialog box. These definitions include the following:

- General settings include definition of Trading Mode, Size of Order Ticket, Confirmations, etc
- Brackets Stop Loss and Profit Target Order definitions
- Smart Order definition

To open Trading Settings dialog box:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Trading tab, click **General tab**. The following dialog box appears:

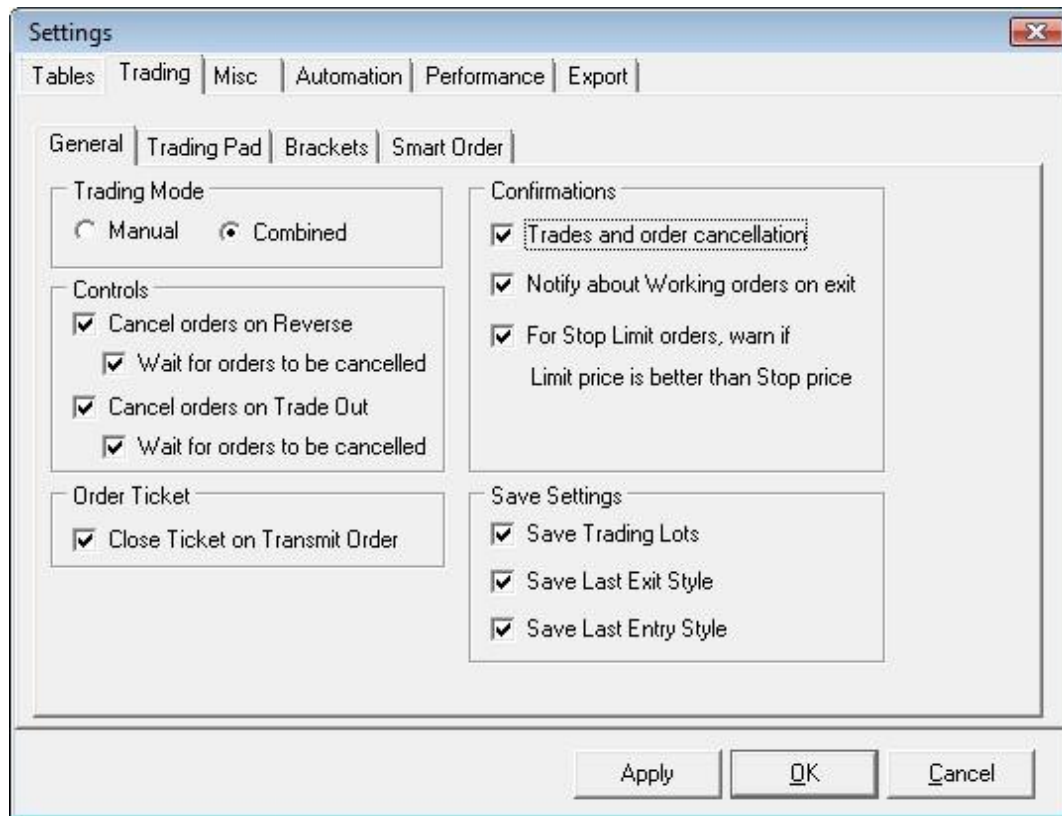


Figure 5-2: General Trading Settings dialog box

Trading Mode

For users of Strategy Runner Advanced and Professional editions, who wish to trade with strategies and to place orders manually on the same screen, we provide two trading modes: Manual and Combined. For details see Trading Mode on page 53.

Order Ticket Width

If you wish, you can change the width of Order Ticket.

To set Order Ticket width:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, click **General** tab.
2. In Order Ticket group box, set the desired width by dragging the track bar.
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Close Ticket on Transmit Order

By default, Order Ticket closes once you transmit the order. You may turn off this setting, which means the Order Ticket remains open after you transmit the order.

To leave Order Ticket open after order transmission:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, click **General** tab.
2. Click to uncheck **Close Ticket on Transmit Order** checkbox.
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Chapter 6. Trading from Level II Screen

An additional option for direct order entry is *Level II Screen* trading using Trading Pad dialog box (see Figure 6-1: Trading Pad dialog box on page 55).

You can do the following from this dialog box:

- View several price levels
- Place orders (including brackets) and perform additional functions with just **one mouse click**
- Cancel orders (including brackets) with just **one mouse click**
- Reverse your market position
- Trade out of your market position
- View positions and working orders
- And more...

Trading Pad can be customized to suit your trading needs. For example, you can choose the number of price levels you wish to display.



NOTE: Scale-outs, Brackets and Trailing stops are available on Trading Pad. See See Chapter 12: Exit Styles on page 98.



NOTE: You can use Trading Pad as a stand-alone application for your trading.

To open Trading Pad dialog box:

In Contracts table, double-click the contract name

OR

Click **Trading pad** button.

Trading Pad dialog box opens (see Figure 6-1: Trading Pad dialog box on page 55).

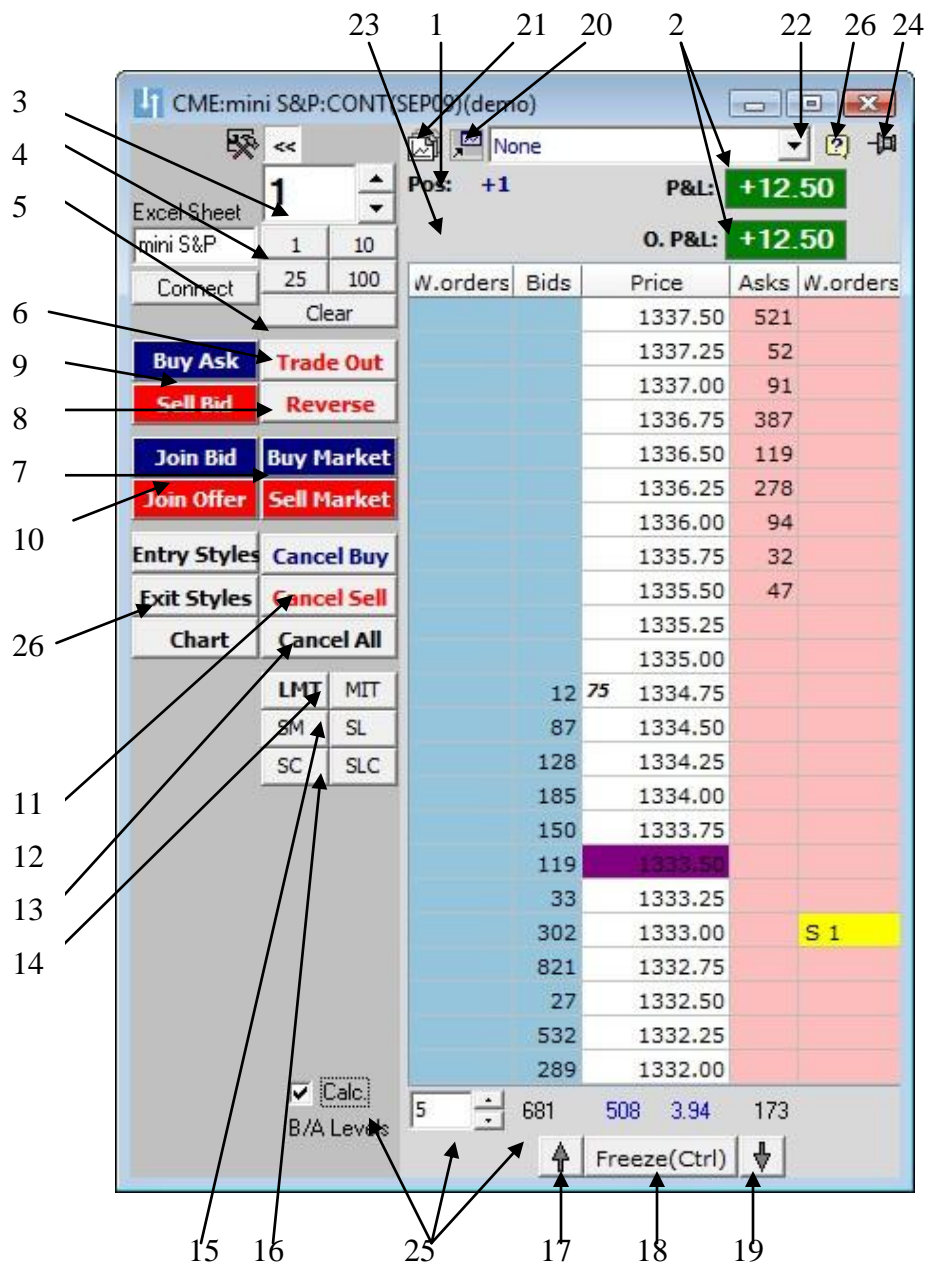


Figure 6-1: Trading Pad dialog box

Trading Pad

The title bar of Trading Pad dialog box displays contract name.

Below it, you can see the number of open positions for this contract (**Pos:**). To the right of the number of positions, you can set and view the number of lots being traded.

Trading Pad table consists of 5 columns (from left to right):

Table 6-1: Trading Pad Table

| Column | Displays |
|------------------|--|
| W. orders | Number of Buy working orders for the price that appears in the same row |
| Bids | Bid volume for price |
| Price | Current price (bold) and prices above and below it |
| Asks | Ask volume for price |
| W. orders | Number of Sell working orders for the price that appears in the same row |

The total number of **buy** orders, denoted by **B:** appears below Buy working orders column. The total number of **sell** orders, denoted by **S:** appears below Sell working orders column.

If you are also running automatic strategies, you can view the total number of working orders originating in these strategies in Trading Pad. (To indicate whether you want to display this number, see Displaying Orders from Automated Strategies on page 64).

The **last price** is highlighted and bold, and so is the **average price** of your positions (in the Real version only).

Various function buttons are available for your convenience. These buttons are denoted by numbered arrows see Figure 6-1: Trading Pad dialog box on page 55. Table 6-2 below explains each button, edit box and display box.

Table 6-2: Buttons in Trading Pad and their usage

| Number | Button/Box | Usage |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Pos: | Displays number of open positions |
| 2 | P&L: Open P&L: | Displays P&L for contract Displays Open P&L for contract |
| 3 | Lot size edit box | Set desired lot size here |
| 4 | Lot size buttons | Use to set lot size with one click. To customize, right click one of the buttons, set the desired lot size, and click Set . |
| 5 | Clear | Click to set lot size to 0. |
| 6 | Trade Out | Click to send a market order to cover your current market position. If you wish, you may also cancel all working orders (see Canceling Orders on Reverse and Trade Out on page 63). |
| 7 | Buy/Sell Market | Click to buy/sell the preset number of lots at market price. |

| Number | Button/Box | Usage |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 8 | Reverse | Click to send Market order to cover your position and to enter a market position in the opposite direction (e.g. if you are 2 contracts long, clicking this button will sell 4 contracts, thereby making you 2 contracts short) |
| 9 | Buy Ask Sell Bid | Click Buy Ask to place a Buy by Ask order a specified number of ticks above the current Ask, with an optional Timeout or Click Sell Bid to place a Sell by Bid order a specified number of ticks below the current Bid, with an optional Timeout |
| 10 | Join Bid Join Offer | Click Join Bid to place an order at the current Bid or Click Join Offer to place an order at the current Ask |
| 11 | Cancel X (blue font) | Click to cancel all working bids |
| 12 | Cancel Y (red font) | Click to cancel all working offers |
| 13 | Cancel All | Click to cancel all working orders* |
| 14 | LIM (limit) | Click this button before clicking the desired Limit order. This button is used in case that you set MIT (Market if Touched) as your default limit order. |
| 14(right button) | MIT (Market if Touched) | Click this button before clicking the desired MIT (Market if Touched) order. This button is used in case that you set Limit as your default limit order. |
| 15 | SM (Stop Market) | Click to place a Market order when the stop price is reached. (Click this button before clicking the desired stop price). |
| 15(right button) | SL (stop limit) | Click to place a Limit order with your preset limit when the stop price is reached. (Click this button before clicking the desired stop price). |
| 16 | SC (Stop Market Conditional) | Click to place a Market order when stop price is reached and predefined conditions of R Volume and Bid/Ask Ratio are met. (Click this button before clicking the desired stop price). |
| 16 (right button) | SLC (stop limit conditional) | Click to place a Market order when stop price is reached and predefined conditions of R Volume and Bid/Ask Ratio are met. (Click this button before clicking the desired stop price). |
| 17 | Up arrow | Click to show higher prices |
| 18 | Freeze (Ctrl) | Click to freeze ask/bids |
| 19 | Down arrow | Click to show lower prices |
| 20 | Hide App | Click to hide main console application. |

| Number | Button/Box | Usage |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 21 | List of contracts | Click to choose different contracts from list of available contracts in contracts grid |
| 22 | Exit Style | Click to modify exit style. Right click will open list of available exit styles. |
| 23 | Fractional Pips View | Click to modify Fractional Pips view (see page 66). Right click will display the list of available Fractional Pips view styles. |
| 24 | Exit Style Description | Click to view Entry Style description |
| 25 | Stay on Top Mode | Toggle the button to keep the Trading Pad on top of the main application window |
| 26 | B/A Levels | Mark checkbox to enable the display of Bid/Ask levels. Field on the left specifies number of levels to be calculated and displayed under Bids and Asks columns. Value in the middle (under the price column) is calculated as the difference between Sum(Bids)-Sum(Asks), and the second value is the ratio between maximum and minimum of Sum(Bids) and Sum(Asks), i.e. $\frac{\max(\text{Sum(Bids)}, \text{Sum(Asks)})}{\min(\text{Sum(Bids)}, \text{Sum(Asks)})}$ |

* does not apply to positions opened by automated strategies

**does not apply to orders generated by automated strategies

Trading with Trading Pad

You can use Trading Pad pane to place and cancel orders, and to track your market position. You can also choose the **one-click** trading option, which is a faster method for placing and canceling your orders.

You may open multiple Trading Pad dialog boxes, one for each contract you wish to trade.



NOTE: Before placing orders from Trading Pad, it is important that you read the Setting Trading Defaults section on page 52, and the section below.

Placing Orders from Trading Pad

The first thing you need to do is to set the number of lots you wish to trade. You can then place orders, as explained below. Orders are placed according to the predefined settings (see Setting Trading Defaults section on page 52).

To set lots:

In Trading Pad, in the lot size edit box above the price table, set the desired number of lots by using the up or down arrows, or by typing it in. You may also click one of the four Lot Size buttons below the edit box (these buttons are customizable, see Table 6-2 on page 56).

To place orders:

1. For a Buy order, click the Bids column next to the desired price. For a Sell order, click the Asks column next to the desired price. If you are using the One-Click Trading option, the order is placed immediately. If you are trading FX with Fractional pips, and using Aggregated or Main Levels view, you need to select the closest price (rounded up or down) to open combobox with fractional prices. You can see the order in the W. orders column of Trading Pad table, as well as in Working Orders table and in the Chart.
2. If you are not using One-Click Trading option, Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm. The order is placed. You can see the order in the W. orders column of Trading Pad table, as well as in Working Orders table and in Chart.

To configure and place Buy by Ask / Sell by Bid orders:

1. To set Buy Ask / Sell Bid order parameters, right-click on Buy Ask / Sell Bid button. In the dialog box that appears select the order type: Limit or FOKT (**F**ill **O**r **K**ill after **T**imeout) Limit. Select the desired slippage (the number of ticks above the current Ask or below the current Bid), and for FOKT Limit order also select the Timeout. The default settings are a slippage of 0 ticks and a 30 second timeout. Click OK to save the settings or Cancel to exit without saving.
2. To place a Buy by Ask order, click the Buy Ask button. To place a Sell by Ask order, click the Sell Ask button. If you are using the One-Click Trading option, the order is placed immediately. You can see the order in the W. orders column of Trading Pad table, as well as in Working Orders table and in the Chart.
3. If you are not using One-Click Trading option, Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm. The order is placed. You can see the order in the W. orders column of Trading Pad table, as well as in Working Orders table and in Chart.
4. If the FOKT Limit order is not filled during the specified Timeout, the order is cancelled. If there was a partial fill then the order for the remaining lots is cancelled.
5. Buy by Ask and Sell by Bid orders can only be sent from the Trading Pad or by hot keys.



NOTE: Trading Pad's operational mode is that the last ask (or bid) is always centralized. To ensure correct order placement click **Freeze** button on the bottom of Trading Pad window, or to click **Ctrl** key to freeze prices and ask/bids volume values, while order fields and last price volume will still be updated.

Canceling Orders from Trading Pad

In addition to placing orders, you can also cancel orders using Trading Pad.

To cancel orders for a specific price:

1. In the W Orders column, click the order for the price you wish to cancel. All orders for this price are cancelled. If you are using the One-Click Trading option (see Confirming Trades on page 48), the orders are cancelled immediately.
2. If you are not using the One-Click Trading option, a Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm, and the orders are cancelled.

To Cancel All Orders:

1. Click **Cancel All** button. If you are using One-Click Trading option (see see Confirming Trades on page 48), all orders are cancelled immediately.
2. If you are not using One-Click Trading option, Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm, and all orders are cancelled.



NOTE: Only manual orders are cancelled in this situation. Orders generated by automated strategies are not cancelled.

Modifying Orders from Trading Pad

If you wish to modify the price of an order from Trading Pad, you can do so.

To modify orders from Trading Pad:

1. In the W Orders column, right click orders for the price you wish to modify.
2. Drag the orders to the desired new price, and drop. The price is now modified.

You can also modify orders through Working Orders table. See Modifying & Canceling Orders on page 51.

Fractional Pips

When trading from the Trading Pad, there are three available views for trading with fractional pips: Main Levels View, Aggregated View or Standard View.

If the Main Levels View is selected, all prices will be displayed rounded to the nearest integer (without fractions), while current price, Ask/Bid level 2 volumes and prices with attached working orders will be displayed with fractions. Main Levels View is a default view.

In Aggregated View:

- Bid prices are rounded down
- Ask prices are rounded up
- Current price indicates the Bid price and is rounded down.
- Orders are rounded according to Bid Ask rules:
 - BUY_LIMIT, SELL_STOP types are rounded down
 - SELL_LIMIT, BUY_STOP types are rounded up.
- Volumes are summed up per aggregated level.

To switch to the Complete View, right click on the mouse and select Expand All.

One Click Trading

If you wish, you may skip the Confirm dialog box, and place orders with one button click. For an explanation of how to hide Confirm dialog box, see Confirming Trades on page 48.

Hot Keys

When trading from Trading Pad, hot keys are available to facilitate your trading.

To view the available hotkeys:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. Click the Misc tab. All hot keys are viewable.

To disable the hot keys:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Misc tab, in Hot Keys group box, click the checkbox to disable the hot keys.
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Setting Trading Pad Trading Defaults

Several defaults need to be preset in order to trade through Trading Pad. This is especially true for order types and order settings. Use Trading Pad Settings dialog box to set these defaults.

To open Trading Pad Settings dialog box:

1. From Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Trading tab, click Trading Pad tab. Trading Pad Settings dialog box appears.

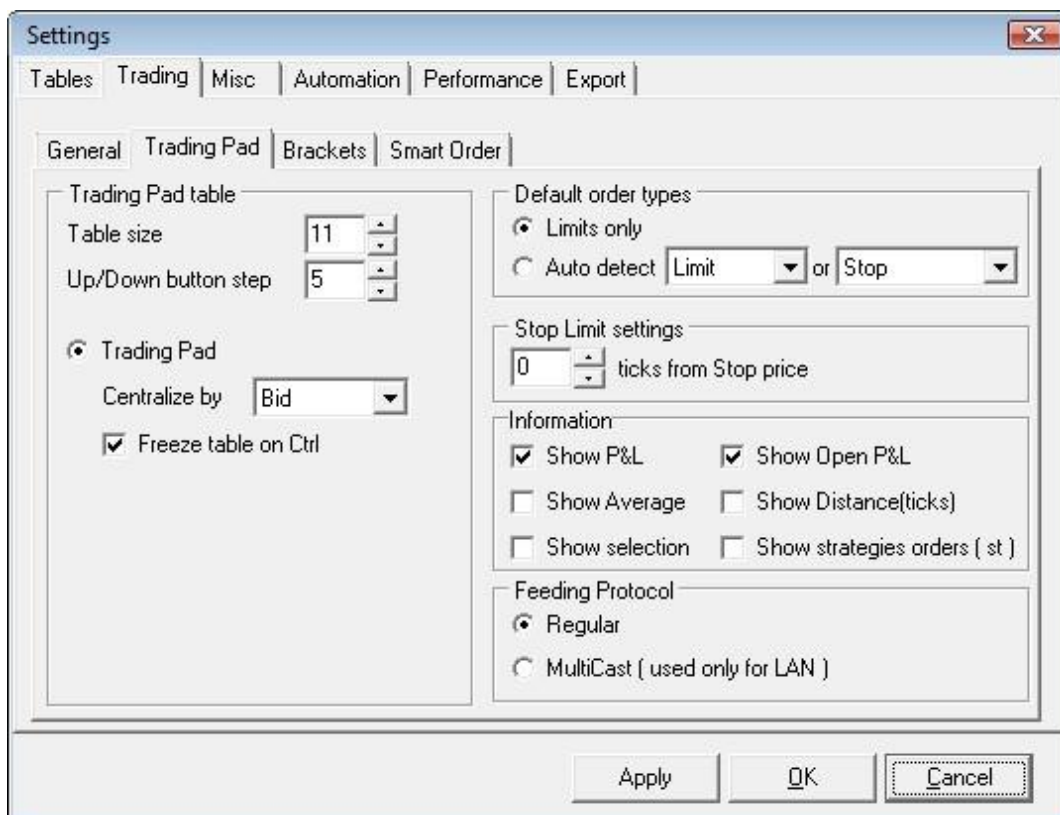


Figure 6-2: Trading Pad Settings dialog box

Setting Order Types

When you use Trading Pad, you need to predefine your order types. Four options are available:

- Limit orders only
- Auto-detect type of orders, depending on the price and order type as explained in the following table:

| Order | Order Price | Auto-detected order type |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| Buy | Lower than current price | Limit, MIT, Smart Limit |
| Buy | Higher than current price | Stop, Stop Limit, Smart Stop, Conditional Stop, Conditional Stop Limit |
| Sell | Higher than current price | Limit, MIT, Smart Limit |
| Sell | Lower than current price | Stop, Stop Limit, Smart Stop, Conditional Stop, Conditional Stop Limit |

To set order types:

1. In Trading Pad Settings dialog box, in Default Order Types group box, click the radio button for the desired order type defaults.
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Stop Limit Order Settings

If you select Stop Limit as the Bracket Stop Loss order (see previous paragraph), you need to preset the distance of the Limit price from the Stop price.

To enter Stop Limit settings:

1. In Trading Settings dialog box, click Trading Pad tab.
2. In Bracket Stop Loss Order group box, set Limit price by entering the number of ticks it should be from Stop price. You can do this using Up or Down arrows, or simply by typing the desired value in the edit box. (A positive value means Limit price which is *worse* than Stop price, whereas a negative value means Limit price which is *better* than Stop price. For example, for a BUY Stop Limit order, a negative value for the Limit price means Limit price is *lower* than the Stop price, and a positive value means Limit price is *higher* than Stop price).
3. If you enter a negative value, a warning appears. Click **Continue** or **Reset to 0**. (If you do not want this message to appear in the future, see NOTE below.)
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.



NOTE: We assume that most users want Stop Limit orders to be set so that Limit price is either equal to, or worse than, Stop price, which means entering 0 or a positive value. A default warning appears if you try to enter a negative value.

To turn off this default warning:

In Trading Settings dialog box, in General tab, click to uncheck the checkbox next to “For Stop Limit Orders, warn if Limit price is better than Stop price”. Then click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

OR

When the warning appears, select “Don’t Show this message Again” option.

Canceling Orders on Reverse and Trade Out

As explained in Table 6-2 on page 56, you can use the **Reverse** button to send the order that will reverse your market position, while Trade Out button will send the order that will close your current position.

By default, all working orders are cancelled when you click this button.

After clicking Reverse or Trade Out button, the system will, on default:

1. Wait until all your working orders are cancelled (This action will take up to five seconds)
2. Send corresponding market order

You can switch off these defaults if you wish.



Note: In versions before 2.1, Reverse and TradeOut did not wait till your working orders were cancelled before sending out an opposite market order.

Navigating Trading Pad Grid

In Trading Pad the last price (or last bid/ask) is always centralized, and to ensure correct order placement click **Freeze** button on the bottom of Trading Pad window, or to click **Ctrl** key to freeze prices and ask/bids volume values, while order fields and last price volume will still be updated.

You can move inside the grid using the keyboard arrows.

To view prices higher than the prices currently displayed, click the **up arrow** button.

To view prices lower than the prices currently displayed, click the **down arrow** button.

Setting Display and Navigation Defaults

Some of the display and navigation features described above can be modified. These modifications are performed in Trading Pad Settings dialog box.

To open Trading Pad Settings dialog box:

1. From the Settings menu, select System Options. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In the Trading tab, click Trading Pad tab. The following Dialog box appears:

All the settings options described below are performed in this dialog box.

Setting Trading Pad Table Size

Trading Pad table size can be set so that it displays more or less prices, as desired.

To set grid size:

1. In Trading Pad Table section, set the value in the Table Size box to suit your needs (the number shown is the number of prices which are displayed above and below the current price).
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

To set grid Up/Down Arrow button step:

1. In Trading Pad Table section, set the value in the Up/Down Button Step box to suit your needs (the number shown is the number of prices which are jumped when you click the Up/Down button).
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Centering Price**To set default for centering price automatically:**

1. Select Last ask, or Last bid criteria to be centered automatically.
2. Select **Freeze table on Ctrl** to freeze Trading Pad prices on Ctrl to ensure correct order placement.
3. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.



NOTE: To ensure correct order placement click **Freeze** button on the bottom of Trading Pad window, or to click **Ctrl** key to freeze prices and ask/bids volume values, while order fields and last price volume will still be updated.

Showing Selected Price

If you wish, you may choose to show the selected price. This means the border around the cell showing the selected price is emphasized.

To show selected price:

1. In Trading Pad Table section, click the Show Selection Checkbox.
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Displaying Orders from Automated Strategies

If you run automated strategies in addition to using Trading Pad, you can indicate whether you want to display the number of working orders originating in these strategies in Trading Pad pane.

To display orders from automated strategies:

1. In Trading Pad Table section, click the Show Selection Checkbox.
2. Click the Show Strategies Orders (st) checkbox to indicate that you want to display the number of orders originating in strategies. The number will be displayed in Trading Pad next to (st).

Displaying or Hiding P&L in Trading Pad

You may choose to display the P&L on Trading Pad, or to hide it.

To hide P&L:

1. In Trading Pad Table section, click to uncheck the Show P&L checkbox. (To show P&L, click to check the Show P&L checkbox).
2. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Chapter 7. Trading from Charts

Strategy Runner allows traders to trade off the chart using the Chart Pad functionality (see Figure 7-1 on page 66).

You can do the following from this pane:

- Place orders (including brackets) and perform additional functions with just **one mouse click** and with **auto-detect** of order type
- Cancel orders (including brackets) with just **one mouse click**
- Reverse your market position
- Trade out of your market position
- Modify orders
- And more...



NOTE: All exit styles e.g. Scale-outs, Brackets and Trailing stops are available on Chart Pad. See Exits: Scale-Outs.



NOTE: You can use Chart Pad as a stand-alone application for your trading.

To open Chart Pad functionality:

On the charts toolbox click  **Trade** button

OR

From the Chart main menu, select Trading from Charts.

Chart Pad functionality opens (see see Figure 7-1 on page 66).

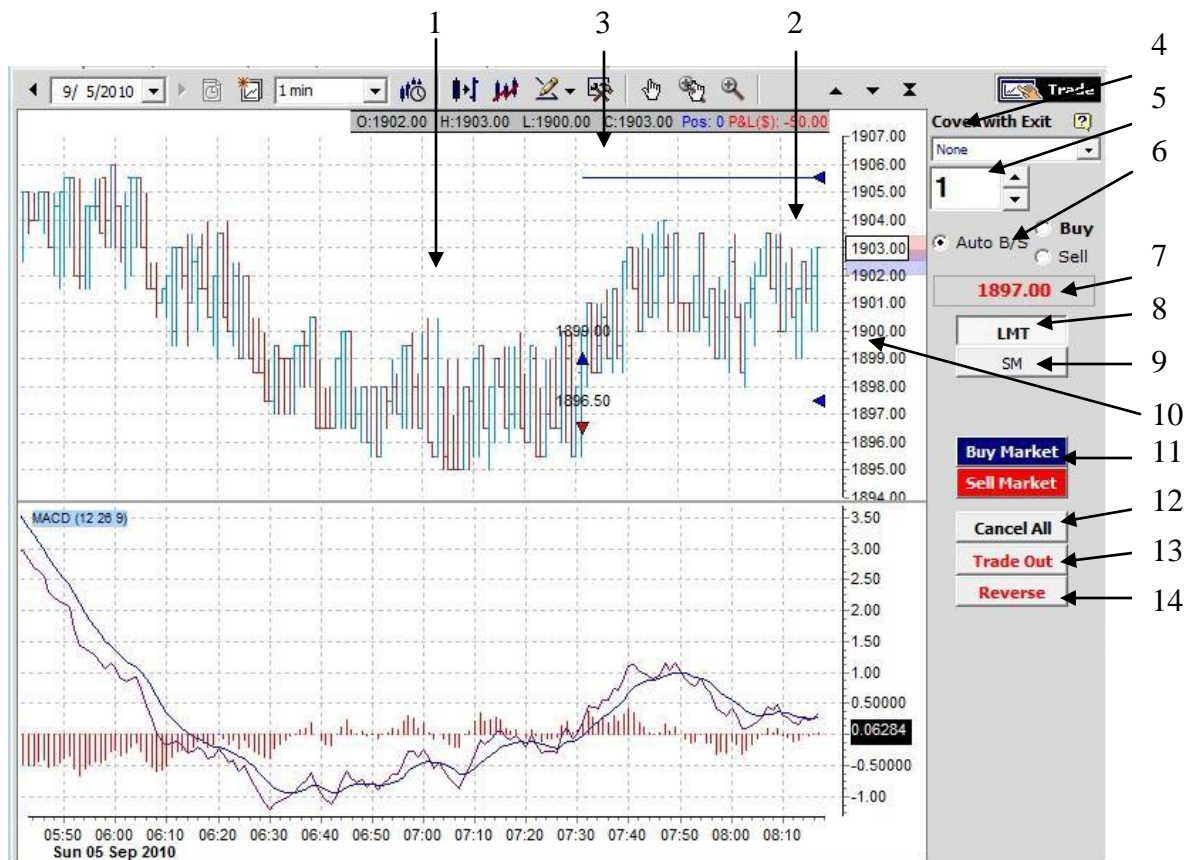


Figure 7-1: Charting Pad dialog box

Chart Pad

Various function buttons are available for your convenience. These buttons are denoted by numbered arrows on see Figure 7-1 above. Table 7-1 below explains each button, edit box and display box.

Table 7-1: Buttons in Chart Pad and their usage

| Number | Button/Box | Usage |
|--------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Charting Pad | Displays orders and space for entering order space |
| 2 | Working order handler | Displays triangular working order handler for order cancellation and modification |
| 3 | Pos: P&L: | Displays number of open positions and P&L of contracts |
| 4 | Exit Style | Click to modify exit style parameters. Right click will open list of available exit styles. |
| 5 | Lot size edit box | Set desired lot size here |

| Number | Button/Box | Usage |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 6 | Auto-Detect order type | Click auto-detect option to auto-detect Buy-Sell action depending on price and chosen order type. |
| 7 | Last Price | Displays last price, display only |
| 8 | Limit | Click Limit order to place Limit order types. Right click to change Limit to MIT order type. |
| 9 | Stop | Click Stop order to place Stop order types. Right click to change Stop to Stop Limits or Conditional Stop order type. |
| 10 | Ask/Bid Values | Displays pink square for Ask price, and blue square for Bid price. Display only |
| 11 | Buy Market | Click to buy the preset number of lots at market price. |
| 12 | Sell Market | Click to sell the preset number of lots at market price. |
| 13 | Trade Out | Click to send a market order to cover your current market position. If you wish, you may also cancel all working orders (see Canceling Orders on Reverse and Trade Out on page 63). |
| 14 | Reverse | Click to send a market order to cover your position and to enter a market position in the opposite direction (e.g. if you are 2 contracts long, clicking this button will sell 4 contracts, thereby making you 2 contracts short) |

Trading with Chart Pad

You can use Chart Pad pane to place and cancel orders, and to track your market position. You can also use the **one-click** trading option, which is a faster method for placing and canceling your orders.

You may open multiple Chart Pad dialog boxes, one for each contract you wish to trade.



NOTE: Before placing orders from Chart Pad, it is important that you read the section below.

Placing Orders from Chart Pad

The first thing you need to do is to set the number of lots you wish to trade. You can then place orders, as explained below.

To set lots:

In Chart Pad, in the lot size edit box (label #5), set the desired number of lots by using the up and down arrows, or by typing it in.

To place an order:

1. For a Buy order, click on the chart at the desired price below the current price. For a Sell order, click on the Chart at the desired price above the current price. If you are using the One-Click Trading option, the order is placed immediately. You can see the order in Working Orders table and on the Chart.

- If you are not using the One-Click Trading option, a Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm. The order is placed. You can see the order in Working Orders table and on the Chart.

Setting Order Types

When you use Chart Pad, you need to predefine your order types.

Three options are available:

- Auto-detect type of orders, depending on the price and order type as explained in the following table:

| Order type | Order Price | Auto-detected Order |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Limit, MIT, Smart Limit | Lower than current price | Buy |
| Stop, Stop Limit, Smart Stop, Conditional Stop, Conditional Stop Limit | Higher than current price | Buy |
| Limit, MIT, Smart Limit | Higher than current price | Sell |
| Stop, Stop Limit, Smart Stop, Conditional Stop, Conditional Stop Limit | Lower than current price | Sell |

- Buy orders option is chosen, auto-detect order type depending on the price as explained in the following table:

| Order | Order Price | Auto-detected order type |
|------------|---------------------------|--|
| Buy | Lower than current price | Limit, MIT, Smart Limit |
| Buy | Higher than current price | Stop, Stop Limit, Smart Stop, Conditional Stop, Conditional Stop Limit |

- Sell orders option is chosen, auto-detect order type depending on the price as explained in the following table:

| Order | Order Price | Auto-detected order type |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| Sell | Higher than current price | Limit, MIT, Smart Limit |
| Sell | Lower than current price | Stop, Stop Limit, Smart Stop, Conditional Stop, Conditional Stop Limit |

To set order types:

- In Chart Pad click on Limit or Stop button.
- To change Limit order type, right click on the Limit button and choose from drop down menu MIT option.
- To change Stop order type, right click on the Stop button and choose from drop down menu new order type (Stop Limit, Conditional Stop or Conditional Stop Limit).

Canceling Orders from the Chart

In addition to placing orders, you can also cancel orders using Chart Pad.

To cancel orders for a specific price:

1. Click the small triangular handler of the line representing working order you wish to cancel. All orders for this price are cancelled. If you are using One-Click Trading option, the orders are cancelled immediately.
2. If you are not using One-Click Trading option, Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm, and the orders are cancelled.



NOTE: Only manual orders are cancelled in this situation. Orders generated by automated strategies are not cancelled.

Modifying Orders from the Chart

If you wish to modify the price of an order from Chart Pad, you can do so.

To modify orders from Chart Pad:

1. Right click small triangular handler of the line representing working order you wish to modify.
2. Drag orders to the desired new price, and drop. The price is now modified.

You can also modify orders through Working Orders table. See Modifying & Canceling Orders on page 51.

One Click Trading

If you wish, you may skip Confirm dialog box, and place orders with one button click. For an explanation of how to hide Confirm dialog box, see Confirming Trades on page 48.

Reverse and Trade Out

As explained in Table 7-1 on page 66, you can use **Reverse** button to send the order that will reverse your market position, while Trade Out button will send the order that will close your current position.

By default, all working orders are cancelled when you click this button.

After clicking Reverse or Trade Out button, the system will, on default:

1. Wait until all your working orders are cancelled (This action will take up to five seconds)
2. Send an corresponding market order

You can switch off these defaults if you wish.

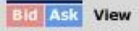
Chapter 8. Trading from Bid/Ask View

An additional option for direct order entry is trading from Bid/Ask View (see Figure 8-1 on page 70).

You can do the following from this dialog box:

- Place market orders with exits styles
- View ask/bid prices

Bid/Ask View Pad

When you click the  icon on the main toolbar, Bid/Ask View Contract table appears (see Figure 2-2: Bid/Ask View on page 11).



NOTE: Scale-outs, Brackets and Trailing stops are available on Bid/Ask View. See Chapter 12: Exit Styles on page 98.

To open Bid/Ask View Pad functionality:

On the main toolbar click  icon.

Select contract on Bid/Ask View (see Figure 8-1: Bid/Ask View Pad below).

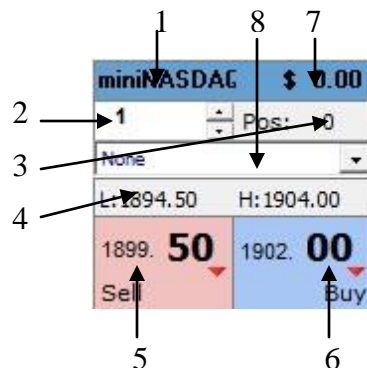


Figure 8-1: Bid/Ask View Pad

Table 8-1: Labels and Buttons in Bid/Ask View Pad and their usage

| Number | Button/Label | Usage |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Contract Name | Displays the contract name |
| 2 | Lot size edit box | Set desired lot size |
| 3 | Positions | Displays the number of positions on a selected currency pair |
| 4 | Low & High | Displays the daily low and high prices for a selected currency pair |
| 5 | Sell button with Bid price | Click to send a Sell Market Order Two last digits of the current bid price (enlarged), and fractional pip digit* Triangle displays Bid price movements |
| 6 | Buy button with Ask price | Click to send a Buy Market Order Two last digits of the current ask price (enlarged), and fractional pip digit* Triangle displays Ask price movements |
| 7 | P&L | Displays daily P&L for a selected currency pair in USD |
| 8 | Exit Style | Click to modify exit style. Right click will display the list of available exit styles. |

*Fractional Pips are not available through all FX brokers.

Trading with Bid/Ask View Pad

You can use Bid/Ask View Pad to place Market orders. You can also use ***One-click*** trading option, which is a faster method for placing and canceling your orders.

Placing Orders from Bid/Ask View Pad

Your initial action should be setting the number of lots you wish to trade. You can then place Market orders, as explained below.

To set lots:

In Bid/Ask View Pad, in Lot Size edit box above the price table, set the desired number of lots by using up or down arrows, or by typing it in.

To place an order:

1. For a Buy Market Order, click **Sell** blue button. If you are using One-Click Trading option (see One Click Trading section below), the order is placed immediately. You can see the order in Working Orders table and in Chart.
2. If you are not using One-Click Trading option, Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to confirm. The order is placed. You can see the order in Working Orders table and in Chart.

One Click Trading

If you wish, you may skip Confirm dialog box, and place orders with one button click. For an explanation of how to hide the Confirm dialog box, see Confirming Trades on page 48.

Chapter 9. Managing Strategies

A trading strategy is a group of specific rules that determine the conditions and timing in which to buy or sell a given instrument.

Table 9-1: Strategy type

| What I Want to do | Product | Edition | Notes |
|---|--|-------------|--|
| I want to choose from a list of predefined strategies | Strategy Exchange | SR Pro | Proven forward-tested strategies developed by leading third-party experts www.strategyxchange.com |
| | Strategy Runner Site | SR Pro | Customizable strategy templates* |
| I want to integrate my existing strategy developed on TradeStation, MT4, or Excel | SAS | SR Pro | See SR SAS User Guide |
| I want to develop my own fully automated server-side strategy in C++ | Professional Services Department | SR Pro | Work with our development expert www.tradingstrategyhosting.com |
| I want to build my own strategy | Strategy Runner (Day-Trading Strategies) | SR Advanced | Strategy wizard for building day-trading manual start strategies (see Chapter 10: Strategy Builder) |
| I want to use advanced order entry logic | Strategy Runner (Entry Style) | SR Advanced | Define entry style (see Chapter 11: Entry Styles). When not attached to an exit it is not considered a strategy. |
| I want to use advanced exit logic | Strategy Runner (Exit Style) | SR Lite | Exit Style as stand alone, and when attached to order/Entry style (see Chapter 11: Exit Styles). When not attached to an exit it is not considered a strategy. |

*Customizable strategy templates

<http://www.tradingstrategyhosting.com/Content/templates.php>



NOTE: Entry Style when not attached to an exit style it is not considered a strategy. And Exit Style when not attached to an Entry Style it is not considered a strategy.

Strategies Table

When you select a contract in the Contracts table, Strategies table (located below the Contracts table) displays a list of the strategies associated with the selected contract. Each line displays the relevant data for a particular strategy (see Figure 9-1 below). You can modify some of the fields in this window.

| Strategies (5) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------|---------|
| Id / | Name | Lots | Start Time | End Time | Status | #Wins | #Loss | #Ord | Pos | Points | P&L(\$) |
| 1 | Swing_Fox_Long | 1 | 03:00:00 | 12:45:40 | running | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1.00 | 10.00 |
| 2 | demo_Trader | n/a | 17:00:00 | Overnight | running | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6.00 | 60.00 |
| 5 | Swing_Fox_Short | 1 | 09:38:38 | 11:29:50 | running | 0 | 0 | 2 | -1 | 5.00 | 50.00 |
| 6 | Swing_Mini_Careful | 1 | 08:32:30 | 09:12:15 | stopped | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Trend_Fox_Short | 1 | 09:28:45 | 15:03:18 | running | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Figure 9-1: Strategies table

Table 9-2 below explains the meaning and use of each column:

Table 9-2: Strategies table Explained

| Column Heading | Explanation | Modification enabled? |
|----------------|--|--|
| Id | strategy id | NO |
| Name | name of strategy | NO |
| Lots | number of contracts traded | YES (see Lots on page 82.) |
| Start Time | time strategy starts running | NO |
| End Time | time strategy stops running and exits all positions | NO |
| Enter End | time strategy stops entering new orders | NO |
| Status | current status of this Strategy. Status can be standby, running, stopped or error. | YES (see Running Strategies on page 78 and Liquidating Strategies on page 77). |
| # Wins | current number of wins for this strategy | NO |
| # Losses | current number of losses for this strategy | NO |
| # Orders | current number of working orders for this strategy | NO |

| Column Heading | Explanation | Modification enabled? |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| Pos | current number of open positions for this strategy | NO |
| Points | current total of points for this strategy | NO |
| Open P&L | profit and loss of current open position of this strategy | NO |
| Cum P&L | cumulative profit and loss of closed positions of this strategy | NO |
| P&L | total daily profit and loss for this strategy | NO |

Customizing Strategies Table

If you wish, you can customize the table view by removing and adding columns. You can also resize columns as required and sort the table according to the desired column.

To add or remove columns:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Tables tab, click **Strategies** tab. Strategies Settings dialog box appears:

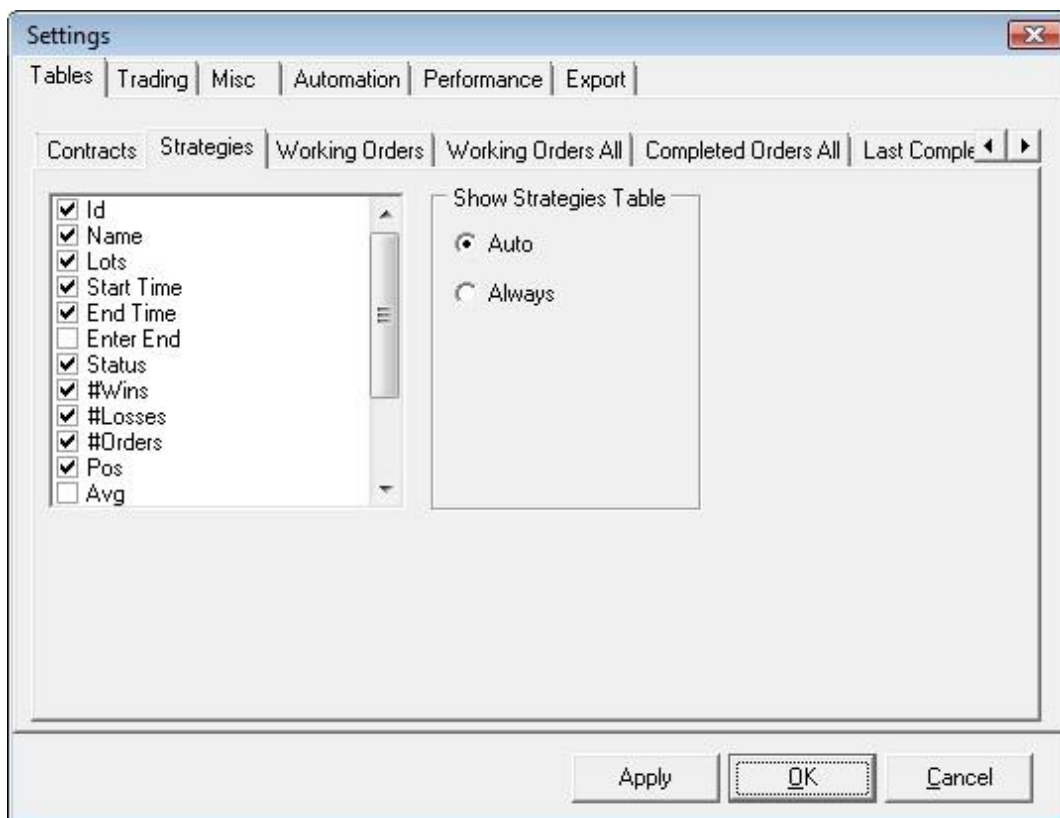


Figure 9-2: Strategies Settings dialog box

3. In Strategies Settings dialog box, click to check the checkbox for the columns you wish to display, and to uncheck the columns you wish to hide.

4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

To resize columns:

Place the pointer on the vertical line you wish to move and drag it to the desired position.

To sort the table:

- Click the column heading of the column according to which you wish to sort. The table is now sorted according to the selected column. An arrow appears to the right of the column heading, showing the sort direction (up arrow for ascending, down arrow for descending.)
- To change the table sort direction, click the column heading again.

See Table 9-2 on page 74 for a detailed explanation of this table.

Adding Strategies

Strategies may be of the following types:

1. Auto-Run strategies:
 - a. predefined (forward-tested) strategies developed by leading third-party experts and sold or leased to you,
 - b. Strategy Templates,
 - c. your own, proprietary strategy developed on TradeStation, MT4, or Excel and integrated into strategy runner, or proprietary fully automated server-side strategy developed in C++,
2. Manual Start strategies:
 - a. your own strategy designed using Strategy Builder by bundling entry and exit style. In present version day-trading strategies are available,

Such strategies are stored in a library, and you may add strategies from the library, as desired.



NOTE: Auto-Run strategies which have been added to your Portfolio are started daily, automatically, according to their predefined Start Time parameter, while Day-Trading Manual Start Strategies are NOT started daily and removed from your Portfolio on the following day automatically.

To add a new strategy:

1. In Contracts table, select a contract to which you want to add a strategy.
 2. From Strategy menu, select **Add Strategy**,
- OR

On the toolbar, click **Add Strategy** button .

Select Strategies dialog box appears (see Figure 9-3 below).

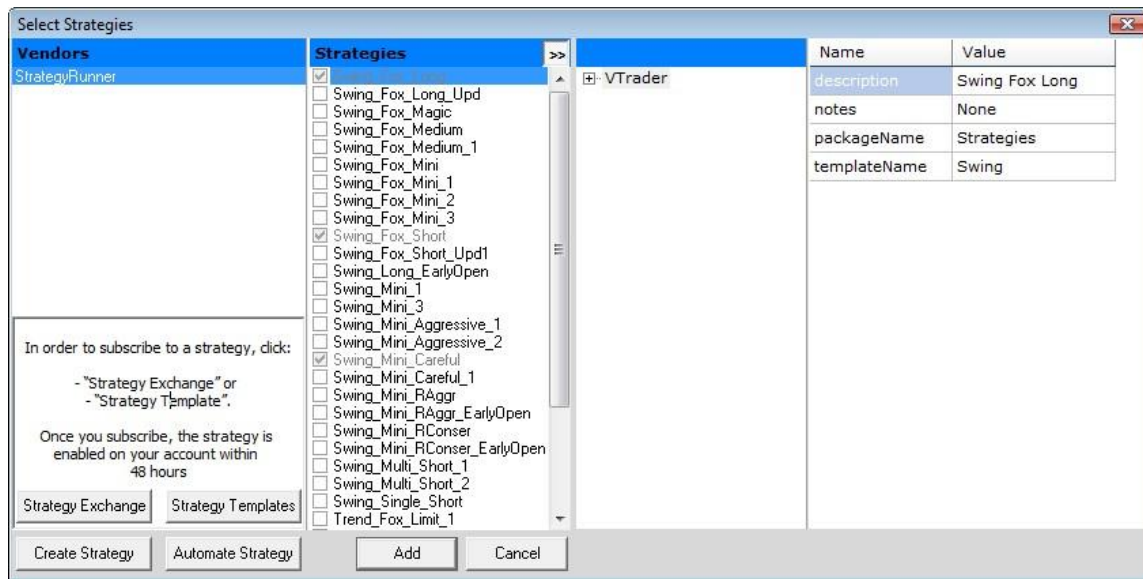


Figure 9-3: Select Strategies dialog box

This dialog box shows a list of strategy vendors for the selected contract on the left, and a list of the strategies for the selected vendor on the right.

- To view vendor description, click **Vendor Description**.
 - To view strategy description and statistics, click **Strategy Description**.
3. Check the strategies you wish to add and click **Add**. The selected new strategies now appear in Strategies table.

In order to add **Day-Trading Manual Start Strategy** see Chapter 10: Strategy Builder.

Liquidating Strategies

The system runs strategies automatically, according to their predefined start time. However, if you wish, you may liquidate strategies. Stopping a strategy is also necessary before setting lots (see Intervening in Strategy Execution on page 82.)

Also you can liquidate *Day-Trading Manual Start Strategies* as well as entry and exit styles.


This operation will stop the strategy, cancel all working orders and close strategy position.

To liquidate strategies for the selected contract:


1. In Strategies table, select the strategies you wish to liquidate.
2. From Strategy menu, select **Liquidate Strategy**,

OR

From the toolbar, click the **Liquidate Strategy** button . Confirmation dialog box appears.

3. Click **Yes** to stop strategies. The Strategies you have selected are now in  **stopped** status.

To liquidate all strategies for all contracts:

From Strategy menu, select **Liquidate All Strategies**. Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to liquidate all strategies. The Strategies you have selected are now in  **stopped** status.

Stopping Strategies


If you want to stop strategy without liquidating its open position, you can use **Stop Strategy** option. This operation will stop the strategy, cancel all working orders and move open positions to manual strategy User_Trader.

To stop strategies for the selected contract:

1. In Strategies table, select the strategies you wish to stop.
2. From Strategy menu, select the Strategy menu,

OR


From the toolbar, click the **Stop Strategy** button .

3. Confirm dialog box appears. Click **Yes** to stop strategies. The Strategies you have selected are now in  **stopped** status.

Deleting Strategies

If you wish, you may delete strategies from your Portfolio.

To delete strategies for a selected contract:

1. Select strategies you wish to delete.
2. Stop the strategies which are not in **stopped** status
3. On the toolbar, click Delete Strategy button . The strategy is deleted and will not run on current trading day.

Running Strategies



NOTE: *Day-Trading Manual Start Strategies* are NOT started daily and removed from your Portfolio on the following day automatically. They are also one-time strategies that cannot be re-activated after stop or liquidation.

The system runs strategies automatically according to their predefined start time (unless a start time is not defined). However, if you want to activate a stopped strategy or a newly added strategy, you can run the strategy.

To run strategies:

1. In the Strategies table, select the strategies you wish to run.
2. From Strategy menu, select **Run Strategy**,

OR

From the toolbar, click **Run Strategy** button .

The strategies you have run are now in  **standby** or  **running** status, depending on their Start Time definition.

Viewing Strategy Details

Strategies in Strategies table may be demo strategies, strategies developed by strategy vendors or your own proprietary strategy. Strategy definitions can be viewed in, and in the case of your own proprietary strategy, edited.

To view Strategy details:

From Strategy menu, select **Strategy Details**,

OR

From the toolbar, click **Strategy Details** button ,

OR

In Strategy table, double-click desired strategy.

Strategy Details dialog box opens (see Figure 9-4 below).

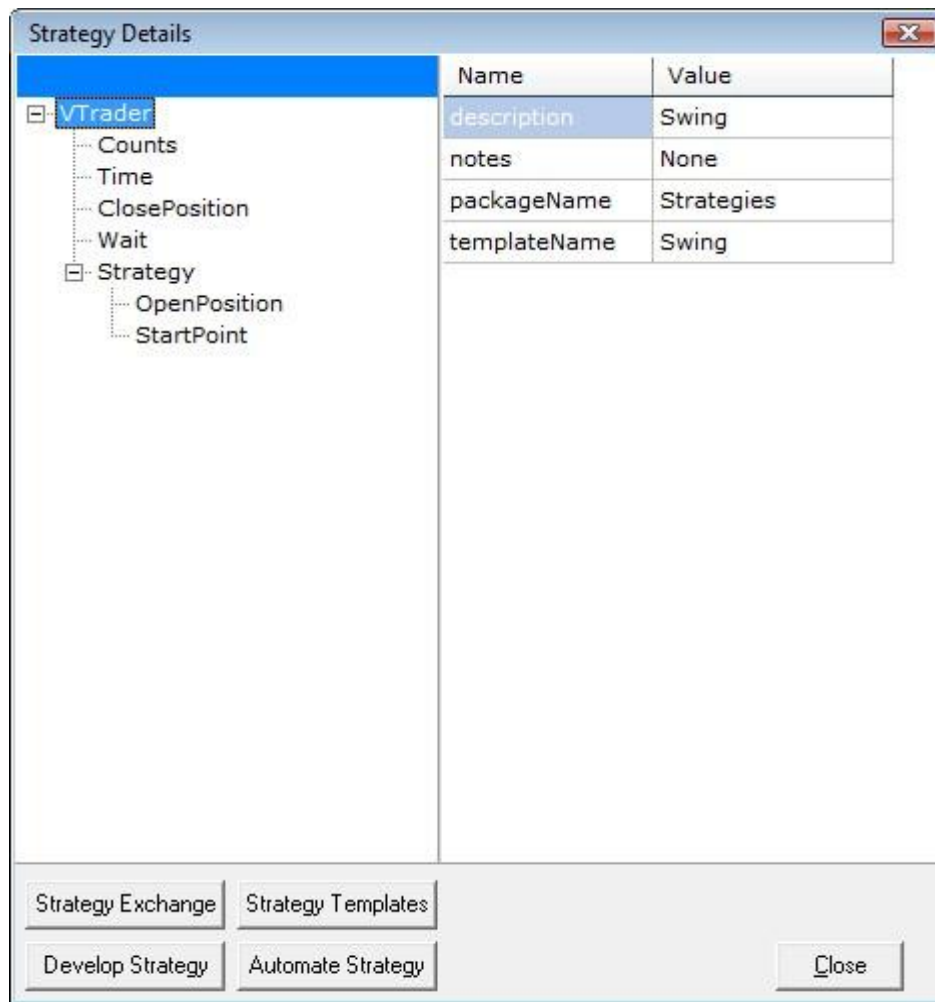


Figure 9-4: Strategy Details dialog box

In Strategy Details dialog box, you can see strategy's online description, including its definitions and historical results.

To view strategy definitions:

In the left pane, click + sign next to the element name to expand definition elements. The parameter *Name* and *Value* appear in the right-hand pane. Table 9-3 below explains the parameters:

Table 9-3: Strategy Details

| Definition Element | Name | Explanation |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| VTrader | description | Strategy name |
| | notes | Notes |
| | packageName | Name of Strategy's DLL (Dynamically Linked Library) |

| Definition Element | | Name | Explanation |
|--------------------|--|--------------|---|
| | | templateName | Basic strategy on which this strategy is based |
| Time | | endTime | Time when strategy closes open positions, cancels orders and then stops |
| | | enterEnd | No orders are sent past this point in time |
| | | enterStart | Orders start being sent at this time |
| | | startTime | Strategy starts observing the contract at this time |
| Strategy | | Name | Strategy name |

When you are done viewing the Strategy details, click **Close**.

Editing Strategy Definitions

If you have your own proprietary strategy installed on Strategy Runner server, you may change its definitions.

To edit strategy details:

1. From Strategy menu, select **Strategy Details**,

OR

From the toolbar, click **Strategy Details** button ,

OR


In Strategy table, double-click the desired strategy.

Strategy Details dialog box opens (see Figure 9-4 on page 80).

2. In Strategy Details dialog box, click **Edit**. (If this is not your proprietary strategy, “No Permission to Modify Strategy” message appears).
3. Modify desired definitions.
4. To save changes, click **Save**.

In order to edit **Day-Trading Manual Start Strategy** see Chapter 10: Strategy Builder.



NOTE: If strategy status is  standby, stop it, as explained in Liquidating Strategies on page 77. (If strategy is in Running mode, it is not advisable to liquidate it, as this will cause a liquidation of the positions opened by this strategy).



NOTE: *Day-Trading Manual Start Strategies* cannot be edited from **Strategy Details** dialog.

Intervening in Strategy Execution

At times, you may want to make some changes to strategies. In addition to adding or deleting strategies as explained above, there are several other options you may use. These include changing the number of lots you wish to trade for a specified strategy and changing its direction.

Lots

You can modify the number of lots (contracts) to be traded on with a specific strategy (excluding **Day-Trading Manual Start Strategies**), as desired.

To modify the number of lots for a specified Strategy:

1. If strategy is in Standby status, stop it, as explained in Liquidating Strategies on page 77. (If the Strategy is in Running mode, it is not advisable to liquidate it, as this will cause a liquidation of the positions opened by this strategy).
2. Click on the lots field of the desired strategy. Arrows appear.
3. Click the arrows until you reach the desired value.



WARNING: If the total number of lots exceeds the limit set by your broker, your orders will be rejected

4. To re-activate the strategy, run it (see Running Strategies on page 78).

Chapter 10. Strategy Builder

Strategy builder is a wizard for building **day-trading manual start strategies** by bundling exit and entry styles and for customizing strategy parameters. Strategy Builder is available only at SR Advanced and SR Pro editions.

Strategy Builder Dialog

The Strategy Builder dialog enables editing predefined day-trading manual start strategies or covering of Entry Styles with Exit Styles (see Chapter 11: Entry Styles and Chapter 12: Exit Styles). To launch Strategy Builder click the Strategies button above the trading chart area.

| Name | Value |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Period | 10 |
| RoundTurns | 10 |
| Direction | Both |
| TimeFrame | 1 min |
| DrawLine | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Time

☒ Start Time 11:30:00

End Time 15:58:00

Lots

1

Run Close

Figure 10-1: Strategy Builder: Day Trading Strategies Dialog

Common Strategy Parameters

The day-trading manual start strategies include the following common parameters described in the Table 10-1 below.

Table 10-1: Day-trading Manual Start Strategies Common Parameters

| Parameter | Explanation |
|------------|---|
| Lots | The number of the lots to trade with a strategy. |
| Start Time | If specified, the strategy starts at this time today. Otherwise, the strategy starts immediately after closing the dialog. |
| End Time | If specified, the strategy stops at this time. Otherwise, the strategy stops either after performing its predefined algorithm or at the end of the current trading day. |

The general view of the day-trading manual start strategies dialog is showed on page 83.



WARNING: For day-trading manual start strategies that are stopped due to the end of the trading day the covering Exit Style will not start.

Starting, Stopping and Liquidating Strategies

The user applies a selected strategy on their contracts after setting the parameter values. When selected and used on a contract, a day-trading manual-start strategy displays on the Strategies Table in the same way as the regular strategies and can be stop and liquidated as regular strategy.

After the strategy stops, the message appears on the Messages tab reading the number of positions transferred to user trader.

To start a day-trading strategy:

1. To launch Strategy Builder click the Strategies button above the trading chart area.
2. Select a Day Trading Strategy from the Day Trading Strategy combo box.
3. Set the Strategy parameters.
4. Click Run.
5. On the confirmation dialog, click Run.

After that, the Day Trading Strategy displays on the Strategies Table with a status assigned according to the strategy start time.

The strategy name for a Day Trading Strategy is constructed on the Strategies Table as follows: < Strategy Name>+<Exit Style Name>+<Number>

The Day Trading Strategies are available after acquiring permission from <http://www.tradingstrategyhosting.com/Content/intradaystrategies.php>

Bundling Entry and Exit Style

Setting of the covering Exit Style is performed at the same time as the Entry Style setting.

To set a covering Exit Style of Entry Style:

1. To launch Strategy Builder click the Entry Style button above the trading chart area.
2. Select an Entry style from the Entry Style combo box.
3. Set the Entry Style parameters.
4. Select an Exit Style from the Cover with Exit Style combo box.
5. Set the End Time parameter if present.
6. Click Force “Tradeout on End Time” to ensure implicit Tradeout operation on the Exit Style End Time.
7. Set the Exit Style parameters.
8. Click Run.
9. On the confirmation dialog, click Run.



NOTE: Setting End Time parameter, ensure it is set earlier than the end of the trading day.

Entry Style

ScaleInEntryStyle

| Name | Value |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Direction | BUY |
| Delta | 1.25 |
| OrderType | STOP |
| StopLimitSlippage | 1.00 |
| Steps | 2 |
| RefPrice | 1070.75 |
| UseCurrent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Time

☐ Start Time 08:30:00

☒ End Time 15:58:00

Lots

3

Cover with Exit Style

SO2Targets

| Name | Value |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Profit_1 | 2.75 |
| Profit_2 | 1.25 |
| Loss | 1.50 |
| BreakEven | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| ProfitTargetOrder | LIMIT |

Time

☐ End Time 15:58:00

☐ Force Tradeout on End Time

Run Close

Figure 10-2: Strategy Builder: Entry style covered with Exit Style setting

The concepts and parameters for specific Entry and Exit Styles are described at Chapter 11: Entry Styles and Chapter 12: Exit Styles respectively.

The covering Exit Style runs after the Entry Style stops and transfers position to user trader. At that point, a message displays on the Messages tab reading the number of positions transferred from user trader to the Exit Style selected as cover.



WARNING: In case the Entry Style did not transfer any positions to user trader, the covering Exit Style will not start.



NOTE: The Day Trading Strategies include one-start algorithms, i.e., a strategy will not start again unless the user sets it manually as they did for the initial start.

Day-Trading Manual Strategy Library

Strategies (as well as Entry Styles and Exit Styles) are based on indicators. Below is the table describing library of available strategies. All orders are triggered at the close of the current bar to ensure the condition remained until the bar closed. You will see this execution take place at the start of the next bar.

The Strategy runs until the End time is reached. All open positions should be closed. Set parameter **Roundturns** to define limit of trades for current Trading session.

Table 10-2: Day-Trading Manual Start Strategies Logic

| ID | Strategy Name | Functionality |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Bar Based | <p>Strategy uses bars high and low prices to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when high price of current bar exceeds highest high of n previous bars and buys when low price of current bar gets below lowest low of n previous bars.</p> <p>When strategy starts, it calculate the highest high and lowest low of n previous bars, and waits until the first crossover occurs, then sells and updates highest high, if high crosses over highest high, or buys and updates lowest low, if low crosses under lowest low. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 2 | Bollinger Bands | <p>Strategy uses Bollinger Bands indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when price crosses over [upper band - epsilon] and buys when price crosses under [lower level + epsilon].</p> <p>Bollinger Bands is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle band = $MA(n)$ • Upper band = $MA(n) + k \cdot SD[MA(n)]$ • Lower band = $MA(n) - k \cdot SD[MA(n)]$ • SD = standard deviation <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if price crosses under [lower level + epsilon], or sells, if price crosses over [upper band - epsilon]. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 3 | Commodity Channel Index | <p>Strategy uses Commodity Channel Index (CCI) indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when CCI crosses over 100 and buys when CCI crosses under -100.</p> <p>CCI is calculated as follows: $CCI = [TP - MA(TP)] / [0.015 \cdot SD(MA)]$</p> |

| ID | Strategy Name | Functionality |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>TP = [highest high(n bars) + lowest low(n bars) + close]/3</p> <p>MA - Moving Average, SD - Standard Deviation, n - period</p> <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if CCI crosses under -100, or sells, if CCI crosses over 100. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 4 | EMA | <p>Strategy uses Exponential Moving Average (EMA) indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It buys when fast EMA crosses over slow EMA and sells when fast EMA crosses under slow EMA.</p> <p>EMA is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $EMA(n) = EMA[-1] + K(1 - EMA[-1])$ • $K = 2/(1+n)$ • n - period <p>This strategy uses two EMAs, one with a short period, called fast EMA, and other with a longer period, called slow EMA. When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if fast crosses over slow, or sells, otherwise. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 5 | MACD | <p>Strategy uses Moving Average Convergence/Divergence (MACD) indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It buys when MACD line crosses over signal line and sells when MACD line crosses under signal line.</p> <p>MACD is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $MACD(m,n) = EMA(m) - EMA(n)$, then m • Signal = EMA(x) of MACD • m, n is called slow and fast MACD periods. x is called signal period <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if MACD crosses over signal, or sells, otherwise. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 6 | Momentum Range Market | <p>Strategy uses Momentum indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when Momentum goes above threshold and buys when Momentum goes below -threshold.</p> <p>Momentum is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $Momentum(n) = price(now) - price(n \text{ bars ago})$ • n - period |

| ID | Strategy Name | Functionality |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| | | When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then sells, if Momentum crosses over threshold, or buys, if Momentum crosses under -threshold. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position. |
| 7 | Momentum Trend Market | <p>Strategy uses Momentum indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when Momentum goes below -threshold and buys when Momentum goes above threshold.</p> <p>Momentum is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\text{Momentum}(n) = \text{price}(\text{now}) - \text{price}(n \text{ bars ago})$ • n - period <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then sells, if Momentum crosses over threshold, or buys, if Momentum crosses under -threshold. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 8 | Moving Average | <p>Strategy uses Moving Average (MA) indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It buys when fast MA crosses above slow MA and sells when fast MA crosses below slow MA.</p> <p>MA is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\text{MA}(n) = [\text{price}(\text{now}) + \dots + \text{price}(n \text{ bars ago})] / n$ • n - period. <p>This strategy uses two MAs, one with a short period, called fast MA, and other with a longer period, called slow MA.</p> <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if fast crosses above slow, or sells, otherwise. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> <p>Strategy is initiated manually and will only run during the current trading session.</p> |
| 9 | Parabolic SAR | <p>Strategy uses Parabolic Stop & Reverse (SAR) indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It buys when SAR crosses under current price and sells when SAR crosses over current price.</p> <p>Parabolic SAR is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial extreme points are high and low of current bar • $\text{SAR}(\text{now}) = [\text{extreme point} - \text{SAR}(\text{previous bar})] * \alpha + \text{SAR}(\text{previous bar})$ • If long (i.e. negative position) and $\text{high} > \text{extreme point}$ then extreme point = high, $\alpha = \alpha + \text{step}$ • If short (i.e. positive position) and low |

| ID | Strategy Name | Functionality |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alpha rises until it reaches its maximum <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if price crosses over SAR, or sells, if price crosses under SAR. Then strategy sets initial values for alpha and extreme points and waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 10 | Rate Of Change | <p>Strategy uses Rate Of Change (ROC) indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It buys when ROC crosses over threshold and sells when ROC crosses under -threshold.</p> <p>ROC is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $ROC(n) = [price(now) - price(n \text{ bars ago})] / price(n \text{ bars ago})$ |
| 11 | Parabolic Trend Strategy | <p>This strategy is a combination of Rate Of Change (ROC) and Parabolic Stop & Reverse (SAR) indicators to produce buy/sell signals. At first, it acts like ROCStrategy, and after it enters its first position, it continues like ParabolicSARStrategy.</p> <p>When the strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if ROC crosses above threshold, or sells, if ROC crosses below (- threshold). Then strategy sets initial values for alpha and extreme points and waits for the opposite crossover to occur, at which it reverses the position, thus closing the current position and opening an opposite position.</p> |
| 12 | Relative Strength Index | <p>Strategy uses Relative Strength Index indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when RSI crosses over threshold and buys when RSI crosses under 100-threshold.</p> <p>RSI is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U - number of up moves during last n bars D - number of down moves during last n bars $RS = [EMA(n) \text{ on } U] / [EMA(n) \text{ on } D]$ $RSI = 100 - 100 * [1 / (1 + RS)]$ n is called period <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if RSI crosses under 100-threshold, or sells, if RSI crosses over threshold. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position.</p> |
| 13 | Stochastic Fast | <p>Strategy uses Fast Stochastic Oscillator indicator to produce buy/sell signals. It sells when %K crosses under %D and over overbought condition (parameter); and buys when %K crosses over %D and under oversold condition.</p> |

| ID | Strategy Name | Functionality |
|----|---------------|---|
| | | <p>Fast Stochastic Oscillator is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\%K = [\text{close}(\text{now}) - \min(\text{close}) \text{ during last } n \text{ bars}] / [\max(\text{close}) \text{ during last } n \text{ bars} - \min(\text{close}) \text{ during last } n \text{ bars}]$ • $\%D = \text{MA}(m) \text{ of } \%K$ <p>When strategy starts, it waits until the first crossover occurs, then buys, if $\%K$ crosses over $\%D$ and under LowValue, or sells, if $\%K$ crosses under $\%D$ and over HighValue. Then strategy waits until the opposite crossover, and when it occurs, it reverses the position, thus it closes current and opens opposite position. .</p> |

Chapter 11. Entry Styles

Entry Styles are a group of specific rules that determine the conditions and timing in which to buy or sell a given instrument in order to enter the market.

To set an entry style:

1. Click on the **Entry Style** top button. The Entry Style Pad will open:

Entry Style Pad (CME:MINI S&P:CONT(SEP10))

| Entry Style | | Cover with Exit Style | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Name | Value | Name | Value |
| Direction | BUY | | |
| Delta | 1.25 | | |
| OrderType | STOP | | |
| StopLimitSlippage | 1.00 | | |
| Steps | 2 | | |
| RefPrice | 1070.75 | | |
| UseCurrent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

Time

☐ Start Time 08:30:00

☒ End Time 15:58:00

Time

☒ End Time 15:58:00

☐ Force Tradeout on End Time

Lots

3

Run Close

Figure 11-1: Entry Style Pad

2. To choose an Entry Style right click on the **Entry Style** name and select corresponding item from drop down list of available Entry Styles.
3. Set parameters of the selected Entry Style in the grid below (see table below).
4. Click **OK**.

Entry Styles Library

The Entry Style library consists of two types of logic: indicator-based and time based. Below is a table describing the library of available Time-Based Entry Styles.

Time-Based Entry Styles

The End Time parameter determines how long the Entry Strategy will remain active. The Entry Strategy will run until the placed order has been completed or until the specified End time is reached.

Table 11-1: Time-Based Entry Style Library

| ID | Entry Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Bracket Entry | <p>This Entry Style places 1 Limit and 1 Stop Order. The Limit and Stop orders are placed under OCO condition (One Cancels the Other).</p> <p>In case the Start time is not enabled the orders will be placed immediately after starting the strategy. The following parameters specify Entry Style settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction: buy or sell • RefPrice: reference price for calculating StopDelta and LimitDelta. This value does not apply if the “UseCurrent” flag has been set. • UseCurrent: use Current Price as the reference price for calculating StopDelta and LimitDelta. • StopDelta: the difference between the reference price and the Stop Order price. • LimitDelta: the difference between the reference price and the Limit Order price. |
| 2 | OrderOnTimeEntryStyle | <p>This Entry Style places an order at the time specified in the Start Time parameter. In case the Start time is not enabled the order will be placed immediately after starting the Entry Style. The following parameters specify the entry order settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction: Buy, Sell • OrderType: Market, Stop, Stop_Limit, Limit, MIT. • Price Order Price • Price2: Stop_limit price, valid for STOP_LIMIT orders only |
| 3 | TwoOrdersEntryStyle | <p>This Entry Style places two orders, buy and sell, of the same Type. In case the Start time is not enabled the order will be placed immediately after starting the strategy. The following parameters specify entry order settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RefPrice: reference price for calculating order Price. This value does not apply if the Use Current flag has been set. |

| ID | Entry Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UseCurrent: use Current Price as the reference price for calculating order price. • OrderType: Stop, Stop_Limit, Limit, MIT • Below: the difference between the reference price and the order placed below reference price • Above: the difference between the reference price and the order placed above reference price • StopLimitSlippage: Slippage between the order price and the Stop limit <p>The Entry Style runs either until the specified End time has been reached or until one of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the placed orders has been completed • The trading session has ended |
| 4 | ScaleInEntryStyle | <p>This Entry Style places several orders to trade several lots. In case the Start time is not enabled the order will be placed immediately after starting the strategy. The following parameters specify entry order settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RefPrice: reference price for calculating order Price. This value does not apply if the Use Current flag has been set. • UseCurrent: use Current Price as reference price • Direction: Buy, Sell • OrderType: Stop, Stop_Limit, Limit • Delta: the difference between the consecutive steps' prices • Steps: number of the orders to be placed • StopLimitSlippage: slippage between the order price and the Stop limit <p>The number of lots per step is calculated automatically as the number of lots divided into number of steps, without the fractional part. The remainder is added to the last of the steps. E.g., 8 lots in 4 steps: the step size is 2 lots per step; or 5 lots in 3 steps: the step size is 1 for all the steps except the last one; the last step size is 3.</p> <p>The Entry Style runs either until the specified End time has been reached or until one of the following</p> |

| ID | Entry Style Name | Functionality |
|----|------------------|---|
| | | occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the placed orders have been completed The trading session has ended |

Indicator-Based Entry Styles

Below is the table describing library of available Indicator-Based Entry Styles. All orders are triggered at the close of the current bar to ensure the condition remained until the bar closed. You will see this execution take place at the start of the following bar.

These Entry Styles will run until either the first position has been opened or the End time has been reached. You may decide to attach an Exit Style to your selected Entry Style to cover your positions. The selected Exit style will be initiated immediately after a position has been opened by the specified Entry Style. To do this set the reference price for the Profit and Loss to be the average price, the last price, or any other price you choose.

Table 11-2: Indicator-Based Entry Style Library

| ID | Entry Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Bar Based | Entry Style uses a bars high and low prices to open positions. It sells when the high price of current bar exceeds highest high of n previous bars and buys when the low price of current bar goes below the lowest low of n previous bars. |
| 2 | Bollinger Bands | Entry Style uses Bollinger Bands indicator to open positions. It sells when price crosses over [upper band - epsilon] and buys when price crosses under [lower level + epsilon]. Bollinger Bands is calculated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle band = $MA(n)$ Upper band = $MA(n) + k \cdot SD[MA(n)]$ Lower band = $MA(n) - k \cdot SD[MA(n)]$ SD = standard deviation |
| 3 | Commodity Channel Index | Entry Style uses Commodity Channel Index (CCI) indicator to open positions. It sells when CCI crosses over 100 and buys when CCI crosses under -100. CCI is calculated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $CCI = [TP - MA(TP)] / [0.015 \cdot SD(MA)]$ $TP = [highest\ high(n\ bars) + lowest\ low(n\ bars) + close] / 3$ MA - Moving Average, SD - Standard Deviation, |

| ID | Entry Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n - period |
| 4 | EMA | <p>Entry Style uses Exponential Moving Average indicator to open positions. It buys when fast EMA crosses over slow EMA and sells when fast EMA crosses under slow EMA.</p> <p>This Entry Style uses two EMAs, one with a short period, called fast EMA, and other with a longer period, called slow EMA.</p> <p>EMA is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $EMA(n) = EMA[-1] + K(1 - EMA[-1])$ $K = 2/(1+n)$ n - period |
| 5 | MACD | <p>Entry Style uses Moving Average Convergence/Divergence indicator to open positions. It buys when MACD line crosses over signal line and sells when MACD line crosses under signal line.</p> <p>MACD is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $MACD(m,n) = EMA(m) - EMA(n)$, then m Signal = EMA(x) of MACD m, n is called slow and fast MACD periods. x is called signal period |
| 6 | Momentum Range Market | <p>Entry Style uses Momentum indicator to open positions. It sells when Momentum goes above threshold and buys when Momentum goes below -threshold.</p> <p>Momentum is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $Momentum(n) = price(now) - price(n \text{ bars ago})$ n - period |
| 7 | Momentum Trend Market | <p>Entry Style uses Momentum indicator to open positions. It sells when Momentum goes below -threshold and buys when Momentum goes above threshold.</p> <p>Momentum is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $Momentum(n) = price(now) - price(n \text{ bars ago})$ n - period |
| 8 | Moving Average | <p>Entry Style uses Moving Average indicator to open positions. It buys when fast MA crosses above slow MA and sells when fast MA crosses below slow MA.</p> <p>This Entry Style uses two MAs, one with a short period, called fast MA, and other with a longer period, called slow MA.</p> <p>MA is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $MA(n) = [price(now) + \dots + price(n \text{ bars ago})]/n$ |

| ID | Entry Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n - period. |
| 9 | Parabolic SAR | <p>Entry Style uses Parabolic Stop & Reverse indicator to open positions. It buys when SAR crosses under current price and sells when SAR crosses over current price.</p> <p>Parabolic SAR is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial extreme points are high and low of current bar $SAR(now) = [extreme\ point - SAR(previous\ bar)] * \alpha + SAR(previous\ bar)$ If long (i.e. negative position) and $high > extreme\ point$ then $extreme\ point = high$, $\alpha = \alpha + step$ If short (i.e. positive position) and low α rises until it reaches its maximum |
| 10 | Rate Of Change | Exit Style uses Rate Of Change (ROC) indicator to close open positions. It buys when ROC crosses over threshold and sells when ROC crosses under -threshold. |
| 11 | Relative Strength Index | <p>Entry Style uses Relative Strength Index (RSI) indicator to open positions. It sells when RSI crosses over threshold and buys when RSI crosses under 100-threshold.</p> <p>RSI is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U - number of up moves during last n bars D - number of down moves during last n bars $RS = [EMA(n)\ on\ U] / [EMA(n)\ on\ D]$ $RSI = 100 - 100 * [1 / (1 + RS)]$ n is called period |
| 12 | Stochastic Fast | <p>Entry Style uses Fast Stochastic Oscillator indicator to open positions. It sells when %K crosses under %D and over HighValue parameter; and buys when %K crosses over %D and under LowValue parameter.</p> <p>Fast Stochastic Oscillator is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\%K = [close(now) - min(close)\ during\ last\ n\ bars] / [max(close)\ during\ last\ n\ bars - min(close)\ during\ last\ n\ bars]$ $\%D = MA(m)\ of\ \%K$ |

Chapter 12. Exit Styles

The various Exit Styles enable you to exit your positions, either by specifying Profit Targets and Stop Losses orders logic, or by using indicator-based logic. The Exit Styles may be linked to any entry order pads - Order Ticket, Trading Pad, Chart Pad, Bid/Ask View Pad; any advanced Entry Style - in which case they are activated only upon the entry order being filled; or may be used to cover open positions as a stand-alone set of orders.

In all order entry pads - Order Ticket, Trading Pad, Chart Pad, Bid/Ask View Pad, and advanced Entry Style - an Exit Style pane is available and the selected Exit Style name is displayed on the top button. For such Exist Style - the reference price is defined as an entry price, *and the exit will become active only once the entry order/style is filled.*

You may also use the available Exit Styles to cover your open positions in the market, to cover any number of lots or even to enter positions into the market (See page 106). In these cases, you may set the reference price for both Profit and Loss to be the average price, the last price, or any other price you select.

To set an exit for the attached entry order:

1. Click **Exit Style** top button. The Exit Style Pad will open:

| Name | Value |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Profit | 3.00 |
| Loss | 1.50 |
| Trailing Stop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Price Change | 0.25 |
| Stop Change | 0.25 |

Figure 12-1: Exit Style Pad Attached to Order

2. To choose Exit Style right click **Exit Style** name and select corresponding item from drop down list of available Exit Styles.
3. Set parameters in the grid below (see table below).
4. Click **OK**.

If ***Force Tradeout on End time*** parameter has been defined, the engine will close all remaining open positions at the specified time.

Exit Styles Library

The Exit Styles library consists of two types of logic: placing Profit Target, Stop Loss and time based orders, and more complex indicator-based orders.

Profit Target, Stop Loss and Time-Based Styles

The ***Trailing Stop*** is an advanced feature of the Bracket. This feature allows you to change Stop Loss value dynamically as the price changes, thus enabling you to lock your profits or reduce your potential loss.

Below is the table describing library of available strategies.

Profit Target, Stop Loss and Time-Based Exit Styles Library

Bracket

Description:

This Exit Style places a Profit Target Order together with a Stop Loss one. The orders are placed under OCO (One Cancels the other) condition. In the case of a partial fill of one of the orders, the number of lots for the corresponding order will be updated accordingly.

Trailing Stop allows you to change the Stop Loss value dynamically as the price changes, thus enabling you to lock in profits and reduce your potential loss. This feature supports partial fills.

Note that the instances of this Exit Style do not appear as separate entries on the Strategies Table.

Parameters: Profit Target and Stop Loss are defined in points.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Profit | The gap between the market price on the moment and the price of the Profit Target order |
| Loss | The gap between the market price on the moment and the price of the Stop Loss order |
| Trailing Stop | Change the Stop Loss value dynamically as the price changes |
| Price Change | The gap which define the Stop Loss value change |
| Stop Change | The change of the Stop Loss according to the Price Change |



Figure 12-2: Two possible scenarios of bracket execution with trailing stop.

Bracket Stop Loss & Profit Target Orders Settings

When you set a Stop Loss and Profit Target prices in a Bracket, the system determines the order type from the predefined settings. For Stop you can set either to be Stop order, Stop Limit Order, or Smart Stop order. For Profit you can set either to be Limit order, MIT Order, or Smart Limit order.

To set Bracket Stop Loss & Profit Target order type:

5. In Trading Settings dialog box, click **Brackets** tab.
6. In Bracket Stop Loss exit order and/or Profit Target exit Order group boxes, click the desired radio button. (If you are using Smart Orders, then Stop Loss order type is automatically set to Smart Stop and Profit Target to Smart Limit).
7. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

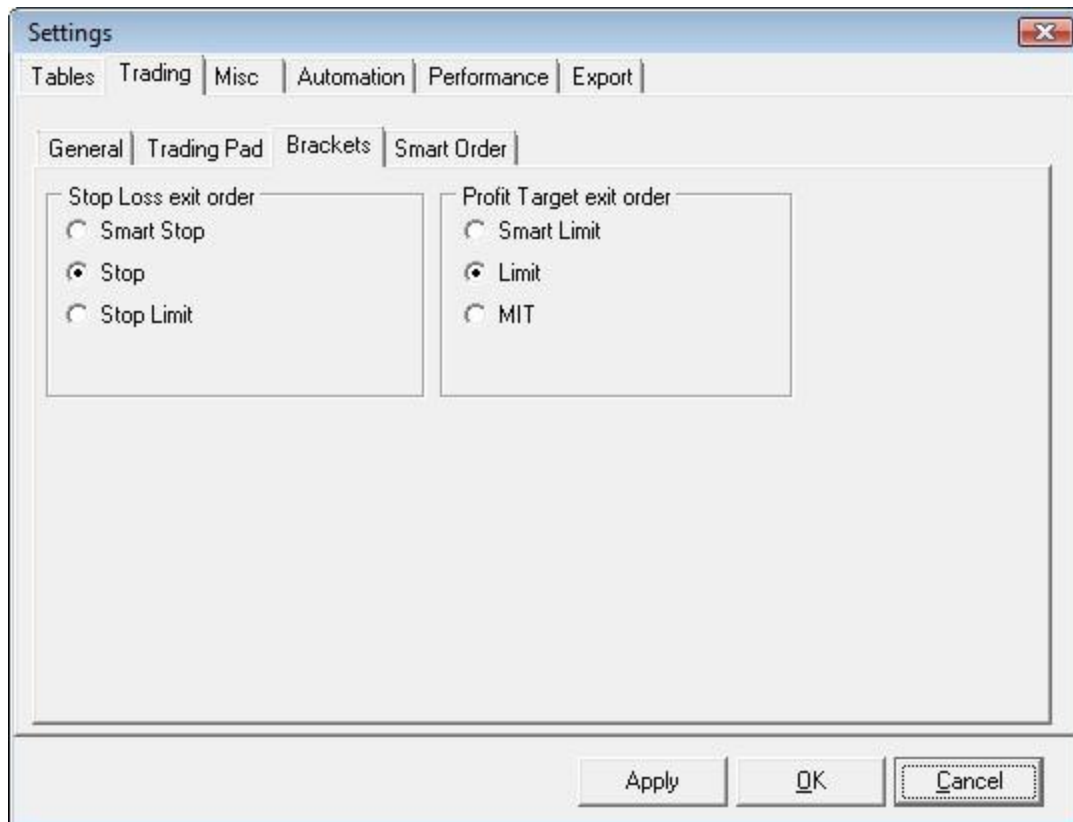


Figure 12-3: The Bracket Settings dialog box

Market_On_Time

Description:

This Exit Style places a Market order at the time specified by the End Time parameter. For this Exit Style, the 'Force Tradeout on End Time' option is mandatory.

Warning: Since the End Time parameter is not applicable on the Exit Style interfaces for Orders, Bid/Ask View, Trading Pad and Trading from Charts, Market_On_Time Exit Style is unavailable on the specified Exit Style selection combo box.

Exit_MOT_TS

Description:

Exit your position with Stop Loss order or with Market Order at a specified End Time. The Trailing Stop feature allows you to change the Stop Loss value dynamically as the price changes, thus enabling you to lock in profits and reduce your potential loss.

Parameters: EndTime defined in seconds; Stop Loss, Price Change and Stop Change are defined in points.

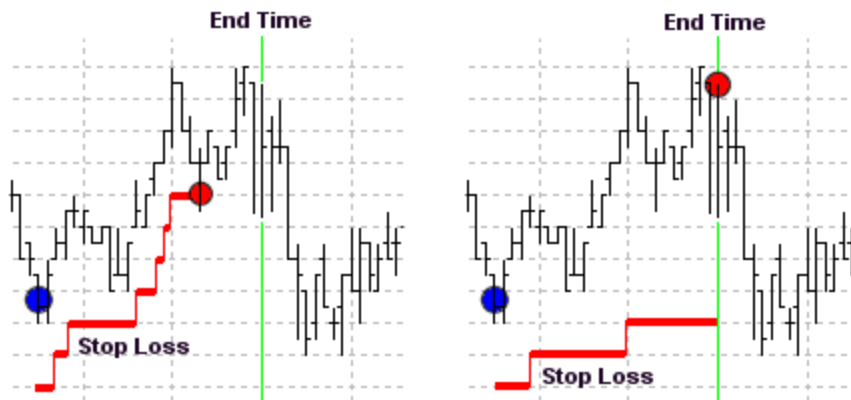


Figure 12-4: Two possible scenarios of execution with market on time and trailing stop.

ScaleOut2Targets

Description:

Three orders are set: two Profit Targets (Profit Target 2 with Lots divided into 2, without the fractional part and Profit Target 1 with remaining lots) and a Stop Loss with the number of lots that equal to the lots parameter. Once Profit Target 1 is filled, the number of lots in the Stop Loss is reduced accordingly and if you choose Break Even, Stop Loss is moved to the break-even point. Alternatively, if the Stop Loss is filled, the remaining Profit Targets are canceled.

Parameters: Profit Target 1, Profit Target 2 and Stop Loss are defined in points, Break Even – checkbox optional.



Figure 12-5: Two possible scenarios of execution of Scale Out with two targets without break-even.



Figure 12-6: Two possible scenarios of execution of Scale Out with two targets and break-even.

ScaleOut2Targets_Lots

Description:

Same as Scale Out with 2 targets, but also enables you to set the number of lots for each Target manually, Stop Loss set with the number of lots that equal to the lots parameter



NOTE: The total number of lots allocated to the Targets may be different than the total number of lots to be covered. The Stop Loss order will still be for the total number of lots.

ScaleOut2Targets_TS

Description:

Same as Scale Out with 2 targets, but also includes automated modification of the Stop Loss; Once Profit Target 1 is filled, the number of lots for the Stop Loss is reduced accordingly. Stop Loss is trailing as the price changes, thus enabling you to lock up the profits and/or reduce your potential loss

Parameters: Profit Target 1, Profit Target 2, Stop Loss, Price Change and Stop Change are defined in points.

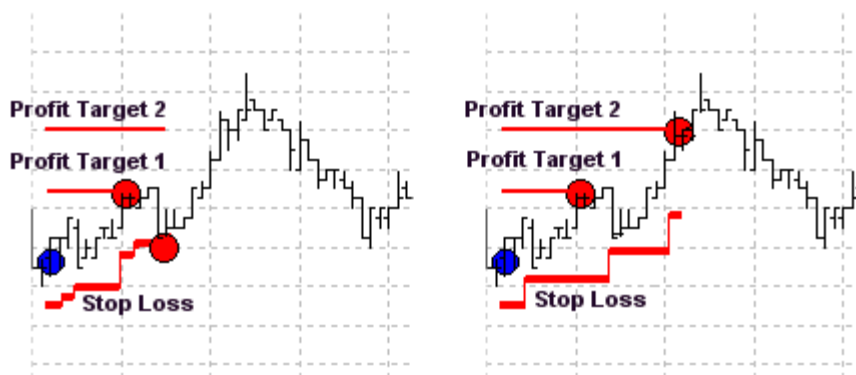


Figure 12-7: Two possible scenarios of execution of Scale Out with two targets and trailing stop.

ScaleOut2Targets_Lots_TS

Description:

Same as Scale Out with 2 targets TS, but also enables you to set the number of lots for each Target manually, Stop Loss set with the number of lots that equal to the lots parameter



NOTE: The total number of lots allocated to the Targets may be different than the total number of lots to be covered. The Stop Loss order will still be for the total number of lots.

ScaleOut3Targets

Description:

Four orders are set: three Profit Targets and a Stop Loss with number of lots equal to the lots parameter. Every Profit Targets lots number is equal to the number of lots divided into 3, without the fractional part. The tail is added to the Profit 1 target. Once Profit Target 1 is filled, the number of lots in the Stop Loss is reduced accordingly and if you choose Break Even, Stop Loss is moved to the break-even point. Then, once Profit Target 2 is filled, the number of lots in the Stop Loss is again reduced accordingly. Alternatively, if the Stop Loss is filled, the remaining Profit Targets are canceled.

Parameters: Profit Target 1, Profit Target 2, Profit Target 3 and Stop Loss are defined in points. Break Even – checkbox optional.

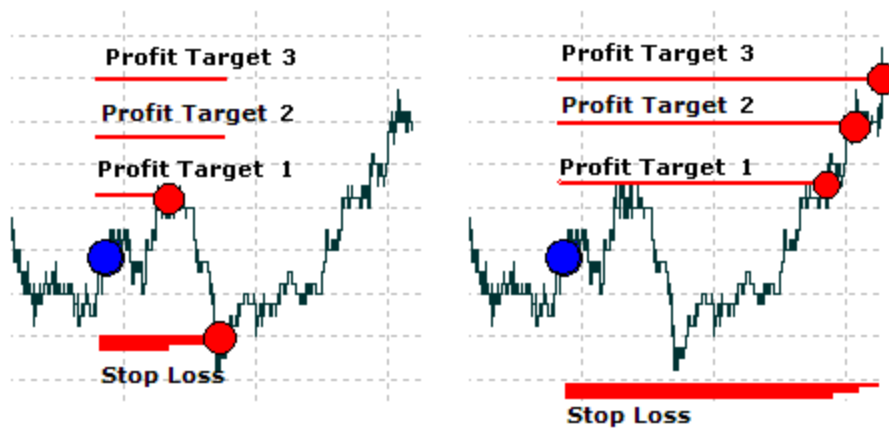


Figure 12-8: Two possible scenarios of execution of Scale Out with three targets without break-even.



Figure 12-9: Two possible scenarios of execution of Scale Out with three targets and break even.

ScaleOut3Targets_Lots

Description:

Same as Scale Out with 3 targets, but also enables you to set the number of lots for each Target manually, Stop Loss set with the number of lots that equal to the lots parameter



NOTE: The total number of lots allocated to the Targets may be different than the total number of lots to be covered. The Stop Loss order will still be for the total number of lots.

ScaleOut3Targets_TS

Description:

Same as Scale Out with 3 targets, but also includes automated modification of the Stop Loss; Four orders are set: three Profit Targets and a Stop Loss with number of lots equal to the lots parameter. Every Profit Targets lots number is equal to the number of lots divided into 3, without the fractional part. The tail is added to the Profit 1 target. Once Profit Target 1 is filled, the number of lots in the Stop Loss is reduced accordingly. Once Profit Target 2 is filled, the number of lots in the Stop Loss is again reduced accordingly. Stop Loss is trailing as the price moves in your favor, thus enabling you to lock in profits and/or reduce your potential loss. If the Stop Loss is filled, the remaining Profit Targets are canceled.

Parameters: Profit Target 1, Profit Target 2, Profit Target 3, Stop Loss, Price Change and Stop Change are defined in points.

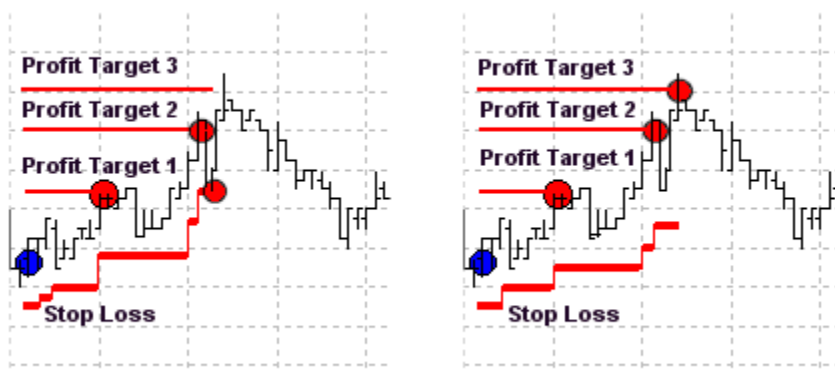


Figure 12-10: Two possible scenarios of execution of Scale Out with three targets and trailing stop.

ScaleOut3Targets_Lots_TS

Description:

Same as Scale Out with 3 targets TS, but also enables you to set the number of lots for each Target manually, Stop Loss set with the number of lots that equal to the lots parameter



NOTE: The total number of lots allocated to the Targets may be different than the total number of lots to be covered. The Stop Loss order will still be for the total number of lots.

Indicator-Based Exit Styles

Below is a table describing the library of available Indicator-Based Exit Styles. All orders are triggered at the close of the current bar to ensure the condition remained until the bar closed. You will view order execution taking place at the start of the next bar.

When Exit Style starts, it waits until the condition is met, and then closes the position.

Table 12-1: Indicator-Based Exit Styles Library

| ID | Exit Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Bar Based | Exit Style uses bars high and low prices to close open positions. It sells when the high price of current bar exceeds the highest high of n previous bars and buys when the low price of the current bar goes below the lowest low of n previous bars. |
| 2 | Bollinger Bands | <p>Exit Style uses Bollinger Bands indicator to close open positions. It sells when price crosses over [upper band - epsilon] and buys when price crosses under [lower level + epsilon].</p> <p>Bollinger Bands is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle band = $MA(n)$ • Upper band = $MA(n) + k \cdot SD[MA(n)]$ • Lower band = $MA(n) - k \cdot SD[MA(n)]$ • SD = standard deviation |
| 3 | Commodity Channel Index | <p>Exit Style uses Commodity Channel Index (CCI) indicator to close open positions. It sells when CCI crosses over 100 and buys when CCI crosses under -100.</p> <p>CCI is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $CCI = [TP - MA(TP)] / [0.015 \cdot SD(MA)]$ • $TP = [\text{highest high}(n \text{ bars}) + \text{lowest low}(n \text{ bars}) + \text{close}] / 3$ • MA - Moving Average, • SD - Standard Deviation, • n - period |
| 4 | EMA | <p>Exit Style uses Exponential Moving Average (EMA) indicator to close open positions. It buys when fast EMA crosses over slow EMA and sells when fast EMA crosses under slow EMA.</p> <p>This Exit Style uses two EMAs, one with a short period, called fast EMA, and other with a longer period, called slow EMA.</p> <p>EMA is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $EMA(n) = EMA[-1] + K(1 - EMA[-1])$ • $K = 2 / (1 + n)$ • n - period |
| 5 | MACD | <p>Exit Style uses Moving Average Convergence/Divergence (MACD) indicator to close open positions. It buys when MACD line crosses over signal line and sells when MACD line crosses under signal line.</p> <p>MACD is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $MACD(m, n) = EMA(m) - EMA(n)$, then m • $Signal = EMA(x)$ of MACD |


| ID | Exit Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> m, n is called slow and fast MACD periods. x is called signal period |
| 6 | Momentum Range Market | <p>Exit Style uses Momentum indicator to close open positions. It sells when Momentum goes above threshold and buys when Momentum goes below -threshold.</p> <p>Momentum is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Momentum(n) = price(now) - price(n bars ago) n - period |
| 7 | Momentum Trend Market | <p>Exit Style uses Momentum indicator to close open positions. It sells when Momentum goes below -threshold and buys when Momentum goes above threshold.</p> <p>Momentum is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Momentum(n) = price(now) - price(n bars ago) n - period |
| 8 | Moving Average | <p>Exit Style uses Moving Average (MA) indicator to close open positions. It buys when fast MA crosses above slow MA and sells when fast MA crosses below slow MA.</p> <p>This Exit Style uses two MAs, one with a short period, called fast MA, and other with a longer period, called slow MA.</p> <p>MA is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MA(n) = [price(now)+...+price(n bars ago)]/n n - period. |
| 9 | Parabolic SAR | <p>Exit Style uses Parabolic Stop & Reverse (SAR) indicator to close open positions. It buys when SAR crosses under current price and sells when SAR crosses over current price.</p> <p>Parabolic SAR is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial extreme points are high and low of current bar SAR (now) = [extreme point-SAR (previous bar)]*alpha+ SAR (previous bar) If long (i.e. negative position) and high>extreme point then extreme point = high, alpha = alpha + step If short (i.e. positive position) and low alpha rises until it reaches its maximum |
| 10 | Rate Of Change | Exit Style uses Rate Of Change (ROC) indicator to close open positions. It buys when ROC crosses over threshold and sells when ROC crosses under -threshold. |
| 11 | Relative | Exit Style uses Relative Strength Index (RSI) indicator to close |

| ID | Exit Style Name | Functionality |
|----|-----------------|--|
| | Strength Index | <p>open positions. It sells when RSI crosses over threshold and buys when RSI crosses under 100-threshold.</p> <p>RSI is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U - number of up moves during last n bars • D - number of down moves during last n bars • $RS = [EMA(n) \text{ on } U] / [EMA(n) \text{ on } D]$ • $RSI = 100 - 100 * [1 / (1 + RS)]$ • n is called period |
| 12 | Stochastic Fast | <p>Exit Style uses Fast Stochastic Oscillator indicator to close open positions. It sells when %K crosses under %D and over HighValue parameter; and buys when %K crosses over %D and under LowValue parameter.</p> <p>Fast Stochastic Oscillator is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\%K = [\text{close}(\text{now}) - \min(\text{close}) \text{ during last } n \text{ bars}] / [\max(\text{close}) \text{ during last } n \text{ bars} - \min(\text{close}) \text{ during last } n \text{ bars}]$ • $\%D = MA(m) \text{ of } \%K$ |

Exit Styles or Placing Advances Orders Detached from Entry Order

You may also use the exits to cover your market position, to cover any number of lots or even to enter the market. To do so, you must use Exit Styles. In this case, you may set the reference price for the Profit and Loss to be the average price, the last price, or any other price you choose.

To set an advanced order:

1. Click  on the main application. The Exit Styles dialog will appear:

CME:mini S&P:CONT(SEP09)

Cover with Exit Style

Bracket

| Name | Value |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Profit | 3.00 |
| Loss | 1.50 |
| Trailing Stop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Price Change | 0.25 |
| Stop Change | 0.25 |
| | |
| | |

Lots

☒ Open Position +1

☐ Set Lots 1

Reference Price

☒ Average Price 1333.500

☐ Last Price 1335.50

☐ Set Price 1333.500

Run Close

Figure 12-11: Exit Styles Stand-Alone Detached from Order dialog box

2. Click **Exit Style** to choose desired Exit Style from drop-down menu.
3. In the grid, set required Exit Style parameters values.
4. In Lots edit box: If you wish to use exit to cover you open position, click **Set Open Pos** button. If you wish to set a different number of lots, set desired number of lots in corresponding edit box.
5. In Reference group box, click desired button to determine reference price for your Profit and Loss values (you may choose Last Price or the Average Price, or you may set another price in Set Price edit box).
6. Click **Transmit**. Exit Style orders are placed.

Chapter 13. Trading Mode

For users of **Strategy Runner Advanced and Professional** editions, who wish to trade with strategies and to place orders manually on the same screen, we provide two trading modes:

- Manual trading
- Combined trading

Common Features

In both modes the following information is displayed:

In the Contract table: average price, P&L and all positions are displayed

In the Working Orders, Last Filled and Completed Orders tables all orders are displayed.

In Working Orders table, the **Modify** button works as follows:

- Enables modification of price and lots for manually placed orders
- Enables modification of price for any order generated by a strategy

Manual Trading Mode

In manual trading mode the following display and trading operations are provided:

In Trading Pad:

Orders, positions, average price and P&Ls are displayed for manually placed orders **only**; **Cancel** buttons, **TradeOut** button and **Reverse** button apply to manually placed orders **only**.

In Order Ticket:

Positions, average price and P&L are displayed for manually placed orders **only**. **Cancel** and **Cancel All** buttons apply to manually placed orders **only**.

Combined Trading Mode

In the combined trading mode the following display and trading operations are provided:

In Trading Pad

All orders, positions, average price and P&Ls are displayed.

Cancellation of orders: stops all strategies which orders are selected for cancellation and cancels orders.

TradeOut & Reverse: stops all strategies and then TradeOut or Reverses all manual positions, and keeps or cancels all orders depending on TradeOut and Reverse settings.

In Order Ticket:

All positions, average price and P&L are displayed

Cancel and **Cancel All**: same as cancellation in Trading Pad

To set your preferred trading mode:

1. From Settings menu, select **System Options**. Settings dialog box appears.
2. In Trading tab, click **General tab**.
3. In Trading Mode group box, choose your preferred mode.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or click **OK** to save and exit.

Chapter 14. Your Account Report

Your trading account and risk control settings, i.e. the contracts you may trade and the contract limits, are determined by your broker and set by your broker on his/her back-office system. The clearing firm that manages your account provides you with a daily report, which includes the trades for that day, your profit and loss, total fees and commissions due and the balance.

Strategy Runner provides you with an additional account report, which shows your account status in real-time. This report displays part of the data for your account, and in no way replaces or overrides the clearing firm's report.

In addition, Strategy Runner enables you to set daily limits for your trading. These limits determine the maximum profit and loss for the day's trading.

Account Report

Strategy Runner provides you with a day-by-day, up to the minute status report of your account. The report includes:

- Totals for your account.
- A summary of strategies per contract.
- A summary of orders per contract.

Viewing your Account Report

To view your Account Report:

From Account menu, select **Account Report**

OR

From the toolbar, click **Account Report** button .

Account Report dialog box opens (see Figure 14-1 below).

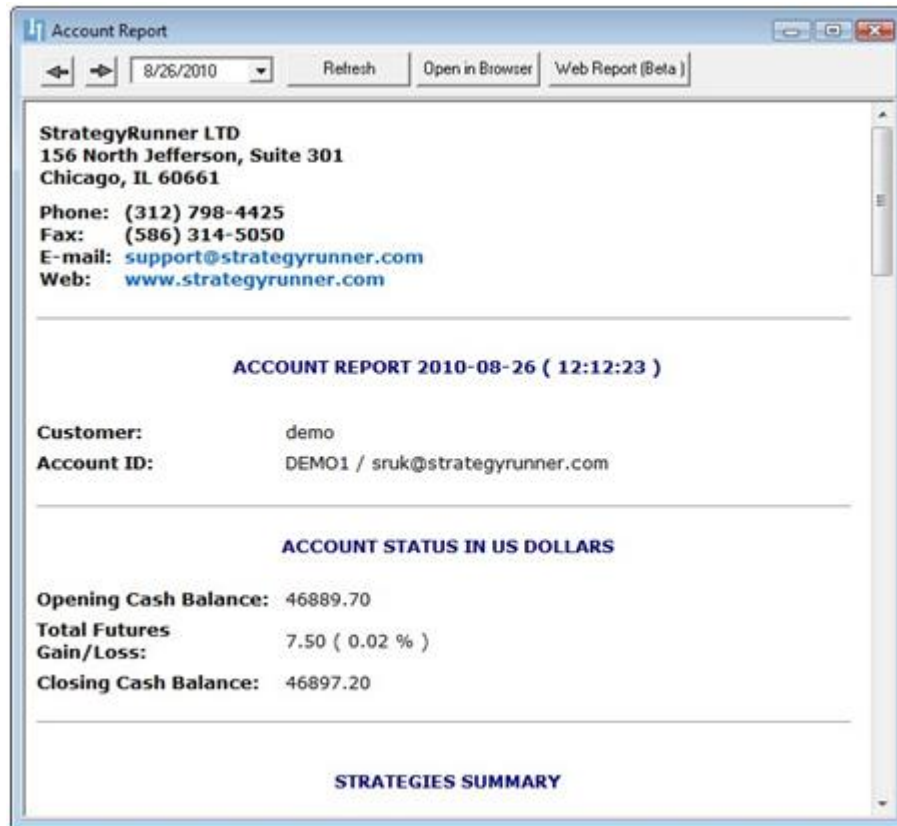


Figure 14-1: Account Report dialog box

You can view the current status of your account at any given moment.

To update Account Report:

In Account Report dialog box, click **Refresh**. The report is updated.

Viewing your Account Report in htm format

For additional options, such as printing report or searching it, you can open the report as a HTM file.

To open Account Report in your default browser:

In Account Report dialog box, click **Open** button. The report opens in your default browser.



NOTE: The Account Report provided by Strategy Runner in no way replaces or overrides the clearing firm's report. Be sure to read the disclaimer, which appears at the bottom of the account report!

Money Management

Strategy Runner enables you to set your maximum daily profit or loss, and to perform additional profit management. If you use this feature, the system behaves as follows when your predefined settings are reached:

- All strategies are stopped.
- All working orders are cancelled.
- All open positions are closed with Market order.
- No new orders can be placed.

Any change in the money management settings is effective immediately. The settings are saved until subsequent changes, if any, are made.



Note: Please be aware that your actual profit or loss for the day may be higher or lower than the values set, depending on market conditions. The values only determine the point at which the actions described above are performed.

Setting Daily Limits

Strategy Runner enables you to set your maximum daily profit or loss.

To set daily limits:

1. From Account menu, select **Account Limits**. Account Limits dialog box opens.

Account Limits

Warning
Carefully use this feature, as it will close all open positions according to displayed P&L. P&L may seldom be extremely high or low due to technical issues. (e.g., incorrect data feed, erroneous external order, etc). Please consult with your broker and User's Guide before using this feature.

☒ Max. Daily Profit (\$)

☒ Max. Daily Loss (\$)

☒ Profit Management (\$)

Activate at Profit Initial Min. P&L

☒ Trailing

When Profit Increases by Change Min. P&L by

OK Cancel

Figure 14-2: Account Limits dialog box

2. Click **Max. Daily Profit** and/or **Max. Daily Loss** checkbox, and set the desired values.
3. Click **OK** to save and exit.

Profit Management

You may further manage your profit by setting minimal P&L which is activated once you have made predefined profit. For example, you may wish to set a \$200 minimal profit to be activated once a \$1000 profit is made. This ensures that once you have reached that \$1000 profit, your P&L will not go below \$200 as you continue to trade.

To set a minimal P&L:

1. In Account Limits dialog box, click **Profit Management** checkbox.
In Activate at Profit edit box, enter the profit at which you want the minimal P&L settings to take effect. In the above example, this is 1000 (also see Figure 14-2 above).
2. In Initial Min. P&L edit box, enter the minimal P&L below which you do not want your profit to go. In the above example, this is 200 (also see Figure 14-2 above).
3. Click **OK** to save these settings.

You may also use Trailing Profit feature, which changes the value of the minimal P&L according to a predefined increase that occurs in the profit. To continue the example given above, this means that if you reach a \$1100 profit, which is a \$100 increase of the predefined \$1000 profit, then the initial minimal profit of \$200 changes according to your Change settings. If the initial profit is set to \$300, for example, the minimal P&L value changes to \$500. When the P&L continues to grow and passes \$1200, your minimal P&L changes to \$ 800, and so on.

To set a trailing profit:

1. Set Profit Management values as described above.
2. Click **Trailing** checkbox.
3. In When Profit Increases By edit box, enter increase in profit which triggers the change in the minimal P&L setting. In the above example, this is \$100 (also see Figure 14-2 above).
4. In Change Min. P&L By edit box, enter the desired change in Change Min, P&L By edit box. In our example, this is 300 (also see Figure 14-2 above).
5. Click **OK** to save these settings.

Chapter 15. Messages and Online

Two additional information tabs are available behind Chart tab: Messages and Online.

Messages

Messages table (see Figure 15-1 below) displays various system messages. When a message is sent, an audio alarm is sounded, and the Messages tab is highlighted. It is important to read these messages, as some of them may require you to take action.



| type | description / | time |
|--|--|----------|
| Total (13 Messages), High (13 Messages), Normal (0 Messages), Low (0 Messages) | | |
| HIGH | Forex:GainCap:AUD-JPY: is not available. It might be closed. Please remove this contract from your portfolio in order to purge this message. | 11:43:44 |
| HIGH | Forex:GainCap:AUD-USD: is not available. It might be closed. Please remove this contract from your portfolio in order to purge this message. | 11:43:44 |
| HIGH | Forex:GainCap:USD-CAD: is not available. It might be closed. Please remove this contract from your portfolio in order to purge this message. | 11:43:44 |
| HIGH | Forex:GainCap:USD-JPY: is not available. It might be closed. Please remove this contract from your portfolio in order to purge this message. | 11:43:44 |
| HIGH | Time expired, please check Swing_Fox_Short EndTime | 19:52:16 |
| HIGH | Failed to send order 343 : PATS: trader account not found | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | Failed to send order 344 : PATS: trader account not found | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | [User = demo, Contract = Futures:CME:mini S&P:CONT, VTrader id = 1] Rejected order [id = 343]. | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | Strategy Swing_Fox_Long on contract Futures:CME:mini S&P:CONT fell to ERROR state (rejected order). | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | [User = demo, Contract = Futures:CME:mini S&P:CONT, VTrader id = 1] Rejected order [id = 344]. | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | Strategy Swing_Fox_Long on contract Futures:CME:mini S&P:CONT fell to ERROR state (rejected order). | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | Cannot cancel order_id[344] : Gateway message (cancelOrder) | 11:52:19 |
| HIGH | Time expired, please check Swing_Fox_Short EndTime | 19:53:43 |

Figure 15-1: Messages Tab

To view messages:

Click **Messages** tab, OR Click **Messages** button in the toolbar.

To sort Messages table:

1. Click the column heading of the column according to which you wish to sort. The table is now sorted according to the selected column. An arrow appears to the right of the column heading, showing the sort direction (up arrow for ascending, down arrow for descending.)
2. To change the table sort direction, click the column heading again.

Online

Online tab displays pages from **Strategy Runner**'s web site, or your broker's customized web site (see Figure 15-2 on page 118). This is particularly helpful when you require information about available trading strategies, such as their description and trading results. Using the available sub-links, you can connect to Strategy Catalog, Strategy Runner Forum, and News and Events section.

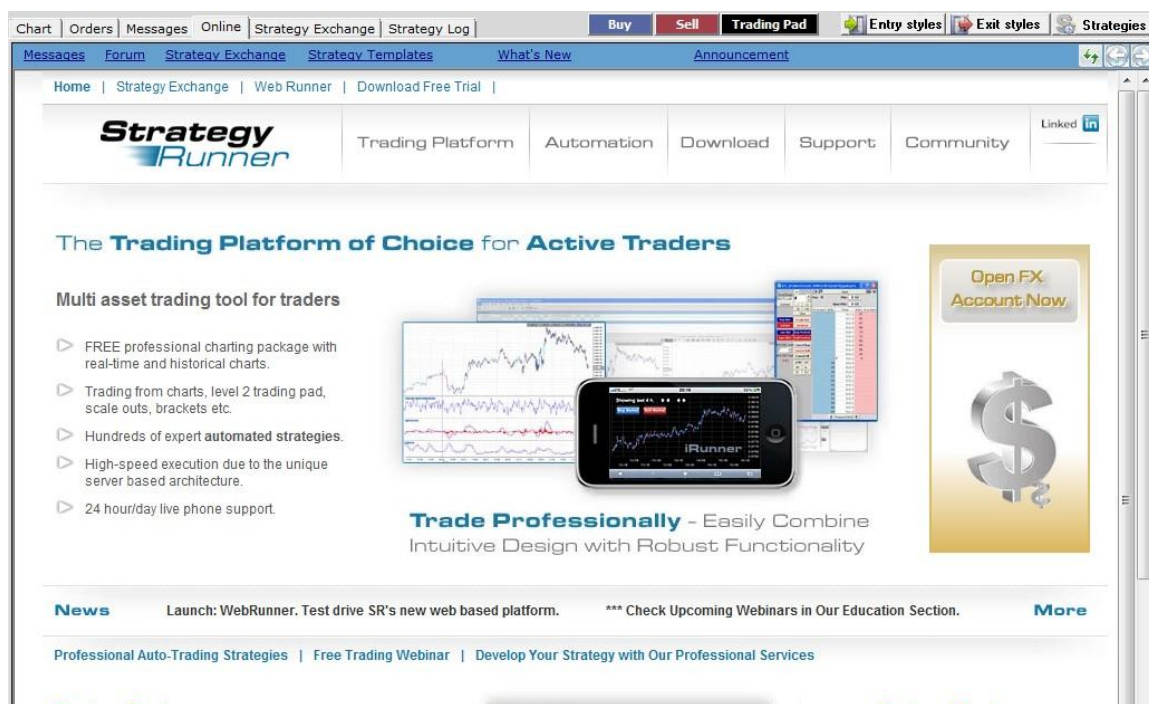


Figure 15-2: Online Tab

To view Online Info: Click Online tab.

Chapter 16. Modifying Graphics Settings

Many of the graphic elements in **Strategy Runner** console may be modified. For example, you may wish to change the font used in a column heading, or the background color of the average price displayed in Trading Pad.

Graphics Settings Dialog box

From Settings menu, select **Graphics Settings**. Graphic Settings dialog box appears, listing the modifiable items (see Figure 10-1 below).

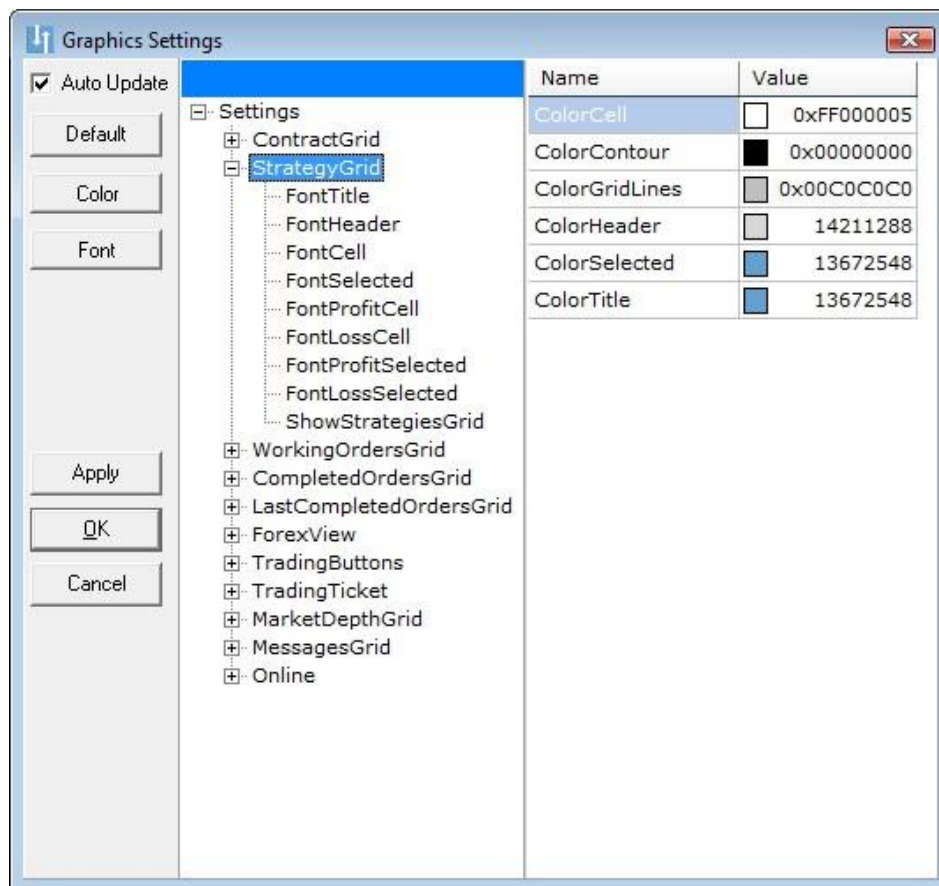


Figure 16-1: Graphics Settings dialog box

The modifiable items are as follows:

Root items (denoted by a plus sign)

You can expand Root items to display elements, by clicking the plus sign to the left of the item name. The plus sign changes to a minus sign. Root items can also be collapsed to hide elements, by clicking the minus sign. The minus sign changes back to a plus sign. Root items are where you view and change color definitions.

Element items (belonging to the root item)

You can view elements by expanding the root element (see description of root items above). Elements are where you view and change font definitions.

Modifying Colors

To set colors:

1. Select the root item you wish to set. The colors for the item's various components are displayed in the table on the right-hand side of the dialog box. The components appear in Name column, and the components' colors appear in Value column.
2. Double click the desired component. Or, select the desired component and click **Color**. The Color dialog box opens.
3. From the Color dialog box, select the desired color and click **OK**.
Alternatively, if you know the desired color's value, you can select the component's color value, click it again, and edit it.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save. You can see how the change affects the screen.
5. Click **OK** to save and exit.

Modifying Fonts

To set fonts:

1. Select the font element you wish to set. The font definitions for the item are displayed in the table on the right-hand side of the dialog box. The parameters appear in the Name column, and the values for each parameter appear in the Value column.
2. Double click the desired element. Or, select the desired element and click **Font**. The Font dialog box opens.
3. From the Font dialog box, select the desired definitions and click **OK**.
Alternatively, you can select the desired parameter's value, click it again, and type in the new value.
4. Click **Apply** to apply and save. You can see how the change affects the screen.
5. Click **OK** to save and exit.

Copying Color or Font Definitions

If you wish, you may copy color or font definitions from one item to another.

To copy definitions:

1. Select the value you wish to copy.
2. Click the selected value again.
3. Copy it using **Ctrl-C**, and then paste it in the desired location using **Ctrl-V**.

Returning to System Default Settings

If you wish, you may return to the system's default graphic settings.

To return to system default graphics setting:

4. From Graphics Settings dialog box, click **Default**. The screen will return to the system's settings.
5. Click **Apply** to apply and save, or Click **OK** to save and exit.



WARNING: Whenever a software upgrade takes place, the graphics settings are automatically updated. If you do not wish your settings to be updated, un-check **Auto Update** checkbox in Graphics Settings dialog.

Generating a problem report

If you wish, you may generate a problem report and send it to SR Support Team for observation.

To generate a problem report:

1. From the Help menu, click **Problem Report**.
2. Specify the problem, indicating the time and date it occurred.



Note: You may choose to attach a screenshot and/or logs by checking the appropriate checkbox on the lower left corner of the problem report pane.