PipBoxer V2.0.6 Cheat Sheet

The following text helps you to setup external variables or rather the user inputs properly. **Note that external variables for each EA are independent from the others. So if you want to change a variable for all EAs you need to change if for them one by one**.

Refer to the section 2 "How to attach and EA to a Chart" of the user's manual (i.e. "PipBoxer_Trading_Solution.pdf") for more information about changing system variables.

The most Important Variable

The "_server_time" variable is the most important trading variable for PipBoxer. "_server_time" refers to the server time of your broker with respect to GMT in winter. The exact value of _server_time in summer depends on your broker's policy. If your broker follows the daylight time shift then you do not need to change _server_time in summer. If the broker server time remains the same in summer then in summer you need to subtract 1 from this variable.

For example MIG FX server time in winter is GMT+1. This broker changes the server time to GMT+2 in summer. Therefore the _server_time variable remains "1" throughout the year.

As another example Interbank FX server time is currently GMT throughout the year so you need to assign "0" to _server_time in fall and winter and "-1" in spring and summer. Please remember that broker's policy may change and you need to make sure that your _server_time variable is set correctly. The winter setting is between November 15, to March 15.

The short-term effect of this variable is usually not significant so you don't need to be worried about the exact time of changing this variable. If your setting is wrong for a couple of weeks you usually won't encounter a serious problem.

The following table shows some examples of brokers and their _server_time settings. The brokers may change their policy so make sure to contact them to confirm the info.

These are not our recommended brokers just some brokers that are largely used by PipBoxer customers.

Broker	Summer	Winter
Interbank FX	-1	0
MIG FX	1	1
FXDD	2	2
NorthFinance	2	2
Alpari	1	1

The following procedure shows you how to make sure the _server_time variable is set properly. This is relatively tedious. You may contact us as an alternative method to confirm the correctness of your settings.

1. Contact your broker and ask them about their server time relative to GMT. They might provide you with two numbers for summer and winter. Write down their current server time for your future reference and assign their winter time to the _server_time variable. For example if their time is GMT+1 in winter and GMT+2 in summer the initial value that you assign to _server_time would be 1. If it is summer right now you also need to write down the current time which is GMT+2 for future calculations. .
   If they mention one server time both for winter and summer then if it is fall or winter use this time and if it is spring or summer subtract 1 from this time and use the new value. For example if they mention GMT+2 both in summer and winter. If it is summer right now use 1 (i.e. 2-1) and if it is winter right now use 2.

2. Run PipBoxer on one of your charts on a demo account. For example run it for GBPJPY. Get back to the chart when at least one peach box is drawn. It might take up to 1 business day to see the first peach box appear.

3. Draw a vertical line on the right border of the peach box. Write down the time that is shown under the vertical bar. For example if the time shown on this line is 20:00 write it down.

4. Subtract the current time of your broker from this value. For example if your broker's current time is GMT+2 the calculated value would be 20:00-2 which is 18:00. This value refers to the calculation time in GMT.

5. Google "New York Time". The first option shows the current EST (New York) time. Write it down on a piece of paper. Turn this value to a 24h system. For example if the current time is 6:40 PM you need to write down 18:40.

6. Visit http://wwp.greenwichmeantime.com/ to see the current Greenwich Time. Write this value down in 24h. For example this value could be 22:40.

7. Subtract the NY Time (EST) from the Greenwich Time (GMT) to calculate the current difference between these values. In the preceding example the difference is 22 :40-18:40 which is 4 hours.

8. Subtract the value calculated in step 7 from the value calculated in step 4. In this example it would be 18:00-4 which equals to 14:00. This value is your chart's calculation time in EST.

9. Refer to the following table of this manual for the correct calculation times. As you see the correct value for GBPJPY is 2:00 PM or rather 14:00. If the value that you calculated in step 8 matches this value your _server_time settings is correct, if not you need to correct it. For example if the value in step 8 is 15:00 you need to subtract 1 from your current _server_time value. If it is 13:00 you need to add 1 to the _server_time value.

Currency Pair	Analysis Time*
	EST
NZDUSD	1:00 am – 1:15 am
AUDUSD	5:00 am – 5:15 am
GBPUSD	6:00 am – 6:15 am
USDCHF	6:00 am – 6:15 am
EURGBP	7:00 am – 7:15 am
EURUSD	8:00 am – 8:15 am
USDCAD	8:00 am – 8:15 am
USDJPY	10:00 am – 10:15 am
EURJPY	2:00 pm – 2:15 pm
GBPJPY	2:00 pm – 2:15 pm

If you have problems with assigning the correct value to _server_time please contact us via info@pipboxer.com. We will help you to assign the proper value to this variable.

The value of _server_time is independent of your physical location. It only depends on your broker's policy.

* The author of PipBoxer may change the analysis time without prior notice. To run PipBoxer properly you need to be connected to the internet and your broker's server all the time when the market is open. EST is the US and Canada Eastern time (which is -5 GMT in winter). GMT is the Greenwich Mean Time.

Other Variables

There are a few other external variables that you might change to get the best out of your trades.

- Group 1: Trading Variables

  - **_server_time** (default value = 1): This variable defines the server time of your broker with respect to GMT. Please refer to page 1 of this manual for more information about this variable.

  - **_max_open_trades** (default value =10): If the number of open trades whether opened by PipBoxer or other methods is equal to or greater than this variable PB won't initiate a new trade.

  - **_close_at_the_end_of_day** (default value =false): If "true" closes open trades around 4:00 PM EST.

  - **_draw_pb_box** (default value = true): Shows the analysis box on the chart. It is a visual aid and has no effect on the behaviour of the system.

  - **_draw_stripes** (default value = true): Draws the trading stripes if there is a trading opportunity ahead. It is a visual aid and has no effect on the behaviour of the system.

  - **_draw_arrows** (default value = true): Draws arrow(s) on the analysis (peach) box to show the potential direction of the trade. It is a visual aid and has no effect on the behaviour of the system.

  - **trades_slippage** (default value =2): Represents the maximum deviation of the open price from the requested price in pips. The larger this value the less is the chance of getting re-quoted. However, you increase your risk of losing the trade.

  - **_short_trades**: It "false" the system won't enter short trades. The default value is "true".

  - **_long_trades**: It "false" the system won't enter long trades. The default value is "true".

  - **_max_takeprofit**: Defines the maximum take profit in pips targeted by each trade. For example if you set this variable to 300 the maximum profit that you can make per trade does not exceed 300 pips. We have optimized this value for every currency pair but gave you the capability to override our calculated value.

- **_max_stoploss**: Defines the maximum stop loss in pips targeted by each trade. For example if you set this variable to 300 the maximum loss that may occur per trade does not exceed 300 pips. This feature is especially useful for those who use fixed lots to trade. It helps them to control their maximum loss.

- **_quick_be**: Moves the stop loss 1 pip above the open price when the market teaches this value. For example if you set this value to 50, if the market moves 50 pips in your favour the stop loss moves 1 pip above your open price and your trade is locked in profit. We have optimized this value for each EA but you may override it at your own discretion.

- Group 2: Risk Management Variables

  - **Value_At_Risk** (default value = 1): This variable defines the maximum percentage of the account balance that you accept to lose in a single trade. For example if your account balance is $2,300.00 and Value_At_Risk is set to 2% you may lose up to $46.00 per trade. Your losses might be slightly higher than this value due to limitations set by your broker. The maximum value that you can assign to Value_At_Risk is 10 (i.e. 10%). I do not recommend assigning higher values. However, if you want the system to accept higher values set the "account_risk_control" variable to "false".

  - **user_lot_size** (default value = 1): If you want to trade fixed lot sizes you need to assign 0 (zero) or a negative value to "Value_At_Risk" and then the lot size value to this variable. For example if you are willing to trade 0.5 lots per trade, assign 0 or a negative value to "Value_At_Risk" and 0.5 to "user_lot_size".

  - **no_risk_balance** (default value = 0): This variable allows you to exclude part of your account balance from lot size calculations.

  - **account_risk_control** (default value = true): When true, if you assign a value greater than 10 to Value_At_Risk it generates a warning message and replaces the value with 10. With the help of this variable you make sure that you do not assign a high VAR to your trades by mistake.

  - **enter_high_risk** (default value = false): This variable is "true" by default meaning that the system trades with minimum lot size allowed by your broker if the calculated lot number is less than minimum lot size. If you alter this variable to "false" you may miss some of the trades but you are on the safe side.

  - **above_max_lots_ok** (default value = true): If "true" when the calculated lot number is greater than the maximum lot number

allowed by your broker the system trades the maximum lot number. If "false" the system won't trade in such situations.

- **bypass_margin_call** (default value = true): If "false" the system will not enter trades that might result in margin call. However, since some of the brokers do not provide the system with correct margin call information this variable is "true" by default.

- Group3: Money Management Variables

  - **_move_to_break_even**: With this variable set to "true" if the price moves in your favor (e.g. 30% of profit target) the system moves the Stop Loss to the purchase price of the currency or a value near to it. This reduces the chances to lose a trade or at least mitigates the loss size. For example if PipBoxer v2.0 buys USDCHF at 1.2400 and the TP (Take Profit) is set to 1.2500 (i.e. 100 pips) while SL (Stop Loss) is set to 1.2320 (i.e. -70 pips) you might lose up to 70 pips if the market moves in the opposite direction of the trade. That's why if the price moves to 1.2430 PipBoxer moves the SL to 1.2387 (i.e. -13 pips). Now if the market moves against you the maximum loss will be 13 pips rather than 70 pips. The exact deviation from the BE (Break-Even) point depends on the back-test results and it might be positive or negative.

  - **_trailing_stop_available**: If the price moves in your trade's favor to certain level (e.g. 60% of the profit target) the stop loss will jump to BE plus 1 pip and then every pip the price moves toward TP the SL also moves one pip above BE. If the price moves in the opposite direction, the SL does not move and remains where it was. Therefore, if the direction of the market reverses you still make some money. For example in the previous example if the price moves to 1.2461 the SL moves to BE + 1 pip (i.e. 1.2401). If the price moves to 1.2467 the SL moves to BE + 7 pips (i.e. 1.2407). Now if the price moves in the opposite direction the SL stays where it is and if the price drops over 60 pips it hits the SL but instead of losing money you gain 7 pips. I have optimized the behavior of TS (trailing stop) for every pair to make sure you make the most out of it.

  - **_move_to_mid_TP**: Suppose the price advances 90% in your favor and suddenly reverses. In this case the trailing stop will save a few pips for you but that probably is not even enough to pay for the rollover swap interest. To address this problem in such cases the system moves the SL to somewhere around 50% of the TP. In the previous example if the price moves to 1.2485 the SL moves to 1.2455 so if the price drops you make 55 pips. If the "mid TP" was not in place you would have only made 25 pips with the help of TS. I have optimized the

"mid TP" system to make as much money as possible in a market that keeps changing directions.

- **_compromise_TP**: If the price moves in the opposite direction and there is a big chance that you'll lose this trade the PipBoxer v2.0 moves the TP to somewhere near BE so if the price moves in your favor the system closes the trade with minimal loss or even a little bit of profit. This feature is one of my favorites because many of the trades that were supposed to end up in loss will make money just as a result of a short move of price in your favor. This feature is similar to "_move_to_break_even" but when the price moves against your trades.

- **_neg_TS_available**: This variable enables a trailing profit in the opposite direction. It means that when the price moves in a negative direction it moves the TP to BE first and then follows the price in the negative direction. This feature in some cases minimizes the loss. However, throughout the back-testing I found out that I need to disable it for many pairs.

- **_move_to_mid_SL**: With the help of this variable if the price approaches the original stop loss the system moves the TP midway to SL. This means that if by chance the price slightly moves in your favor the trade may get closed with half the loss instead of full loss. I have disabled this feature for most pairs but it can be used as a potential tool to reduce the loss.

The variables affect the EA attached to the current chart. If you want to change a variable for all of the pairs you need to change if for every EA one by one.

On demo EAs, changes made to variables related to "Value_At_Risk" and "user_lot_size" are ineffective. Demo EAs usually trade the minimum lot size allowed by the broker on the demo account.

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