MT5 Pytrader_API.

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Changes

| Date | Version | Changes |
|------------|----------------|---|
| 06-07-2021 | V2.07 | Added some functions. |
| 05-04-2021 | V2.06 | Spitted the function get_all_closed_positions in two separate functions. Also added deleted pending orders parameters in the result. Check all functions for retrieving position/order functions |
| 23-02-2021 | V2.05 | Cleared some small bugs. Changed open order with market watch parameter Added functions for resetting SL and TP for position and order Synchronized Pytrader_API version number and EA version number |
| 20-01-2021 | V2.03 | Documentation update for "Get all closed positions" |
| 28-12-2020 | V2.03 V1_04 | Updated for licensing Pytrader_API |
| 10-12-2020 | V2.02 | Profit loss function added |
| 22-11.2020 | V2.01 | Changed authorization, added authorization indicator for MT5 market place |
| 11-11-2020 | V1.06 V1_03 | Added 2 new functions |
| 09-10-2020 | V1.05 | Removed DLL for MT5 EA and updated documentation for python script |
| 27-07-2020 | V1.02 | Added partial close of positions |
| 20-07-2020 | V1.01 | Original version |

Introduction

The MT Pytrader_API consist of 2 pieces of software:

- An EA running on MT5 terminal. This EA works as the socket server. The EA has to run all the time. The EA will react on requests from the "Pytrader_API" (python script). At the end of this document is explained how to install the EA on MT5 terminal.
- A python script, name "Pytrader_API", which functions as the connection with the MT5 EA

Functions.

General

- 1. The MT Pytrader_API is coded as a class.
- 2. After the execution of a function, the MT.command_OK property will be set to True or False.

Time out is set to 60 seconds as default. There is a separate function to change the 'time out' time. Input parameters/settings are in green, results are in blue.

1. Instantiation.

declaration

from utils.Pytrader_BT_API_V1_01 import Pytrader_BT_API

instantiate

MT = Pytrader_BT_API()

Utils is a subfolder in my python project. Can be any other sub folder, or just the main folder

2. Connect to server

At connection time a broker instrument dictionary has to be passed as a parameter. This dictionary is a lookup table for translating general instrument/symbol names into specific broker instrument/symbol names. This is for compatibility with *Pytrader_API*.

Instrument lookup dictionary, key=general instrument/symbol name, value=broker instrument/symbol name

brokerInstrumentsLookup = {'EURUSD':'EURUSD.ecn', 'GOLD':'XAUUSD', 'DAX':'GER30'}

connect to server local or to computer in same local network

Connected = MT.Connect(server='127.0.0.1', port=10014, instrument_lookup=brokerInstrumentsLookup)

or

Connected = MT.Connect(server='192.168.0.103', port=10014,

instrument_lookup=brokerInstrumentsLookup)

'192.168.0.103' = server. In this case other computer in same local network.

11111 = port (number). Server socket of the MT5 EA must use same port.

brokerInstrumentLookup = dictionary

Connected = bool, *True* or *False*.

If connection is made the *MT.connected* property will be set to *True*. If no connection *MT.connected* property will be set to *False*.

3. Check connection.

CheckAlive= MT.Check_connection()

CheckAlive = bool, True or False.

4. Change time out value

Result = MT.Set_timeout(timeout_in_seconds=120)

120 = time out value in seconds.

Result = bool, always True

5. Retrieve broker server time.

ServerTime = MT.Get_broker_server_time()

ServerTime = broker server time.

6. Get static account information.

StaticInfo = MT.Get_static_account_info()

```
StaticInfo = dictionary with following information:
```

```
name=.....
login=11117869
currency=USD
type=demo
leverage=100
trade_allowed=True
limit_orders=200
margin_call=100.0
margin_close=50.0
```

7. Get dynamic account information

DynamicInfo = MT.Get_dynamic_account_info()

```
DynamicInfo = dictionary with the following information:
```

```
balance = float, 3400.0
equity = float, 3350.0
profit = float, -50.0
margin=40.6
margin_level=8106.05
margin_free=3101.64
```

8. Get instrument information

InstrumentInfo = MT.Get_instrument_info(instrument='EURUSD')

```
'EURUSD' = instrument.
```

InstrumentInfo = dictionary with the following information(if instrument not known, result is
"none"):

```
Instrument = EURUSD
digits = 5
max_lotsize = 200.0
min_lotsize = 0.01
lot_step = 0.01
point = 1e-05
tick_size = 1e-05
tick_value = 1.0
```

9. Get last tick information

```
LastTick = MT.Get_last_tick_info(instrument='EURUSD')
```

```
LastTick = dictionary with the following information:
    instrument=EURUSD
    date=1591401419
    ask=1.12907
    bid=1.129
    last=0.0
    volume=123
```

Remarks.

• This function can be used for live streaming of tick data.

10. Get actual bar information

```
ActualBar = MT.Get_actual_bar_info(instrument='EURUSD',
timeframe=MT_back.get_timeframe_value('H4'))
```

MT.get_timeframe_value('H4') = timeframe/period.

ActualBar = dictionary with the following information:

instrument = EURUSD date = 1591315200 open = 1.13369 high = 1.13838 low = 1.12784 close = 1.129 volume = 98291

This function can be used for live streaming of actual bar data

11. Get last x ticks from now

```
LastTicks = MT.Get_last_x_ticks_from_now(instrument='EURUSD', nbrofticks=500)
'EURUSD' = instrument.
500 = number of ticks.
LastTicks = array with the following tick info(converted to data frame):
       instrument=EURUSD
       date=1591401419
       ask=1.12907
       bid=1.129
       last=0.0
       volume=123
    12. Get last x bars from now
LastBars = MT.Get_last_x_bars_from_now(instrument='EURUSD',
       timeframe=MT_back.get_timeframe_value('M1'), nbrofbars=1000)
LastBars = array with the following bar info:
       Date, open, high, low, close and volume
    13. Get a specific bar for list of instruments
Specific bars = MT.Get specific bar(instrument list = instrument list,
       specific_bar_index=1, timeframe = MT.get_timeframe_value('H1'))
Index = bar index, 0= actual bar, 1= last closed bar, etcetera
Specific bars = Dictionary with for every instrument a dictionary with (d, o, h, l, c, v)
    14. Open order
NewOrder = MT.Open_order(instrument='EURUSD', ordertype='buy', volume=0.01,
       openprice=0.0, slippage=10, magicnumber=2000, stoploss=0.0, takeprofit=0.0,
       comment='Test')
## open pending order
NewOrder = MT.Open order(instrument='EURUSD', ordertype='buy stop', volume=0.04,
       openprice=1.0870, slippage=10, magicnumber=2000, stoploss=1.0830, takeprofit=1.0950,
       comment='Test')
       'EURUSD' = instrument.
       'buy' = order type ('buy', 'sell', 'buy_stop', 'sell_stop', 'buy_limit', 'sell_limit').
       0.02 = volume/lot size.
```

0.0 = open price. For market orders price will be zero (0.0), for pending orders price must have an appropriate value.

10 = slippage.

1000 = magic number.

1.0830 = stop loss. The stop loss value is a market price (not in delta pips), of 0.0 then no stop loss set

1.0950 = take profit. The take profit is a market price (not in delta pips), if 0.0 then no take profit set.

Test = comment. The comment may not contain the characters !#\$, these are used internally order

NewOrder = ticket, if ticket has the value -1, placing of the order failed.

Remark:

If a ticket has the value -1, the following properties can be checked:

- MT.order_return_message. It is a string with the reason for fail.
- MT.order_error. It is an integer with MT4 error code.

15. Set SL and TP for position

ModifyPosition = MT.Set_sl_and_tp_for_position(ticket=53136604, stoploss=0.0, takeprofit=1.11001)

ModifyPosition = bool, True or False, MT.order_return_message and MT.order_error give more information

16. Set SL and TP for order (pendings)

ModifyOrder = MT.Set_sl_and_tp_for_order(ticket=53136804, stoploss=0.0, takeprofit=1.12001)

ModifyOrder = bool, *True* or *False*, *MT.order_return_message* and *MT.order_error* give more information

17. Get all (open)orders

AllOrders = MT.Get_all_orders()

AllOrders = data frame with the following info(only pending orders):

ticket, instrument, order_type, magic_number, volume, open_price, stop_loss, take_profit, comment;

18. Get all deleted orders within window

```
AllOrders = MT.Get_all_deleted_orders_within_window(
       (date from=datetime(2020, 6, 3, tzinfo=timezone), date to=datetime.now()))
date_from = datetime(2020, 6, 3, tzinfo=timezone
date_to = datetime.now() + "delta broker time and local time"
AllOrders = data frame with the following info(only pending orders):
       ticket, instrument, order_type, magic_number, volume, open_price, open_time, stop_loss,
       take_profit, delete_price, delete_time, comment;
    19. Get all deleted orders
AllOrders = MT.Get_all_deleted_orders()
AllOrders = data frame with the following info(only pending orders):
       ticket, instrument, order_type, magic_number, volume, open_price, open_time, stop_loss,
       take_profit, delete_price, delete_time, comment;
    20. Get all (open) positions
AllPositions = MT.Get_all_open_positions()
AllPositions = data frame with the following info per position:
       ticket, instrument, position type, magic number, volume, open price, open time, stop loss,
       comment, take_profit, profit, swap, commission
    21. Get all closed positions within window
timezone = pytz.timezone("Etc/UTC")
AllClosedPositions = MT.Get_closed_positions_within_window
       (date_from=datetime(2020, 6, 3, tzinfo=timezone), date_to=datetime.now())
date_from = datetime(2020, 6, 3, tzinfo=timezone
date_to = datetime.now() + "delta broker time and local time"
AllClosedPositions = data frame with the following info:
       position_ticket, instrument, order_ticket, position_type, magic_number, volume,
       open_price, open_time, stop_loss, take_profit, close_price, close_time, comment, profit,
       swap, commission
Be aware:
```

- The positions must be opened and closed within the window
- That there is probably a difference between local time and broker server time. Positions are in broker server time.

22. Get all closed positions

```
AllClosedPositions = MT.Get_all_closed_positions()
```

AllClosedPositions = data frame with the following infoper position:

position_ticket, instrument, order_ticket, position_type, magic_number, volume, open_price, open_time, close_price, close_time, comment, profit, swap, commission, open_log, close_log, dd_min, dd_plus

Be aware:

- The positions must be opened and closed within the window
- That there is probably a difference between local time and broker server time. Positions are in broker server time.

23. Close position by ticket

ClosePosition = MT.Close position by ticket(ticket=597318718)

ClosePosition = bool, *True* or *False*.

If ok = False, the properties *MT.order_return_message* and *MT.order_error* can be checked for the reason.

```
24. Close position partial by ticket
```

PartialClose = MT.Close_position_partial_by_ticket(ticket=367014000, volume_to_close=0.01)

367014000= ticket. Ticket of position to close partly. 0.01 = volume to close

PartialClose = bool, True or False.

If ok = False, the properties MT5.order_return_message and MT5.order_error can be checked for the reason.

Remarks:

- If volume_to_close is smaller than minimum volume, the volume_to_close will be changed into minimum volume.
- After successful partial close the position ticket number for MT5 terminal will change

25. Delete order by ticket

```
DeleteOrder = MT.Delete_order_by_ticket(ticket=49988037)
```

DeleteOrder = bool, *True* or *False*.

If ok = False, the properties. *MT.order_return_message* and *MT.order_error* can be checked for the reason.

26. Get all instruments in broker watch list

```
Broker_marketwatch_list = MT.Get_instruments()
```

Broker_marketwatch_list = List will all instruments in the broker watch list

27. Get a specific bar for list of instruments

```
Specific_bars = MT.Get_specific_bar(instrument_list = instrument_list,

specific_bar_index=1, timeframe = MT.get_timeframe_value('H1'))
```

Instrument_list = List with instruments
Index = bar index, 0= actual bar, 1= last closed bar
timeframe = bar interval

Specific_bars = Dictionary with for every instrument a dictionary with (d, o, h, l, c, v)

28. Get profit and loss over specified time period

timezone = pytz.timezone("Etc/UTC")

PnL = MT.Get PnL(date from=datetime(2020, 6, 3, tzinfo=timezone), date_to=datetime.now())

date_from = datetime(2020, 6, 3, tzinfo=timezone
date_to = datetime.now()

PnL = dictionary with the following info:
 realized_profit=profit over all closed positions
 unrealized_profit=profit over all open positions
 buy_profit=profit over all closed buy positions

sell_profit=profit over all closed sell positions
positions_in_profit=number of profit positions
positions_in_loss=number of loss positions
volume_in_profit=total volume of profit positions
volume_in_loss=total volume of loss positions

29. Reset SL and TP for a position

Reset = MT.Reset_sl_and_tp_for_position(ticket=53136604)

Reset = bool, True or False, MT.order_return_message and MT.order_error give more information

30. Reset SL and TP for an order

Reset = MT.Reset_sl_and_tp_for_order(ticket=53136604)

Reset = bool, True or False, MT.order_return_message and MT.order_error give more information

31. Set bar date ascending or descending

In MT4/5 the actual bar has index O([0]). So the BT will do the same as default. You can do the opposite by using this function.

Result = MT.Set date asc or desc(asc desc=True)

asc_desc = True, row [0] is oldest bar asc_desc = False, row [0] is actual bar

Result = bool, True, always

32. Check for license.

License = MT.Check_license()

License = bool, "True" or "False"

33. Check if trading is allowed

Trading_allowed = MT.Check_trading_allowed()

Trading_allowed = bool, "True" or "False"

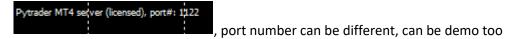
Installation of FA on MT5 terminal

1. MT5

- The EA can run on same computer, local network or on a remote server. Up to you
- Move the EA into the ..\Experts folder
- Check if Indicator Pytrader MT5.ex5 is available under the sub folder Market. Installation by MT5
 market place. If not, the EA will work in demo full functions only limited for the following
 instruments; EURUSD, AUDCHF, NZDCHF, GBPNZD and USDCAD.
- Move the EA into an arbitrary chart.
- For switching from demo into licensed first remove the EA from chart and insert again.
- Set the proper socket/port number, python script must have same port number
- For licensed version fill in the path for the **Pytrader MT5.ex5**, like "**Market\ Pytrader MT5**,", the indicator is under the subfolder Market in the MT4 terminal
- Check if DLL's are allowed. The EA uses some standard windows DLL's for the socket communication
- Trading must be allowed
- In the right upper corner the EA must be green.

Pytrader_MT4_EA_V2.01@, version number can be higher

In the left upper corner you must see.

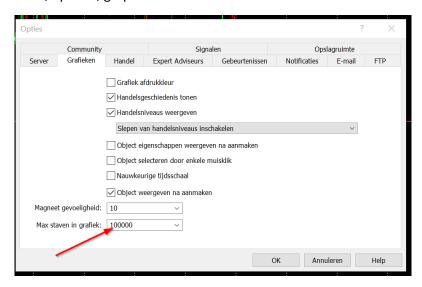


Remarks:

• This EA does not trade on its own. All commands have to come from your own coded strategy in a python script.

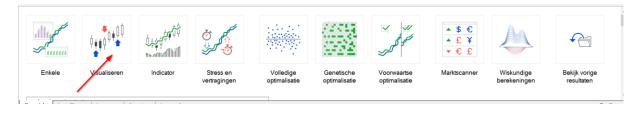
2. Historical data

- The amount of historical data you can retrieve depends on the history available on the MT5 terminal.
- This is also time frame and broker dependent.
- If many data are needed first set the max number of bars per chart to a higher value under tools, options, graphs



Next you can scroll back in a chart for the instrument you need the M1 bars for. There are also scripts on the internet for downloading historical data. Google is your friend.

A more elaborated way is to start the EA back tester; Cntrl+R. Select visual mode.



Next you will see this.



- Select a basic EA supplied by MT5
- Select the instrument

- Select time frame, in this example M1
- Select begin and end time
- Select bar OHLC, in this case M1
- Push the start button. Now the MT5 terminal will down load the Bars in the defined time period. The maximum to download is broker depending. F.i. with IC Markets you can download 1 million bars. Maybe even more.
- When the back testing starts you can abort.

3. Instrument lookup table.

Brokers use different names for instruments, especially indexes. To make it more general at connection time a lookup dictionary is passed as parameter. In here the python scripts find the translation between general instrument names and typical broker instrument names. This will make the application more general. A nice way is to do by a config file. In the config file you can define the lookups for different brokers. See below

```
AUDCAD: AUDCAD
AUDCHF: AUDCHF
AUDJPY: AUDJPY
AUDNZD: AUDNZD
AUDUSD: AUDUSD
BTCUSD: BTCUSD
CADCHF: CADCHF
CADJPY: CADJPY
CHFJPY: CHFJPY
CHFSGD: CHFSGD
EURAUD: EURAUD
[FXPIG]
AUDCAD: AUDCAD.spa
```

AUDCHF: AUDCHF.spa AUDUSD: AUDUSD.spa AUDNZD: AUDNZD.spa AUDJPY: AUDJPY.spa

With the next code you can easy select the lookup table for a typical broker

The python script only recognizes the instruments defined in the lookup dictionary.

```
def config_instruments(config, section):
    dict1 = {}
    options = config.options(section)
    for option in options:
        try:
        option = option.upper()
        dict1[option] = config.get(section, option)
        if dict1[option] == -1:
            print("skip: %s" % option)
        except:
            print("exception on %s!" % option)
            dict1[option] = None
        return dict1
```

```
#Read in config
CONFIG_FILE= "Instrument.conf"
config = configparser.ConfigParser()
config.read(CONFIG_FILE)
brokerInstrumentsLookup = config_instruments(config,'ICM')
```