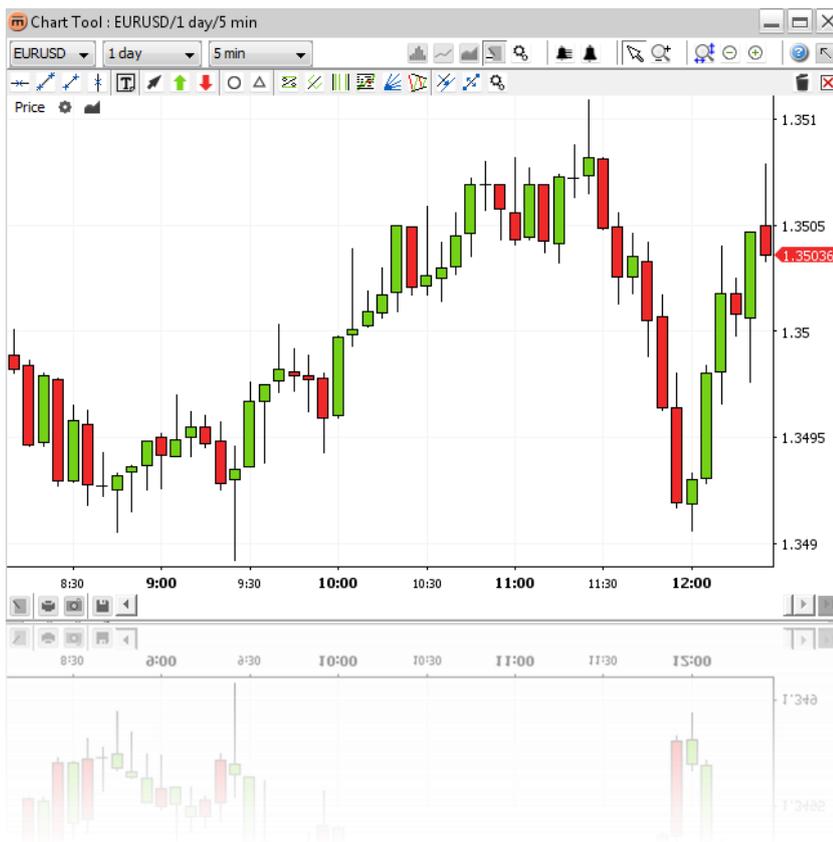


Advanced Trader Charts Guide



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WHAT'S NEW IN VERSION 3.0

- ✓ Detection of candlestick pattern (see Patterns)
- ✓ Trading display and actions on charts (see Trading).

OVERVIEW

Swissquote's Chart Tool is a window containing the **chart's drawing area**, the **upper toolbar**, the toggle **annotations toolbar** and the **lower toolbar**.



Chart's drawing area



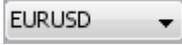
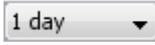
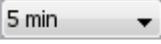
Contains

- Chart drawing in the chosen representation (e.g. Candle Sticks)
- Optional **grid**
- **Shortcut toolbar** Price 
- **Time axis**
- **Value axis**
- Aggregation **summary information**

Upper toolbar



Contains

- **Currency pair selector** 
- **Available history selector** 
- **Interval selector** 
- **Select chart** button 
- **Add indicators** button  (See Add an indicator)
- **Add Overlays** button  (See Add an overlay)
- **Annotations toolbar** toggle button  (See Annotations)
- **Chart properties** button 
- **Alert list** button  (See Alert list)
- **Create alert** button  (See Add an alert)
- **Select mode** toggle button 
- **Zoom mode** toggle button  (See

Lower toolbar



Contains

- **Annotations** button  (See Add an annotation)
- **Print** button  (See Printing)
- **Export image** button  (See Save as image)
- **Save layout** button  (See Loading & saving templates)
- **Scroll bar**
- **Scroll to the last value** button 

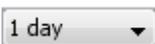
CHART VIEW

Change currency pair

Select new currency pair from the **currency pair** selector  in the **upper toolbar**.

Note Settings for **history** and **interval** are retained.

Change available history

Use the **available history** selector  to choose the time that should be visible on the chart as the best fit. This value will be used when setting default zooming. The maximum history available depends on the selected **interval**.

Example: For **5 min** interval, the maximum history available will be **1 month**.

Change interval

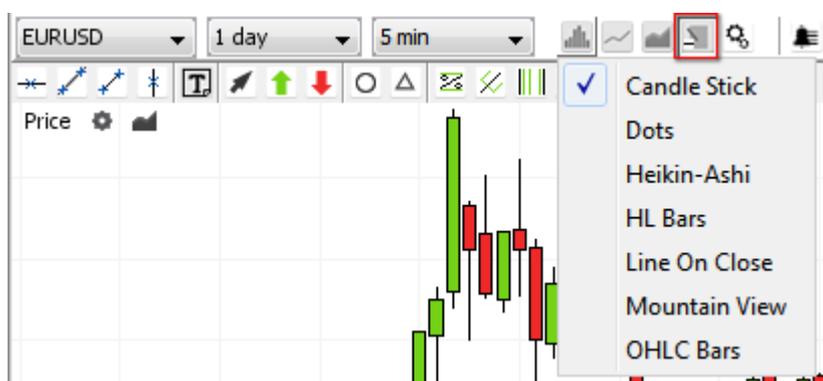
Use the **interval** selector  to change the aggregation interval. The minimum interval available depends on the selected **history**.

Example: For **10 years** of history, the minimum aggregation interval available will be **daily**.

Note Each price contains four prices: “open”, “high”, “low” and “close”. A **line representation** will use the “close” price but others, like **candle stick**, use all four prices. For a “5 minute” interval, the “open” price will represent the first price and the “close” price the last price (5 minutes later). The “high” and “low” prices represent the maximum and minimum price during that span.

Change chart's representation

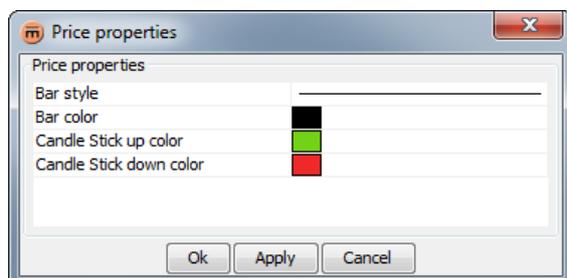
To change the way the chart is displayed click the **select chart** button  in the top toolbar. A menu will appear with all the available representations ordered alphabetically. Click on the desired option.



Shortcut toolbar



- The **price properties** button  displays the current chart representation's properties.



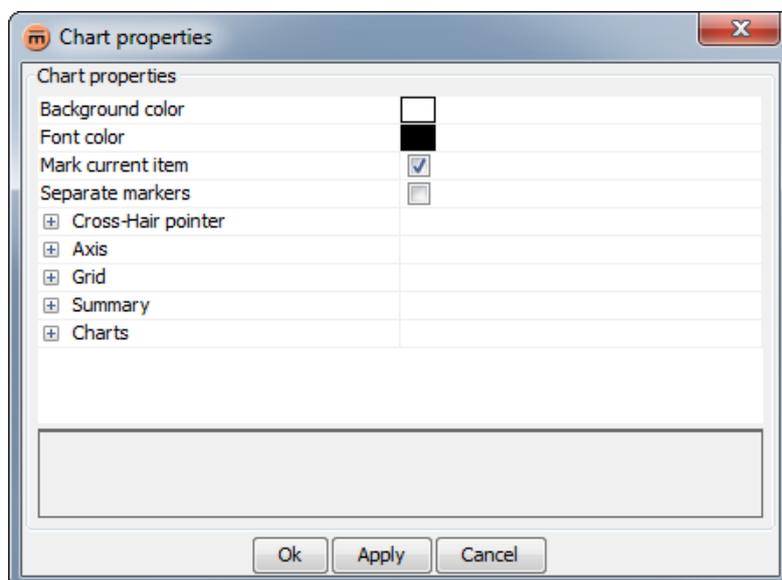
Properties for Candle Stick

- The **add overlays** button  opens the "overlay" dialog box

Change chart properties

From upper toolbar:

- To change display settings click the **chart properties** button  in the **upper toolbar**.
- The **chart properties** dialog box will appear.



It contains the appearance properties for axis, cross-hair pointer, grid, summary and all possible display options.

Note the properties are per chart window.

- Click **Ok** to apply changes to the chart and **close the dialog**.
- Click **Apply** to apply changes to the chart **without leaving the dialog**.
- Click **Cancel** to close the dialog without applying last changes. Note that only the changes that were not already implemented will be canceled.

From context menu:

- Click **chart properties**  to display **chart properties** dialog.

Summary

When the cursor hovers on the chart, a **summary box** can be shown in the main chart area (as well as any indicators' area) to display information about the particular time period highlighted.

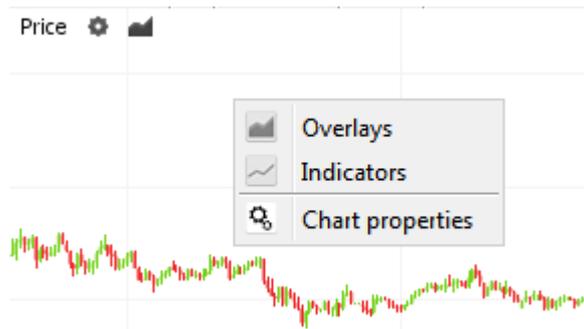
To see the box

- Assure that the **select mode** toggle button  is selected.
- Move the mouse to the time value of interest.
- Hover for about one second. If the box is not shown, open the **Chart properties** dialog box and check the property under **Summary** ⇒ **Show Summary**.



Summary with indicator & overlay

Context menu



- **Add indicators** button  opens the **indicators** dialog (See Indicators)
- **Add overlays** button  opens the **overlays** dialog (See Overlays)
- **Chart properties** button  opens the **chart properties** dialog. (See Change chart properties)

INDICATORS

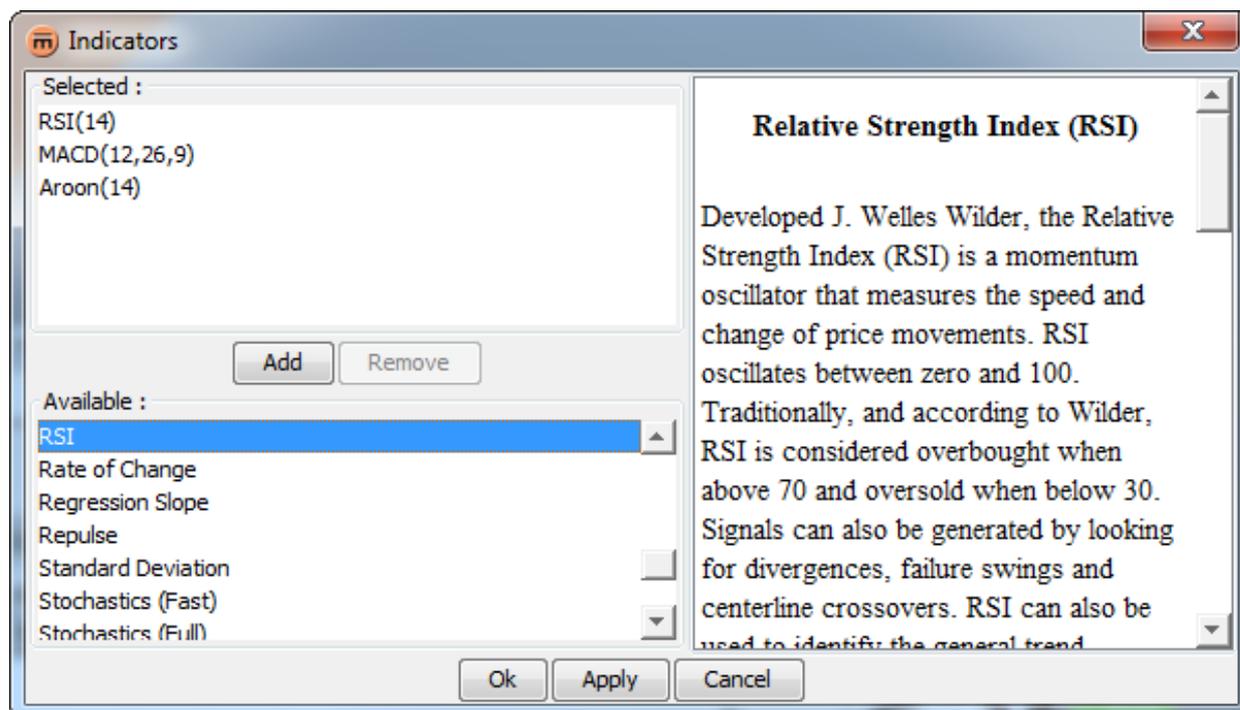
An **indicator** is derived from applying a mathematical formula to an asset's price information.

Indicators are shown under the chart, each one of them in a separate "zone" (they usually do not share the same scale). The following snapshot shows three indicators (RSI, MACD and Aroon) with their default parameters. The zone containing the indicators is resizable (as shown by the red arrows on the snapshot).



Add an indicator

- Click **Add indicators**  in the **upper toolbar** to open a dialog containing all available indicators.



Indicators dialog showing description

The **“Selected”** section contains all selected indicators. An indicator can be selected several times, for instance to display two separate RSI zones with different parameters.

The **“Available”** section contains all the available indicators. When an available indicator is selected, a description of that indicator will appear on the right hand window.

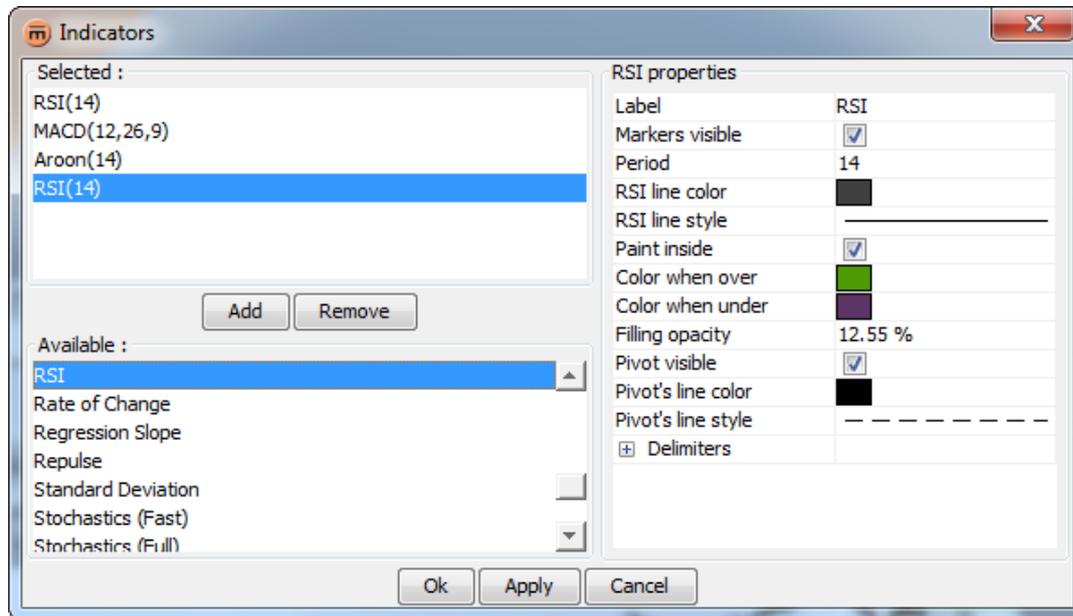
To add an indicator:

- Double-click on an indicator in the “available” section **OR** select an indicator and click **Add**.
- Click **Ok** to **apply changes** to the indicator and **close the dialog**.
- Click **Apply** to **apply changes** to the indicator **without leaving the dialog**.
- Click **Cancel** to **close the dialog** without saving last changes. Note that only the changes that were not already implemented will be canceled.

Change parameters for an indicator

In the indicators dialog:

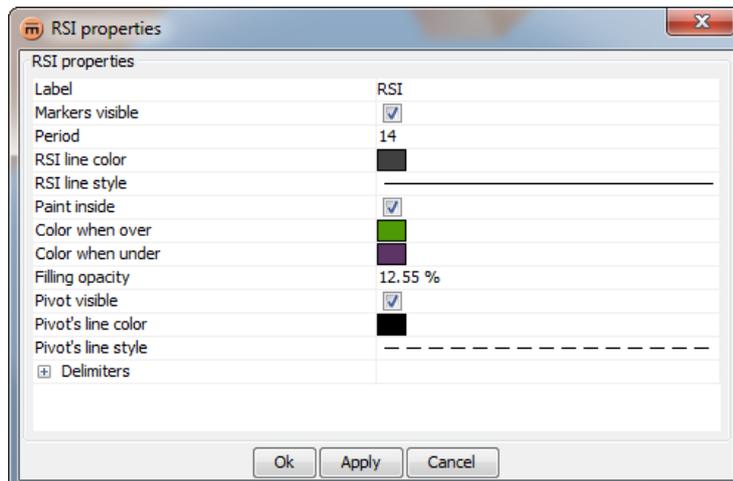
- Click on an indicator in the “Selected” section. Its properties will appear on the right:



Indicator dialog showing properties

From shortcut toolbar:

- Click **indicator properties** to display the indicator's properties.



From context menu:

- Click **indicator properties**  to display the indicator's properties.

Remove an indicator

In the indicators dialog box:

- Click once on an indicator to remove from the “**selected**” section. To remove multiple indicators, hold <Ctrl> while clicking each indicator.
- Click **Remove**.

From Shortcut toolbar:

- Click **remove indicator**  on the **shortcut toolbar** of the indicator to remove.

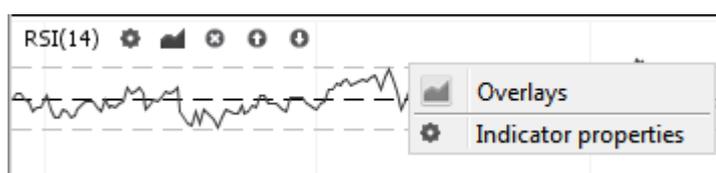
Shortcut toolbar

The shortcut toolbar appears in the indicator's display panel for each indicator.



- **Indicator properties** button  displays the indicator's properties.
- Add **overlays** button  opens the “**Overlay**” dialog box
- **Remove indicator** button  removes the indicator.
- **Move up** button  moves the indicator up.
- **Move down** button  moves the indicator down.

Context Menu

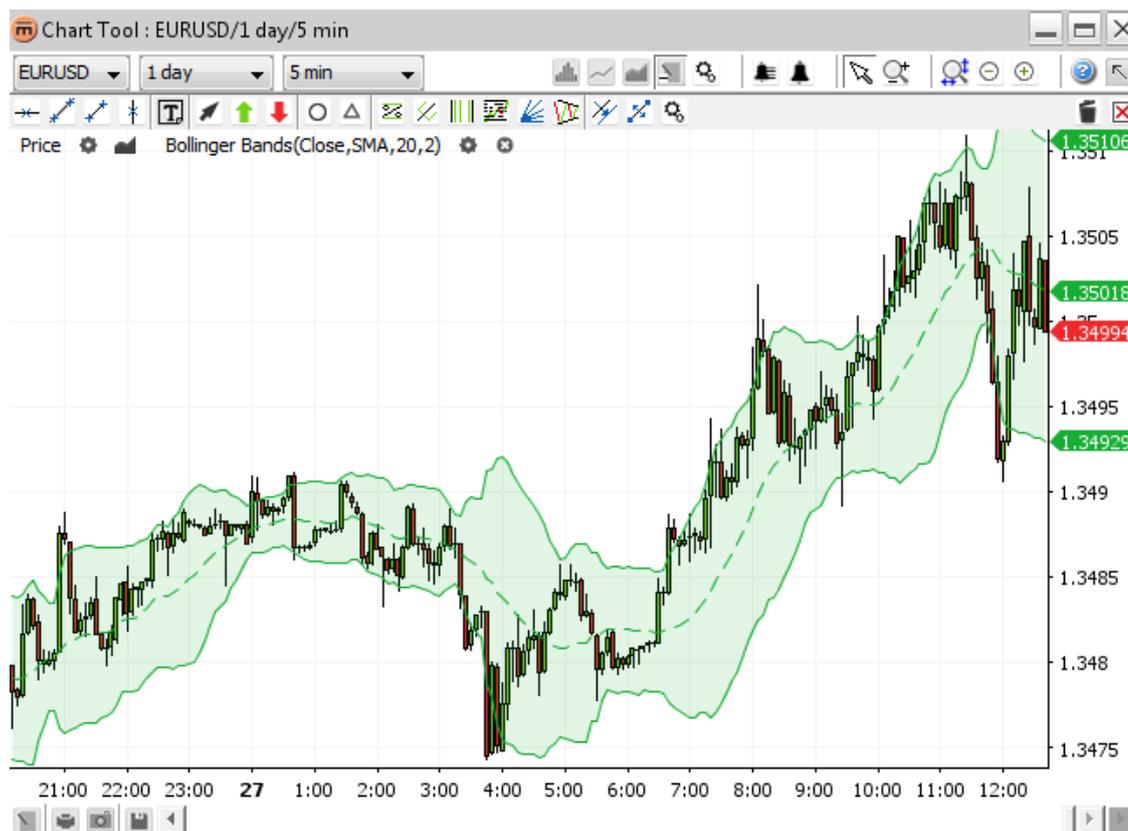


- Add **overlays** button  opens “**Overlay**” dialog box (See Add an overlay)
- **Indicator properties** button  displays indicator's properties.

OVERLAYS

An overlay is a type of indicator displayed over the chart in the same frame. It must share the same “value” scale (x-axis). Moving averages, bollinger bands, and Ichimoku are overlays.

Each overlay title is shown in the upper-left part of the chart’s display with its parameters. The following screenshot is a EURUSD chart with “bollinger bands” overlay. In this example, it is set to show a 20-day “simple moving average” of the “close” price, with bands plotted 2 standard deviations either side.

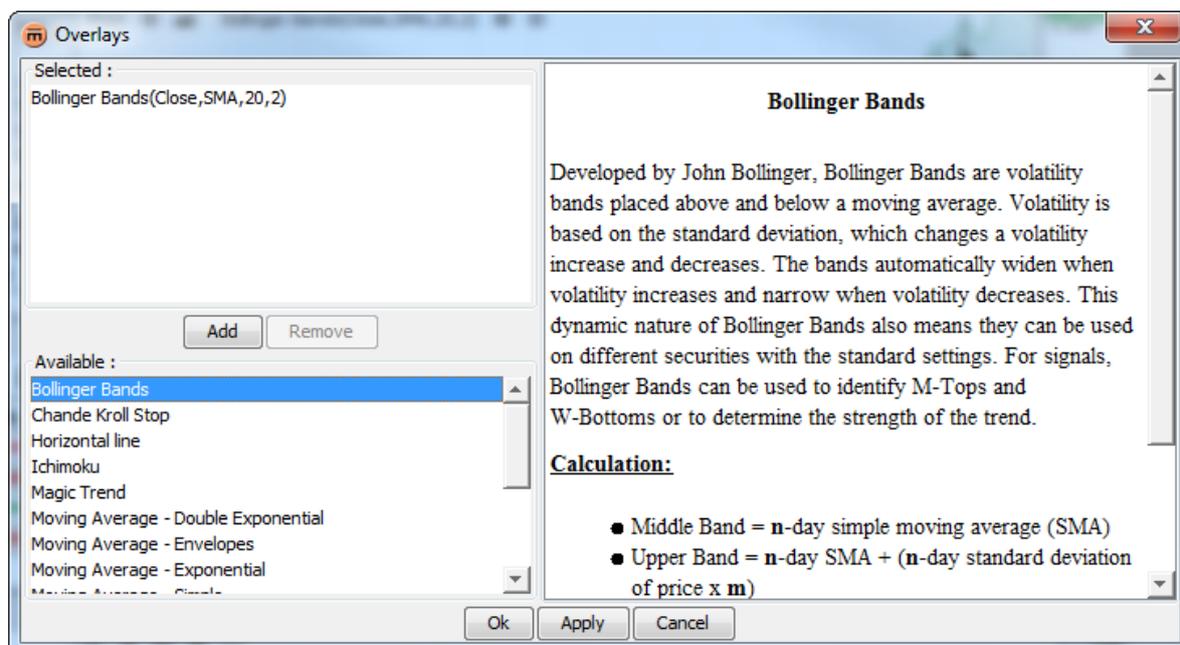


Overlay “Bollinger Bands” on the chart

Add an overlay

To open **Overlays** dialog containing all available overlays click

- **Add overlays**  in the **upper toolbar**.
- **Overlays** menu entry  in the chart context menu.
- **Add overlays**  in the shortcut toolbar.



The **“Selected”** section contains all selected overlays. An overlay can be selected several times, for instance to have two moving averages with different periods.

The **“Available”** section contains all the available overlays. When an available overlay is selected its description is shown on the right.

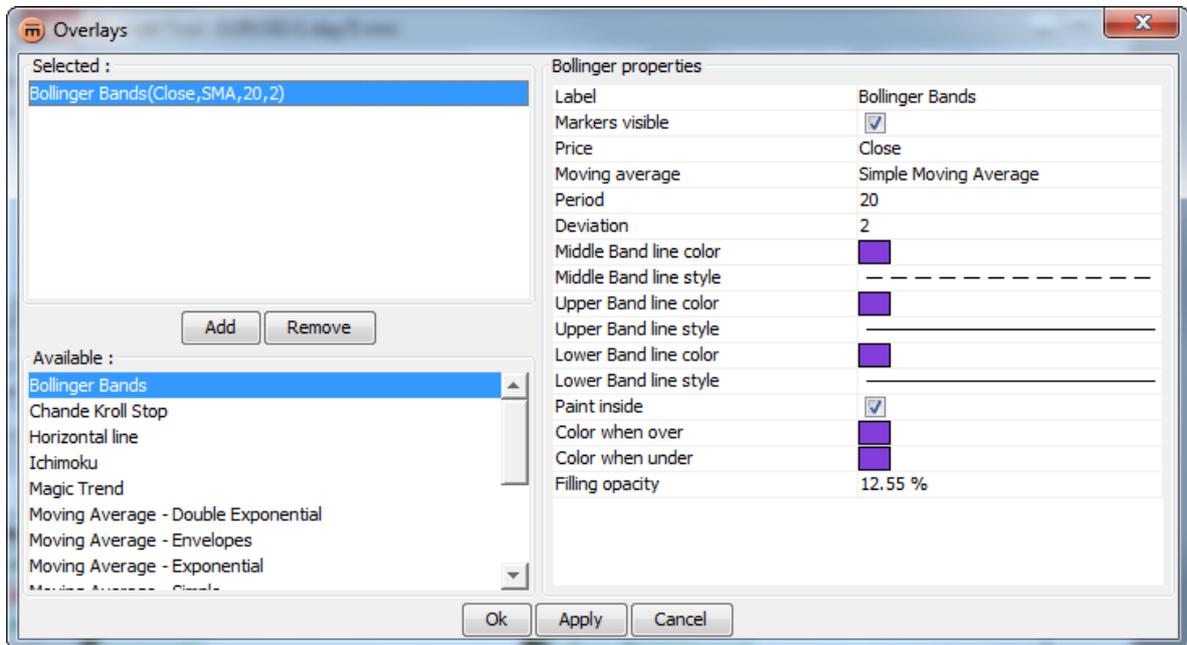
To add an overlay:

- Double-click on an “available” overlay **OR** click on an “available” overlay and click **Add**.
- Click **Ok** to **apply changes** to the overlay and **close the dialog**.
- Click **Apply** to **apply changes** to the overlay **without leaving the dialog**.
- Click **Cancel** to **close the dialog** without applying last changes. Note that only the changes that were not already implemented will be canceled.

Change parameters for an overlay

From the overlays dialog box:

- Click on an overlay in the “**Selected**” section. Its properties will be shown on the right.



From shortcut toolbar:

- Click **overlay settings**  to display **overlay's properties** dialog.

From context menu:

- Right-click on any overlay line.
- Click **Show properties for <overlay name>** menu entry .

Remove an overlay

From overlays dialog box:

- Click on an overlay in the “**Selected**” section. To remove several hold <Ctrl> while clicking.
- Click **Remove**.

From shortcut toolbar:

- Click **Remove Overlay**  on the **shortcut toolbar** of the overlay.

From context menu:

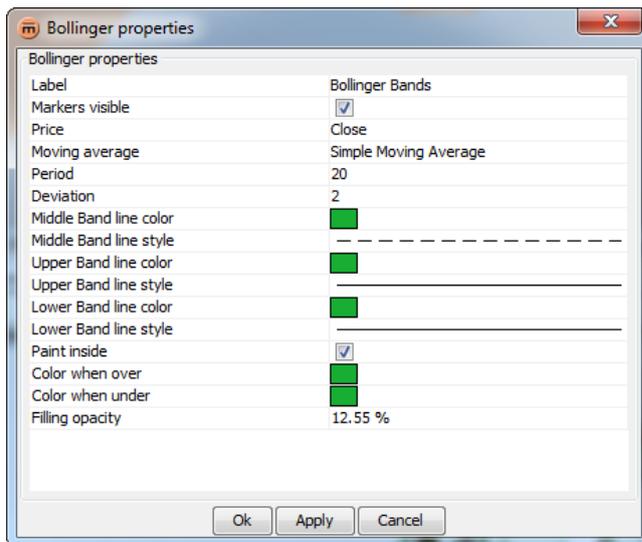
- Right-click on any overlay line. Click **Delete <overlay name>** from the menu .

Shortcut toolbar

The shortcut toolbar appears in the chart's display panel for each **overlay** selected.

Bollinger Bands(Close,SMA,20,2.0)  

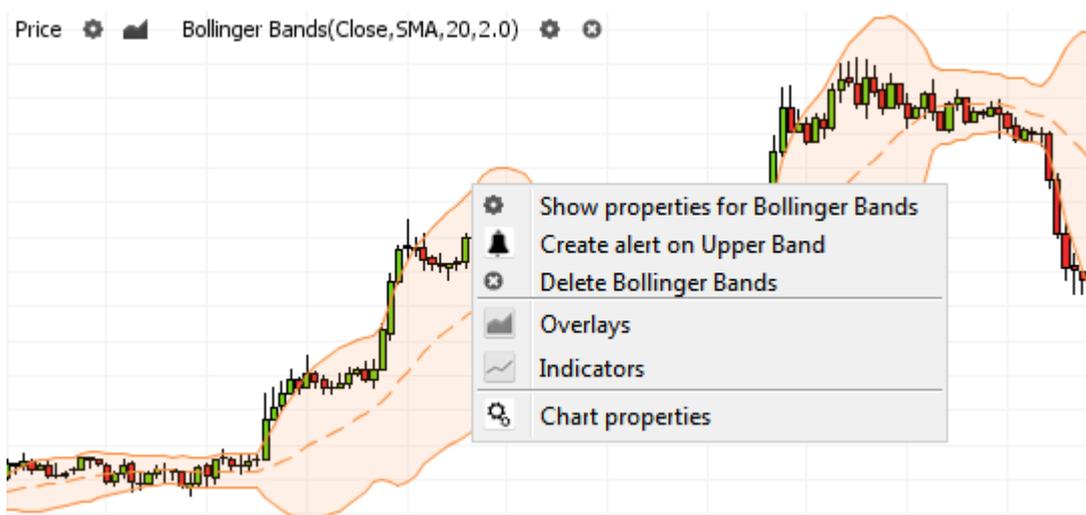
- The **overlay settings** button  displays the **overlay's** properties dialog as follows:



Overlay properties opened by shortcut

- **Remove overlay** button  removes the **overlay**.

Context menu



- **Show properties for <overlay name>** menu entry  displays the **overlay's** properties dialog.

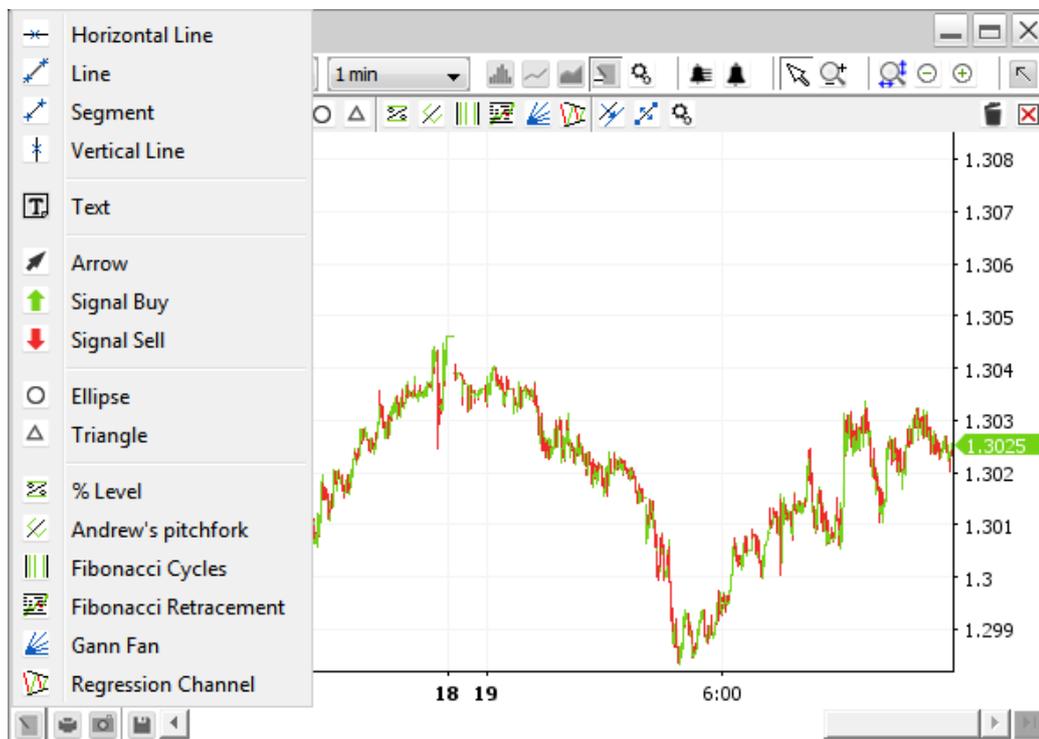
- **Create alert on <overlay line name>** menu entry  opens a **create alert** dialog (See Add an alert on overlay) with the <overlay line name> preselected as second parameter.
- **Delete <overlay name>** menu entry  removes the overlay.

ANNOTATIONS

Annotations are objects drawn on the panels. To use annotations, select the **annotations toolbar** toggle button  in the **upper toolbar**, or click **annotations**  in the **lower toolbar** to open the annotations pop-up menu.



Annotations



Annotations pop-up menu

Add an annotation

- Click on the button of the desired annotation in the **annotation toolbar** or in the **annotation pop-up menu**.
- Draw directly on the chart screen. Annotations can be added to the main chart as well as to **indicators**.

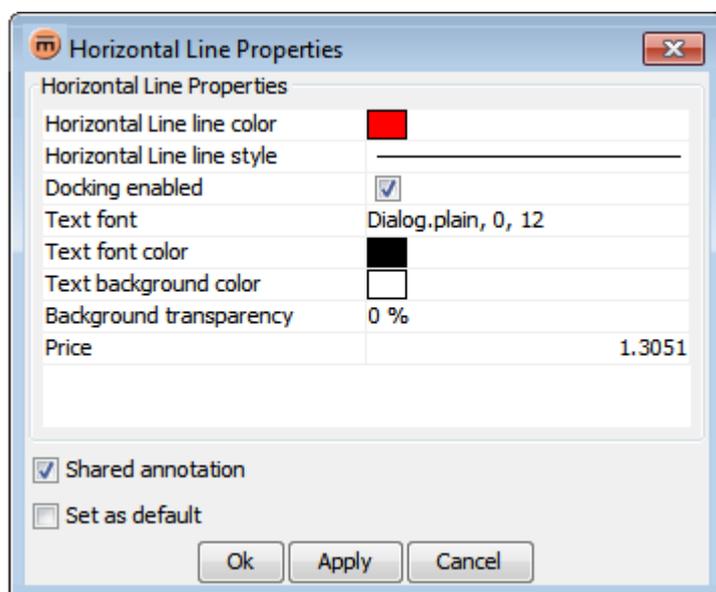
- The selected annotation button remains active after the drawing is complete (allowing the user to draw a second, third, ... etc)
- To **stop creating** annotations do one of the following:
 - Click on the selected annotation icon.
 - Click on **select mode** button  in the **upper toolbar**.
 - **Right-click** on the chart to return to the default **select mode** .

Annotation properties

To open the **annotation's properties** dialog box do one of the following:

- **Double-click** on the annotation to be altered.
- **Right-click** on the annotation and click on **"Show properties for <annotation name>"** entry in the context menu.
- Select the **show properties** toggle button  in the **annotation toolbar**. Move the mouse over the annotation to be altered. When it becomes aqua  highlighted – click to confirm selection.

Change values in the opened **annotation's properties** dialog:



Annotation's properties dialog

Note **"shared annotation"** means that this annotation will be visible for all charts of this currency pair. It will also be remembered if the last chart tool window is closed and will be restored when the chart tool is re-opened.

- Click **Ok** to **apply changes** to the annotation and **close the dialog**.
- Click **Apply** to **apply changes** to the annotation **without leaving the dialog**.
- Click **Cancel** to close the **dialog without applying last changes**. Note that only the changes that were not already implemented will be canceled.

Remove an annotation

From annotation toolbar:

- Select the **delete selected** toggle button . Move the mouse over the annotation to be deleted. When it becomes aqua  highlighted – click to confirm selection.

From context menu:

- Right-click on the annotation to be removed. Click the **delete <annotation name>** menu entry.

Note If any alerts are associated with the deleted annotation, these alerts will be removed as well.

Remove all currently visible annotations

From annotation toolbar:

- Click **delete all drawn objects** 

From context menu:

- Right-click on the chart tool. Click on the **delete all drawn objects** menu entry .

Note If any alerts are associated with the deleted annotations, these alerts will be removed as well.

Note **Delete all drawn objects** removes all **visible** annotations, and not only those for the selected interval in use. **Example:** On the chart with a current interval of 5 minutes, annotations on the 5 minute chart and those on the longer timeframes (as in monthly, hourly charts) will be removed.

Edit an annotation

1. Copy an annotation

From annotation toolbar:

- Select **copy selected** toggle button . Move the mouse over annotation to be copied. When it becomes aqua  highlighted – click to confirm selection.

From context menu:

- Right-click on annotation to be copied. Click on **copy <annotation name>** .
- Move the annotation to desired position. **Click to confirm. Right-click to leave** copy mode.

2. Move an annotation

From annotation toolbar:

- Click **move selected** toggle button . Move the mouse over the annotation to be moved. When it becomes aqua  highlighted, click to confirm selection.

From context menu:

- Right-click on the annotation to be moved. Click on **move <annotation name>** menu entry .
- Move the mouse to position the annotation.
 - **Click to confirm** the new position.
 - **Right-click** to leave move mode and enter the **adjust** mode. **Right-click** again to leave **adjust mode**, deselect the current annotation, and return to **move mode**. **Right-click** to leave **move mode** and return to default **select mode**.

3. Adjust an annotation

To adjust annotation's inner points

From annotation toolbar:

- Select **move selected** toggle button . Move the mouse over the annotation to be moved. When it becomes aqua  highlighted – click to confirm selection.

From context menu:

- Right-click on the annotation to be adjusted. Click on **Move <annotation name>** menu entry .
- **Right-click** to undo move and enter **adjust mode**. Adjust annotation's control points. If adjusting a line - click on the line to create a control point.
- **Right-click** to leave **adjust mode**. This will deselect the current annotation and return to **move mode**. **Right-click** again to leave **move mode** and return to the default **select mode**.

4. Cancel annotation action

- **Right-click** on the chart during an editing or annotation action to undo changes.

Context menu

	Show properties for Horizontal Line
	Copy Horizontal Line
	Move Horizontal Line
	Delete Horizontal Line
	Create alert
	Edit alert
	Delete alert(s)
	Delete all drawn objects
	Overlays
	Indicators
	Chart properties

- **Show properties for <annotation name>** menu entry  opens **annotation's properties** dialog.
- **Copy <annotation name>** menu entry  copies the annotation.
- **Move <annotation name>** menu entry  moves the annotation.
- **Delete <annotation name>** menu entry  removes the annotation.
- **Create alert** menu entry  opens the **create alert** dialog box (See Add an alert on an annotation) with the **<annotation name >** preselected as second parameter.
- **Edit alert** menu entry  opens the **edit alert** dialog for the associated alerts (See Modify an alert).
- **Delete alert(s)** menu entry  removes all alerts associated with this annotation.
- **Delete all drawn objects** menu entry  removes all the **currently visible** annotations. **Example:** On the 5 minute interval chart, annotations on the 5 minute chart and higher timeframe charts (monthly, hourly etc) will be removed

PATTERNS

The Candlesticks

A candlestick is a figure representing the following four values of a product over a defined period of time:

- The price at the beginning of the period: “opening price”
- The price at the end of the period: “closing price”
- The highest price over the period, which might be equal to opening or closing price: “highest price”
- The lowest price over the period, which might be equal to opening or closing price: “lowest price”

What can't be seen on a candlestick is how the price evolved over the period it represents. It might have risen (or decreased) fairly steadily or fluctuated frequently.

The range between the opening and closing price is called the “real body” and is displayed as a coloured rectangle. If the opening and closing prices are equal, the real body will appear as a horizontal line and the resulting candle is known as a doji. When the opening price is higher than the closing price, it is a negative candle; when the opening price is lower than the closing price, it is a positive candle. In the literature, the term “positive” or “negative” day is used to talk about candlesticks. In our application a candle can represent a shorter or a longer period of time; this is why the term “day” will not be used.

The range between the top of the real body and the highest price is called the “upper shadow”. It can be invisible in the case where the highest price equals the closing (or opening) price. Conversely, the range between the bottom of the real body and the lowest price is called the “lower shadow”. As for the upper shadow, the lower shadow can be invisible if the lowest price equals the opening (or closing) price.



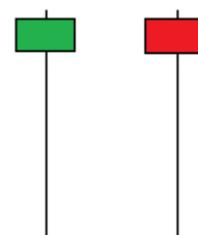
In the Advanced Trader application, by default, the positive candles are displayed in green and the negative ones in red. When the pattern detection is switched on, the positive candles are light grey and the negative ones are dark blue.

The patterns

A pattern is a particular configuration of one or several candlesticks used to predict the market's evolution over a short period. A pattern is not an absolute indicator but can hint at the next trend. Each pattern can provide specific predictions depending on the market trend at the moment it occurs. Some patterns are also statistically more valuable than others. A lot of patterns exist in the literature; we chose to implement some of the most valuable ones, which are described in this chapter. When a pattern predicts a future uptrend on the market, it is qualified as *bullish*; when it predicts a downtrend it is called *bearish*. The detection of the patterns takes the past into account. This means that the exact same combination of candles might be recognised as a pattern at a certain moment in time and not at another; the general trend varies which means that the pattern recognition algorithm must be adapted. In this chapter you will find the patterns our application looks for, their description and their meaning.

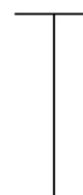
1. Hammer

The Hammer is a bullish reversal pattern. As a result, it occurs in a downtrend or near the bottom of a horizontal range. The pattern is formed by a single candlestick with the real body at the top. The lower shadow is at least twice the length of the body and the upper shadow is very short or non-existent. The hammer real body can be negative or positive. The longer the lower shadow is, the more reliable the bullish reversal becomes.



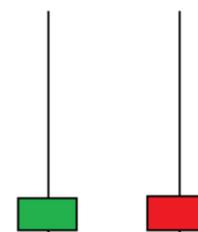
2. Dragonfly

The Dragonfly is a special case of the hammer pattern and has a doji candle. The pattern is formed when the opening and closing prices are equal and occur at, or very close to, the highs of the period. A dragonfly is usually more reliable than a hammer formation.



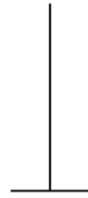
3. Shooting Star

The shooting star is the exact opposite of the hammer. The body is at the bottom of the candle, the upper shadow is at least twice the size of the body and there is a very short or even no lower shadow. It predicts a bearish downtrend with a moderate reliability. The shooting star signifies that the bulls were taking the price higher at the beginning of the period but finally the bears took it back again close to the opening or even lower. The shooting star real body can be negative as well as positive. This pattern is the most significant when it occurs in an uptrend as a possible reversal to a downtrend.



4. Gravestone

The Gravestone is a special case of a shooting star with a doji. The pattern is formed when the opening and closing prices are equal and occur at, or very close to, the lows of the period. A gravestone is usually more reliable than a shooting star formation.



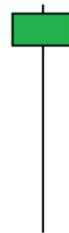
5. Inverted Hammer

The Inverted Hammer is a bullish reversal pattern. The pattern has the same shape as the shooting star but comes after a downtrend. Given the negative effect of its long upper shadow, it has to be confirmed, for example, by the next candle closing higher than the first real body. It should also occur after a significant overextended downtrend. The conviction level of the prediction with this pattern is fairly low.



6. Hanging Man

The Hanging Man is a bearish reversal pattern. The pattern has the same shape as the hammer but comes after an uptrend. Given the positive effect of its long lower shadow, it has to be confirmed, for example, by the next candle closing lower than the first real body. It should also occur after a significant overextended uptrend. The conviction level of the prediction with this pattern is fairly low.



7. Long Legged Doji (bearish and bullish)

The Long Legged Doji pattern is a doji (opening and closing prices are the same) with long upper and lower shadows. This pattern can occur at any time, uptrend or downtrend, and suggests a confused market. Even though the reliability of this pattern to predict a trend reversal is weak, it is viewed as a bullish signal when found in a downtrend and as a bearish signal when found in an uptrend.



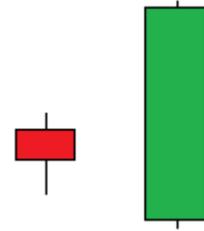
8. Bullish and Bearish Belt-Hold

The belt-hold is a single candle with a long real body and very short or non-existent shadows. This pattern is bearish if the candle is negative and bullish if it is positive. A belt-hold is more significant if it appears close to a support/resistance level or if it has not appeared for a while. The longer the real body, the more significant the belt-hold becomes.



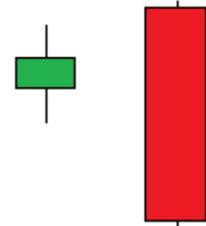
9. Bullish Engulfing Pattern

The Bullish Engulfing Pattern is a bottom reversal pattern. The pattern occurs in a downtrend or near the bottom of a horizontal range, when a large positive real body engulfs the real body of the prior session. The candles must have contrasting colours, except where the first candle is a doji.



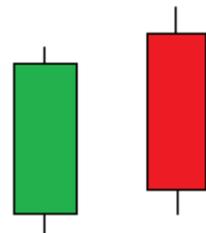
10. Bearish Engulfing Pattern

The Bearish Engulfing Pattern is a top reversal pattern. The pattern occurs in an uptrend or near the top of a horizontal range, when a large negative real body engulfs the real body of the prior session. The candles must have contrasting colours, except where the first candle is a doji.



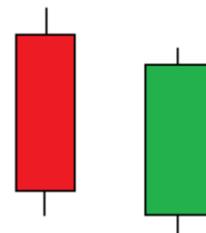
11. Dark Cloud Cover

The Dark Cloud Cover is a top reversal pattern. The pattern occurs in an uptrend or near the top of a horizontal range, when a large positive candle is followed by a negative one. The second candle must open above the highest price of the first candle and declines deeply into the real body of the first candle. The greater the penetration of the day 1 real body, the more reliable the pattern becomes.



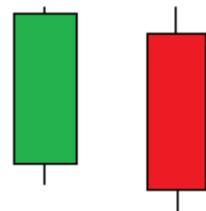
12. Piercing Pattern

The Piercing Pattern is a bottom reversal formation. The pattern occurs in a downtrend or near the bottom of a horizontal range, when a large negative candle is followed by a positive one. The second candle must open below the low of the first candle and rises deeply into the real body of the first candle. The greater the penetration of the day 1 real body, the more reliable the pattern becomes.



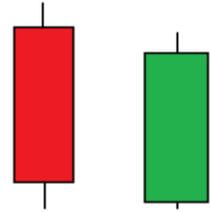
13. Tweezers Top

The Tweezers Top is a bearish reversal pattern. Therefore, the pattern occurs in an uptrend or near the top of a horizontal range. It is the opposite of the tweezers bottom, as it is composed of a first large positive candle followed by a second negative candle, with the same highest price as the first candle. Ideally, the second candle should have a small real body. The significance of this pattern is moderate.



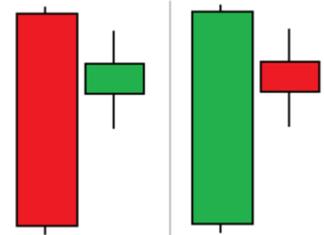
14. Tweezers Bottom

The Tweezers Bottom is a bullish reversal pattern. Therefore, the pattern occurs in a downtrend or near the bottom of a horizontal range. It is composed of a first large negative candle followed by a second positive candle whose low is the same as the first candle. Ideally, the second candle should have a small real body. The significance of this pattern is moderate.



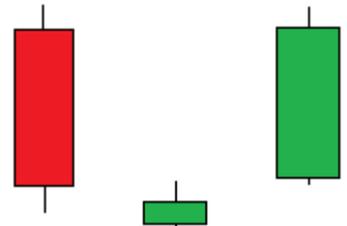
15. Harami (bearish and bullish)

The Harami Pattern is formed by two candles where the first big real body largely engulfs the second small one. This pattern announces a trend reversal. Found in a downtrend, the bullish pattern is made of a first large negative real body followed by a small candle which can be positive or negative. The bearish pattern is the exact opposite, formed by a large positive real body followed by a small positive or negative one and is found in an uptrend. The conviction level of this pattern is moderate.



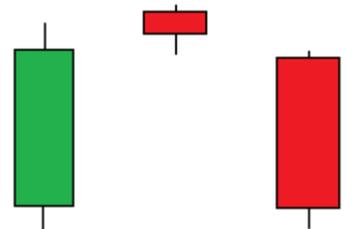
16. Morning Star

The Morning Star Pattern is a bullish reversal pattern. Therefore, the pattern occurs in a downtrend or near the bottom of a horizontal range. It is composed of three candles: the first candle has a large negative real body, the second has a small real body, which is below the first real body, and finally the third candle is a large positive real body closing deeply into the first real body. Ideally, the third candle should open above the second real body. The short real body of the second candle shows the indecision of the market and the third that bulls are taking control. This pattern is very reliable.



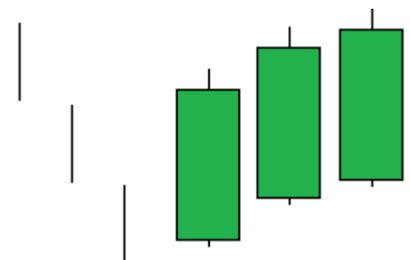
17. Evening Star

In contrast to the Morning Star, the Evening Star Pattern is a bearish reversal pattern. Therefore, the pattern occurs in an uptrend or near the top of a horizontal range and is composed of three candles: the first candle has a large positive real body, the second has a small real body, which is above the first real body, and finally the third candle is a large negative real body closing deeply into the first real body. Ideally, the third candle should open below the second real body. The short real body of the second candle shows the indecision of the market and the third that bears are taking control. This pattern is very reliable.



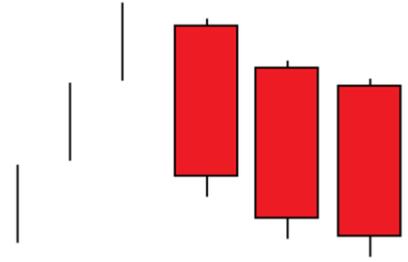
18. Three Advancing White Soldiers

The Three Advancing Soldiers formation is a bullish reversal pattern. Therefore, the pattern needs to occur in a downtrend or near the bottom of a horizontal range. It is composed of three long-bodied positive candles making consecutive higher closes. Ideally, the candles should close at, or near, their highs and the last two candles should open within the body of the previous one. This pattern is reliable.



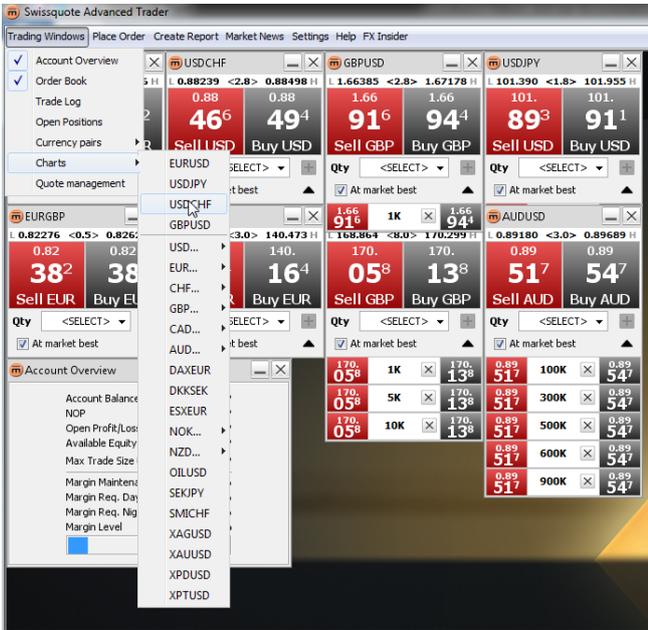
19. Three Black Crows

The Three Black Crows formation is a bearish reversal pattern. Therefore, the pattern needs to occur in an uptrend or near the top of a horizontal range. The three black crows is the exact opposite of the Three Advancing White Soldiers formation. It is composed of three long-bodied negative candles making consecutive lower closes. Ideally, the candles should close at, or near, their lows and the last two candles should open within the body of the previous one. This pattern is reliable.

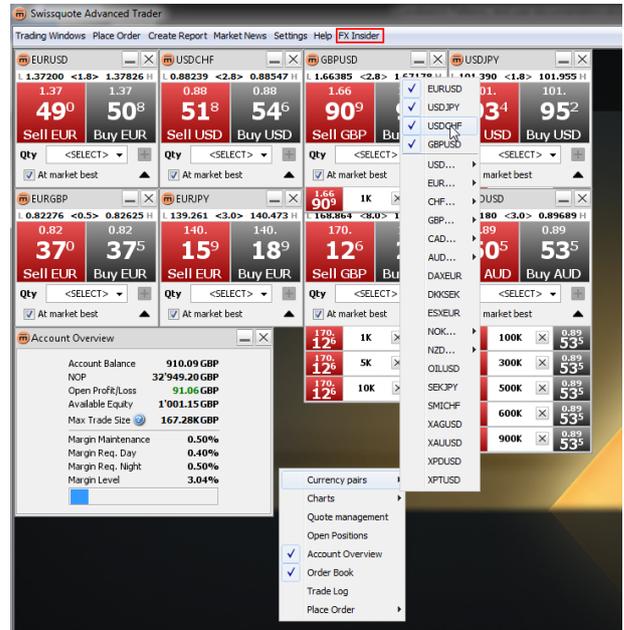


Enabling the patterns detection

In the Advanced Trader, there are two ways to open a new chart. The first is to use the top menu and to click *Trading Window* → *Charts* → *Select the product* (see Figure “Top menu”). The second option is to use the contextual menu by right clicking on the background of the environment and then clicking on *Chart* → *Select the product* (see Figure “Contextual menu”). Both options will open a new panel with a Candlesticks representation of the selected product.



Top menu to open a chart



Contextual menu to open a chart

This will open the standard candlestick chart panel. In this panel, the left area of the top tool bar lets you choose, using three drop-down lists from left to right, which product you want to display, what time period you want to look at and what time period a candlestick represents. Further to the right of the tool bar, you will find the following buttons:

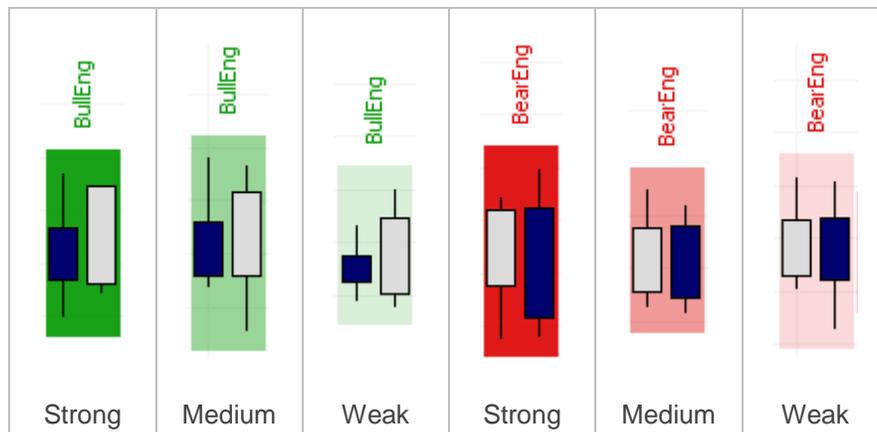
-  Select the type of chart (Dots, HL Bars, Candlesticks, etc.)
-  Manage indicators (ADX, Stochastic, RMI, etc.)
-  Manage overlays (Bollinger Bands, Moving average, etc.)
-  Add annotations on the chart
-  Open the settings panel of the charts
-  Manage alerts
-  Set the mouse mode: move the chart or zoom in/out
-  Adjust the zoom
-  Show/hide the patterns and parameters for their display

The  button allows you to show or to hide the patterns detected. By default, when the chart panel opens, they are hidden. You will find also the settings button  for pattern display settings, which is described in “The resume panel”. The show/hide button is a toggle button, when it is pressed the patterns are displayed, when the button is not pressed the patterns are not displayed.

Patterns' display

Detected patterns are displayed by a coloured box around the related candles. By default, a red box shows a bearish pattern (favouring a decline) and a green box shows a bullish pattern (favouring an advance). The colour of each pattern can be changed at any time by the user.

Most of the patterns detected are strong or weak depending on the current market trend. The conviction level indicating the pattern's ability to predict the coming trend is shown using the opacity of the box. The stronger the conviction, the more opaque the coloured box will be. On the contrary the weaker the conviction, the more transparent the box will be. This opacity scale is independent of the colour set for the pattern; it will be applied in the same way irrespective of the colour chosen by the user for the pattern. The picture shows examples of patterns with different conviction levels (opacity levels) using the default green colour for the Bullish Engulfing Pattern and red for the Bearish Engulfing Pattern.

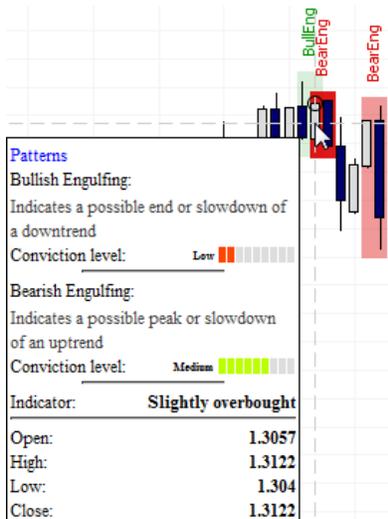


The patterns which are completely covered by another longer one will not be displayed. For example a bearish belt-hold (a single candle pattern), if contained inside a bearish engulfing (a two candle pattern), will not be displayed. The rules defining patterns of equal length make them exclusive: the same two candles cannot form two different patterns. If two patterns only partially overlap, both will be visible, the transparency of the coloured box makes it possible to see both.

The resume panel

On the chart, if the mouse is held over a candle for a few seconds, a pop-up will appear displaying some information. The panel usually displays opening, highest, lowest and closing prices. If the candle is part of a pattern (or several patterns), the panel will be completed with information about it (them).

The information available about the patterns includes: its name, a short description and the conviction level for this pattern. The conviction level, compared to the opacity scale displayed on the patterns, has the most detailed granularity and takes in account more than just the trend. If a single candle is part of several patterns, all patterns will be described. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows an example of the resume panel.

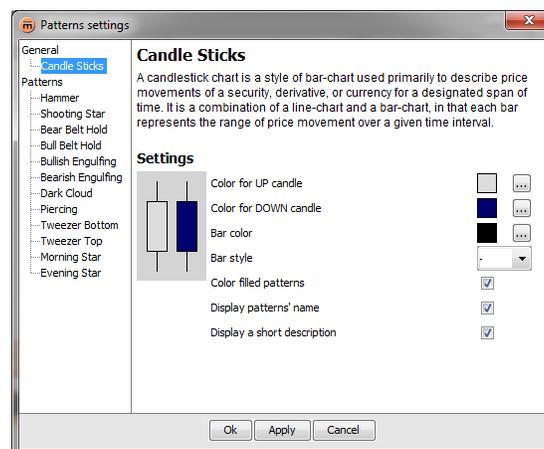


The settings

The setting panel is accessible by clicking on the  button on the toolbar. This will open the dialog window shown below. The left side of this window contains the element that can be defined by the user. The settings are specific to each chart, if you have several charts open, only the current one will be affected. If you exit the application, the settings specific to each chart open will be saved. If you close the chart, the settings will be lost. Chart panels are always opened using the default parameters.

The only parameter that can be set for the patterns is the colour used to display them on the chart. By default, patterns announcing an uptrend appear in green and patterns announcing a downtrend in red. A specific colour can be defined for each pattern.

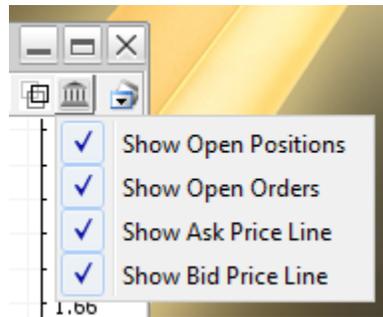
In the *General* → *Candle Sticks* menu, some parameters for the patterns and the candlesticks themselves can be set: the body colour of the candle when positive/negative, the style (colour and lines) used to draw the shadows in all charts, whether the pattern name is displayed on the chart, whether to fill in or outline the pattern box.



TRADING

Display ASK/BID prices, open positions and open orders

Open positions, open orders, ask and bid prices can be displayed on the charts. On the chart's top toolbar, use the "Trading display" button  to open a menu allowing you to show or hide, using checkboxes, the open positions, the open orders, the ask price and the bid price.



The ASK price is displayed by a horizontal dashed green line, the BID is displayed the same way in red. The orders are displayed with an empty triangle and a dashed horizontal line. The positions are displayed with filled triangles and solid lines. The lines and triangles are blue and pointing upward when they represent BUY positions/orders, and they are red and pointing downward when representing SELL positions/orders. The triangle shows the date where the order or position was created.

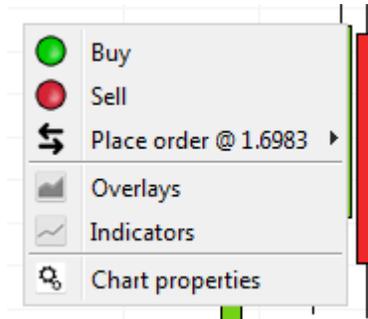
-  Open SELL Position
-  Open BUY Position
-  Open SELL Order
-  Open BUY Order



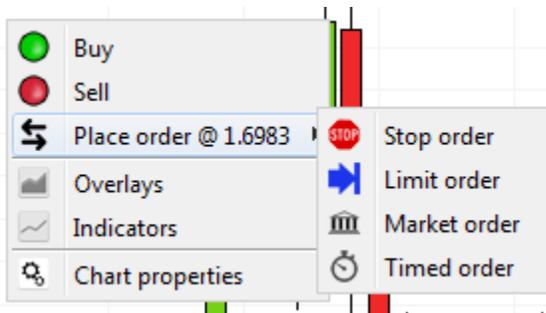
Context menu

General context menu

The charts provide a contextual menu, when right clicking on it as described earlier in this document. With trading options, the menu is completed with other options like this:



- **Buy** button  opens the **Order form** dialog filled with the chart's asset and *Buy* selected
- **Sell** button  opens the **Order form** dialog filled with the chart's asset and *Sell* selected
- **Place order @ [...]**  opens the submenu as follows

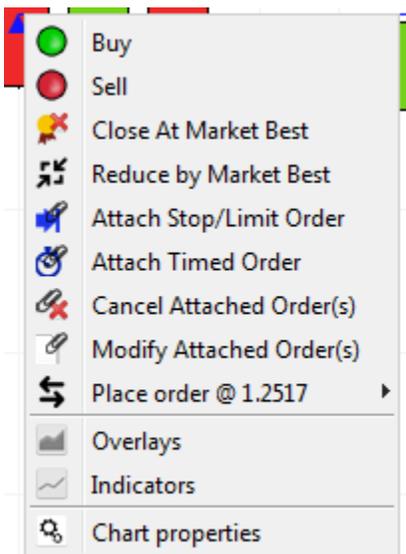


- **Stop order**  opens the **Order form / Place Limit & Contingent Orders** dialog filled with the chart's asset and *Buy* selected and a *Stop* value set at the clicked price
- **Limit order**  opens the **Order form / Place Limit & Contingent Orders** dialog filled with the chart's asset and *Buy* selected and a *Limit* value set at the clicked price
- **Market order**  opens the **Order form / Place Market Order** dialog filled with the chart's asset
- **Timed order**  opens the **Order form / Place Timed Order** dialog filled with the chart's asset

For further information on the dialogues opened by this contextual menu, please refer to the *Trading Console's* user guide.

Position's contextual menu

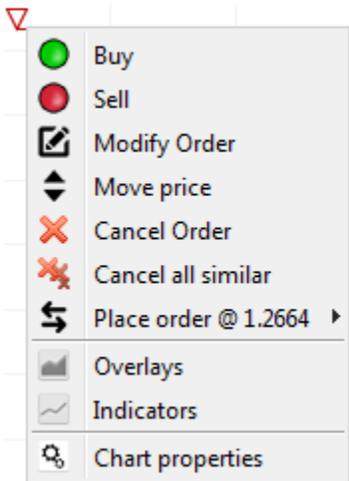
When the mouse passes over a position on a chart, the cursor is changed to a hand, meaning interactions with this position are available. The contextual menu is completed with other specific options as follows:



- **Close At Market Best** button  closes the position, after user confirms in the opened dialog
- **Reduce by Market Best** button  opens the **Order form / Reduce by Market Best** dialog
- **Attach Stop/Limit Order** button  opens the **Order form / Place Limit & Contingent Orders**
- **Attach Timed Order** button  opens the **Order form / Place Timed Order** dialog
- **Cancel Attached Order(s)** button  cancels the attached order(s) , after user confirms in the opened dialog
- **Modify Attached Order(s)** button  opens the **Order form / Place Limit & Contingent Orders** to modify the attached order(s)

Order's contextual menu

When the mouse passes over a position on a chart, the cursor is changed to a hand, meaning interactions with this position are available. The contextual menu is completed with other specific options as follows:



- **Modify Order** button  opens the **Order form / Place Limit & Contingent Orders** dialog to modify this order
- **Move Price** button  first changes the cursor to  showing that the order is selected. The order will follow the position of the mouse until the user clicks again on the chart. At that moment, the **Order form / Place Limit & Contingent Orders** dialog opens filled with the price selected by that second click.
- **Cancel Order** button  cancels the order, after user confirms in the opened dialog
- **Cancel All Similar** button  opens the **Select orders to cancel** dialog, which contains all similar orders, to select which orders must be canceled.

ZOOM

Zoom in

1. Zoom in time range

Do one of the following:

- Click **zoom in**  to magnify current view (minimum two chart items displayed). The time axis and the value axis are automatically updated.
- Position the mouse on the **time axis** and **scroll up**. The time axis and the price axis are automatically updated.
- Position the mouse on the **time axis** and **drag to the left**. The time axis and the price axis are automatically updated.

2. Zoom in value range

- Position the mouse on the **value axis** and **scroll up**. The price axis will be updated with more refined values, but the time axis will not move.

Zoom out

1. Zoom out time range

Do one of the following:

- Click **zoom out**  to **zoom out** of the current view. The time axis and the price axis are automatically updated.
- Position the mouse on the **time axis** and **scroll down**.
- Position the mouse on the **time axis** and **drag to the right**. The time axis and the price axis are automatically updated.

2. Zoom out value range

- Position the mouse on the **value axis** and **scroll down**. The value axis will be updated with more values of greater range, but the time axis will not move.

Zoom into a specific time range

- Select the **Zoom mode** toggle button .
- Select the time range to zoom into.



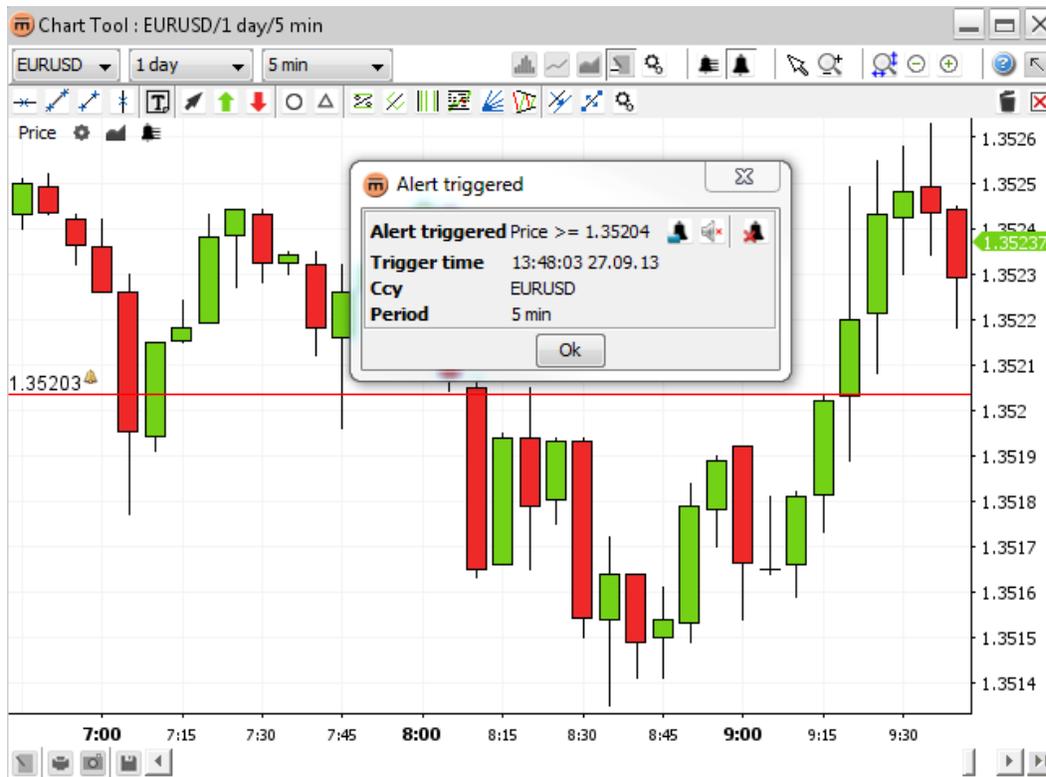
Select another time range or do one of the following:

- Select the **select mode** toggle button  to revert to moving the chart normally.
- Right-click on the chart to return to the **select mode** .
- Click **zoom reset**  to reset the view to default, specified by **history** and **interval** settings in the **upper toolbar**.

ALERTS

Alerts can be set to play a sound and/or show a dialog box when a specific condition becomes verified. Defined alerts will execute even if no chart tool window is open.

Example alert: If EURUSD price descends under or touches 1.35203– then show information dialog and play a sound.



There are two types of alerts: **Value** alerts and **Time** alerts

Value alerts include

- currency price movement
- indicator value movement
- overlay value(s) movement

<
<=
>
>=
All crossing
=
≠

- line or segment value
- overlay value(s)
- constant value

Time alerts include

Current time

>
>=

- vertical line
- defined date

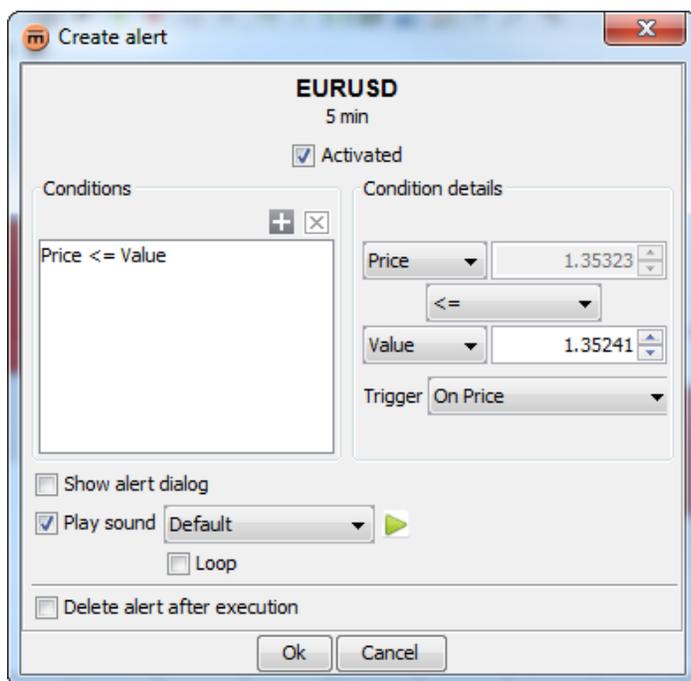
Add an alert

Click **create alert**  in the **upper toolbar**. The mouse cursor will become a cross cursor. Click on the chart to create an alert.



This will open the **create alert** dialog.

1. Create alert dialog



One alert can have many conditions. For an alert to trigger, **all** these conditions have to be met. These conditions are listed in the **conditions** section.

To see details of one specific condition, select from the list. The details will be shown in **condition details** section.

A condition can trigger

- **On price** – immediately after a price is received.
- **On bar** – after a bar (in the example 5 min bar) is closed.

It is possible to have an **alert triggered** dialog box and/or a specified **sound** alert played when the alert is triggered.

If the option **delete alert after execution** is selected, the alert will be automatically removed immediately after it is triggered.

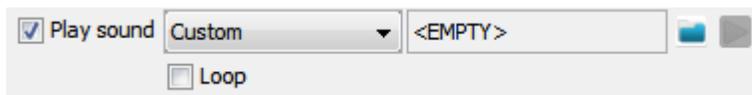
After the alert is created, the **alert list** button  appears in the **price shortcut toolbar**



2. Alert sound configuration

It is possible to make an alert play a custom sound file.

To do so, select **Custom** in the sound combo box. Click **find sound file** . A standard “Open File” dialog will open. If a file is selected, the **play** button  will be enabled.

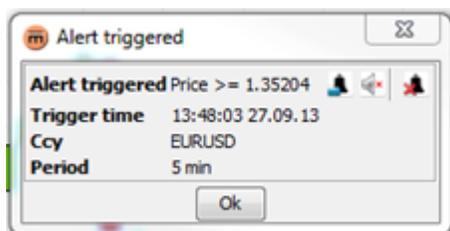


If the **Loop** option is selected, the defined sound will continue to play until stopped.

To stop the looping sound, do one of the following:

- Close the **alert triggered dialog** if it is opened.
- Click **mute**  in **alert triggered dialog**.
- Click **mute all**  in **alert list dialog**.

3. Alert triggered dialog



The **alert triggered dialog** lists the alert triggered, the trigger time, currency pair, and which chart interval triggered the alert. If the dialog is left unacknowledged and the alert triggers again, the dialog is brought to front and the **trigger time** is updated.

Content:

- **Edit alert** button  opens the **edit alert** dialog
- **Mute** button  stops the alert sound
- **Delete alert** button  removes the triggered alert

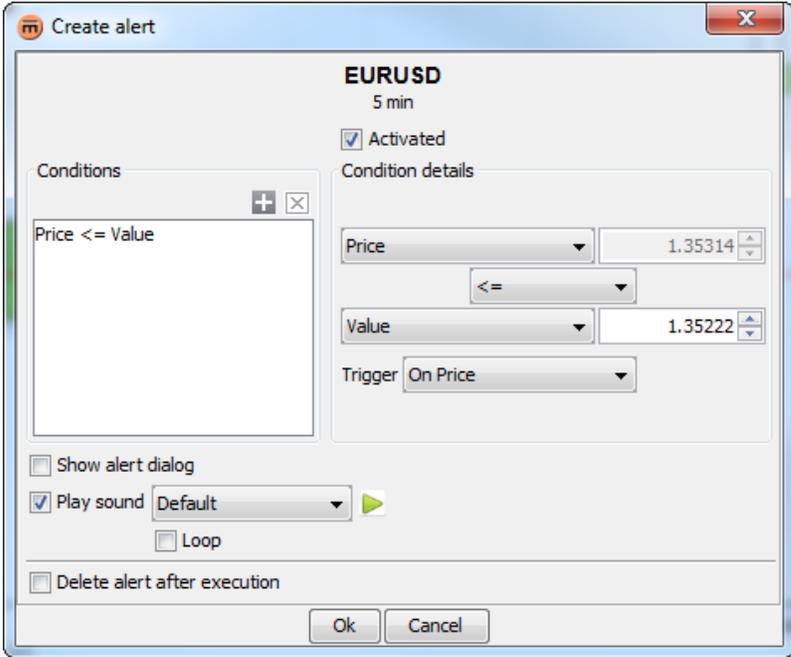
4. Add an alert on a specified price

From upper toolbar:

- Click **create alert** . The mouse cursor will become a cross cursor. Click on the price of the desired alert. This will open the **create alert** dialog.

From alert list:

- Click **add alert** . This will open the **create alert** dialog. In the **condition details** section, select **price** or an **<indicator name>** as the first parameter and **value** as the second parameter.



The screenshot shows a "Create alert" dialog box for the EURUSD instrument. The dialog is titled "Create alert" and has a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- EURUSD**: The instrument name.
- 5 min**: The time frame.
- Activated**: A checked checkbox.
- Condition details**: A section containing:
 - Price**: A dropdown menu with "Price" selected and a numeric input field containing "1.35314".
 - Operator**: A dropdown menu with "<=" selected.
 - Value**: A dropdown menu with "Value" selected and a numeric input field containing "1.35222".
 - Trigger**: A dropdown menu with "On Price" selected.
- Conditions**: A list box containing "Price <= Value" with a "+" button to add more conditions and an "X" button to remove the current one.
- Show alert dialog**: An unchecked checkbox.
- Play sound**: A checked checkbox with a dropdown menu set to "Default" and a play button icon.
- Loop**: An unchecked checkbox.
- Delete alert after execution**: An unchecked checkbox.

At the bottom of the dialog are "Ok" and "Cancel" buttons.

5. Add an alert on an annotation

From upper toolbar:

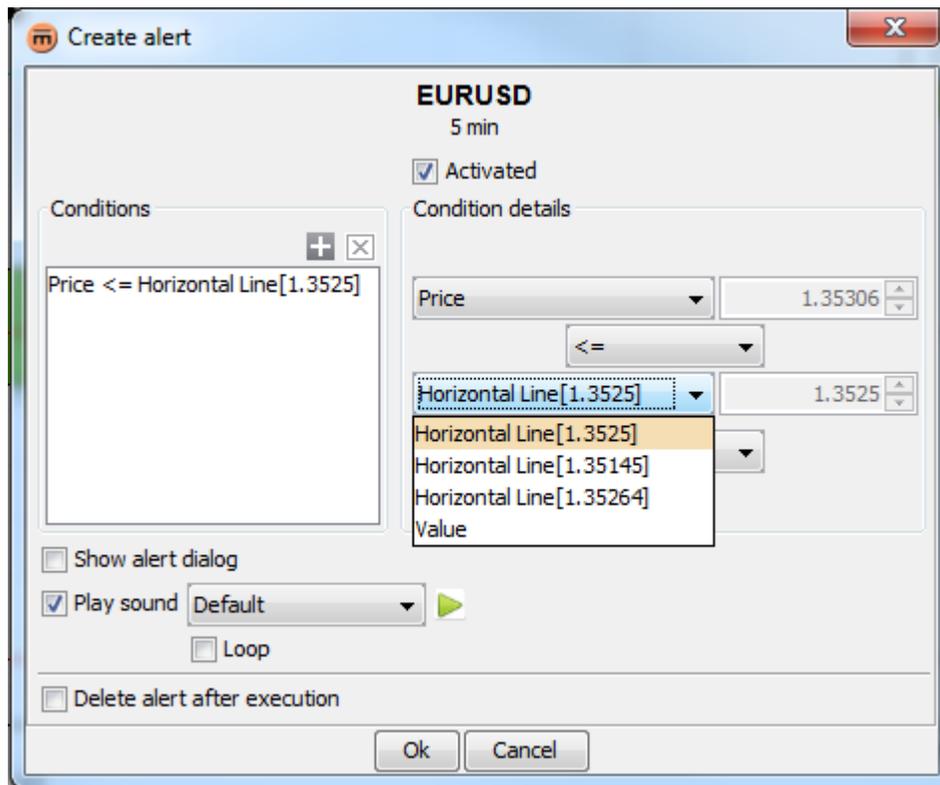
- Click **create alert** . The mouse cursor will become a cross cursor. Click on the desired location for the alert. This will open the **create alert** dialog. In the **condition details** section select **price** or an **<indicator name>** as the first parameter and the **annotation** as the second parameter.

From alert list:

- Click **add alert** . This will open the **create alert** dialog. In the **condition details** section, select price or an **<indicator name>** as the first parameter and the **annotation** as the second parameter.

From context menu:

- Right-click on the annotation that will define the alert. Click on the **create alert** menu entry . This opens the **create alert** dialog with the annotation preselected as second parameter.



6. Add an alert on overlay

From upper toolbar:

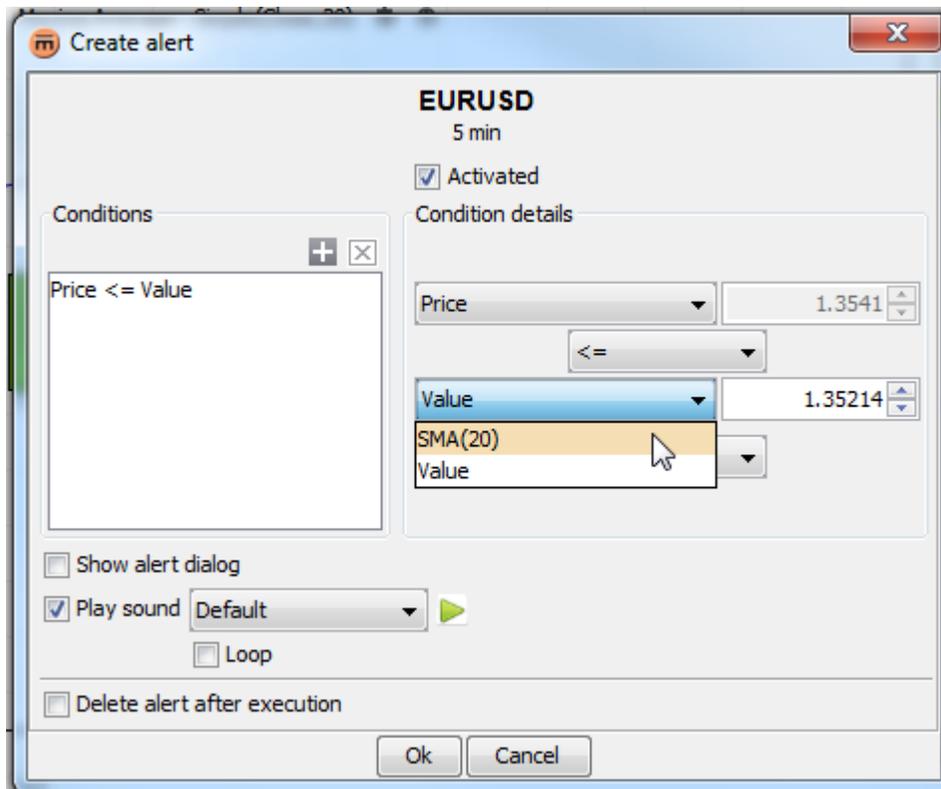
- Click **create alert** . The mouse cursor will become a cross cursor. Click on the chart. This will open the **create alert** dialog. In the **condition details** section select an **overlay** as the first or second parameter.

From Alert list:

- Click **add alert** . This will open the **create alert** dialog. In the **condition details** section select an **overlay** as the first or second parameter.

From context menu:

- Right-click on the overlay that will define the alert. Click the **create alert on <overlay name>** menu entry . This will open the **create alert** dialog with the overlay line preselected as second parameter.



7. Add time alert

From upper toolbar:

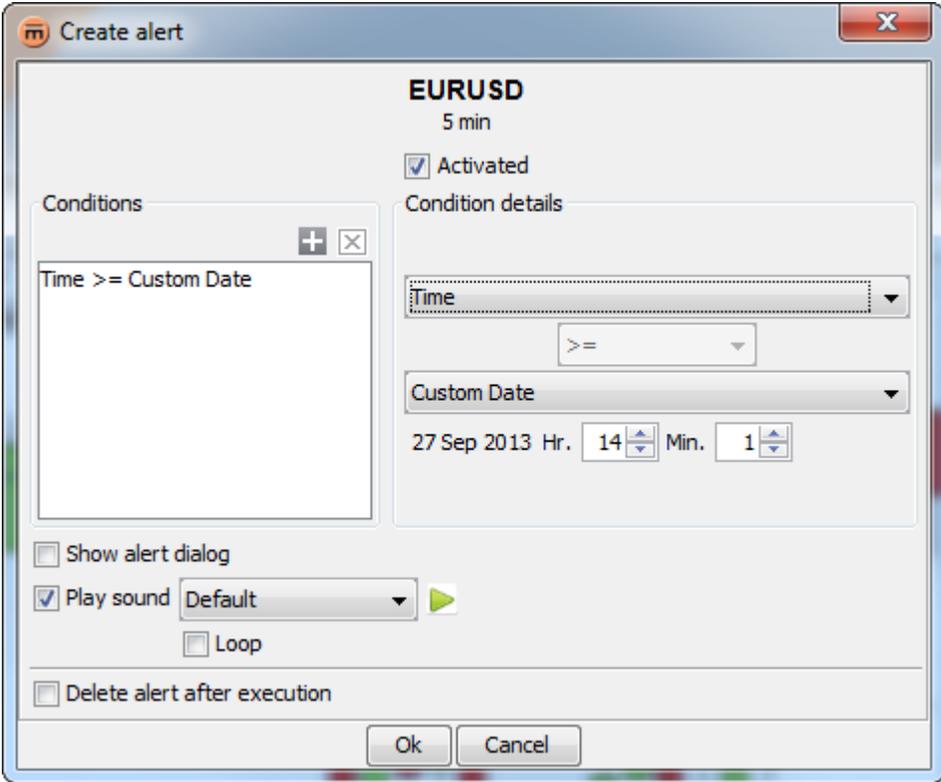
- Click **create alert** . The mouse cursor will become a cross cursor. Click on the chart. This will open the **create alert** dialog. Select **time** as the first parameter and **custom date** or a vertical line as the second parameter.

From alert list:

- Click **add alert** . This will open the **create alert** dialog. Select **time** as the first parameter and **custom date** or a vertical line as the second parameter.

From context menu:

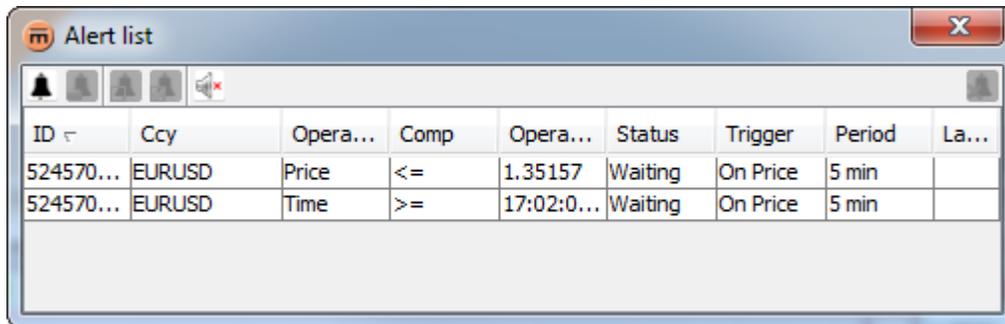
- Right-click on the **vertical line** that will trigger the alert. Click on **create alert** menu entry . This will open the **create alert** dialog with **time** as the first parameter and the vertical line as the preselected second parameter.



The screenshot shows the 'Create alert' dialog box for the EURUSD pair. The dialog is titled 'Create alert' and has a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Conditions' and 'Condition details'. The 'Conditions' section contains a list of conditions, with 'Time >= Custom Date' selected. The 'Condition details' section shows the selected condition 'Time >= Custom Date' with a dropdown menu for the operator '>=' and a date picker for 'Custom Date' set to '27 Sep 2013 Hr. 14 Min. 1'. Below the condition details, there are several checkboxes and a dropdown menu: 'Show alert dialog' (unchecked), 'Play sound' (checked, with a dropdown menu set to 'Default' and a play button), 'Loop' (unchecked), and 'Delete alert after execution' (unchecked). At the bottom of the dialog, there are 'Ok' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Alert list

To see the list of all defined alerts, click the **alert list**  in the **upper toolbar** or the **shortcut toolbar**.

A screenshot of the 'Alert list' window. The window title is 'Alert list' and it has a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a toolbar with several icons: a bell, a person, a person with a red X, a person with a green checkmark, a speaker with a red X, and a trash can. Below the toolbar is a table with the following columns: ID, Ccy, Opera..., Comp, Opera..., Status, Trigger, Period, and La... The table contains two rows of data. The first row is highlighted in yellow and has the following values: 524570..., EURUSD, Price, <=, 1.35157, Waiting, On Price, 5 min, and an empty cell. The second row has the following values: 524570..., EURUSD, Time, >=, 17:02:0..., Waiting, On Price, 5 min, and an empty cell.

ID	Ccy	Opera...	Comp	Opera...	Status	Trigger	Period	La...
524570...	EURUSD	Price	<=	1.35157	Waiting	On Price	5 min	
524570...	EURUSD	Time	>=	17:02:0...	Waiting	On Price	5 min	

This displays a list of all defined alert conditions with their current status and the time when the alert was last triggered. Triggered alert status is highlighted with yellow.

- **Add alert** button  opens the **create alert** dialog
- **Edit alert** button  opens the **edit alert** dialog
- **Deactivate** button  disables the alert for the selected condition. Alert lines are removed from the chart.
- **Activate** button  enables the alert for the selected condition. Alert lines are restored to the chart.
- **Mute all** button  stops the sound alerts for all alerts in the system.
- **Delete alert** button  removes the alert for the selected condition.

Note To remove only the selected condition, click the **edit alert** button  and click on the **delete condition** button .

Modify an alert

Do one of the following:

- Right-click on the annotation attached to the alert that is to be modified. Click the **edit alert** menu entry . This will open the **edit alert** dialog.
- Click on the **alert list** button  in the **upper toolbar** or **shortcut toolbar**. Select the alert condition to be edited. Click the **edit alert** button . This will open the **edit alert** dialog.

Delete an alert

Do one of the following:

- Right-click on the annotation attached to the alert to be deleted. Click the **delete alert(s)** menu entry . This removes **all** alerts attached to this annotation.
- Click the **alert list**  in the **upper toolbar** or **shortcut toolbar**. Select one of the conditions of the alert that is to be deleted. Click the **delete alert** . This will remove the alert.

Note To remove only one condition from an alert that contains many, click the **edit alert** . In the **edit alert** dialog, select the condition to be removed and then click **delete condition** .

PRINT, SAVE, EXPORT

Printing

- Click **print**  in the **lower toolbar**. This will open the standard **“Print”** dialog.

Save as image

- Click **export image**  in the **lower toolbar**. This will open the standard **“Save File”** dialog to save an image.

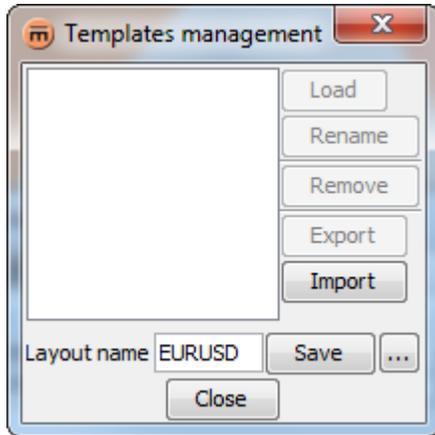
Example of the resulted image:



Result of the Save as image

Loading & saving templates

Press the **save layout** button  to save or restore previously saved templates. This will open the **templates management** dialog box.



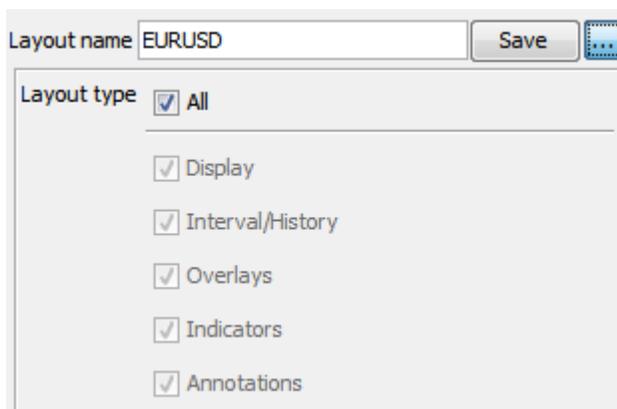
This displays a list of currently saved templates. The templates are stored on the server side so layouts will still be available even when logging in from a different computer or location.

Note for applet users The website user is defined by a “cookie” (a file managed by the browser to store information for a particular website) so layouts will only be saved by using the same computer.

1. To save a template

In the **layout name** field, enter a name under which to save the current chart template.

Options : click « ... » button to select save options.



By default, **All** is selected (recommended), but it is also possible to save only overlays and indicators and uncheck all the rest. If the display and interval/history is selected, the template will set the chart display, interval and history to the saved values when loaded.

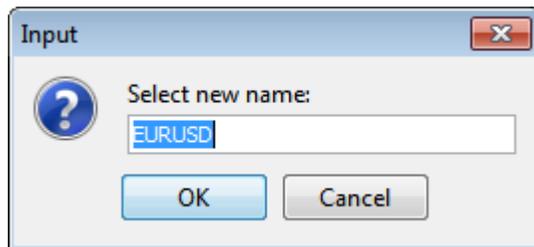
Click **Save**. This will save the template and close the **templates management** dialog box.

2. To load a template.

- Click on the template to load.
- Click **Load**. This will load the template to the current chart and close the **templates management** dialog.

3. To rename a template

- Click on the template to rename.
- Click **rename**.
- A **select new name** dialog will appear:



- Enter new template name.
- Click **OK**.

4. To remove a template

- Click on the template to remove
- Click **Remove**.

5. To export a template to a file

- Click on the template to export.
- Click **Export**.
- In the standard **"Save File"** dialog, choose the destination and the file name. By default the proposed file name is the current currency pair.

6. To import a template from a file

- Click **Import**.
- In the standard **"Open File"** dialog select a file to import.
- The imported template will be shown in the list with the same name as the file. If the name exists already, numbers will be added at the end to ensure each file name is unique.

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