



富邦金控

初階XS程式交易教學手冊-4

富邦證券



以下內容為教學範例非投資建議，內容僅供參考。

投資並非全無風險，投資人開戶、交易前應了解自身財務
狀況及風險承受度，並詳閱投資相關說明文件。

繪圖設定

Plot函數

指標腳本使用Plot函數來產生繪圖數列

plot1... plot99

Value1=Average(Close, 5);

Value2 = C – value1;

plot1(value2, “差值”);

Plot型式

繪圖型式：

線條

線段

柱圖

點



Plot型式

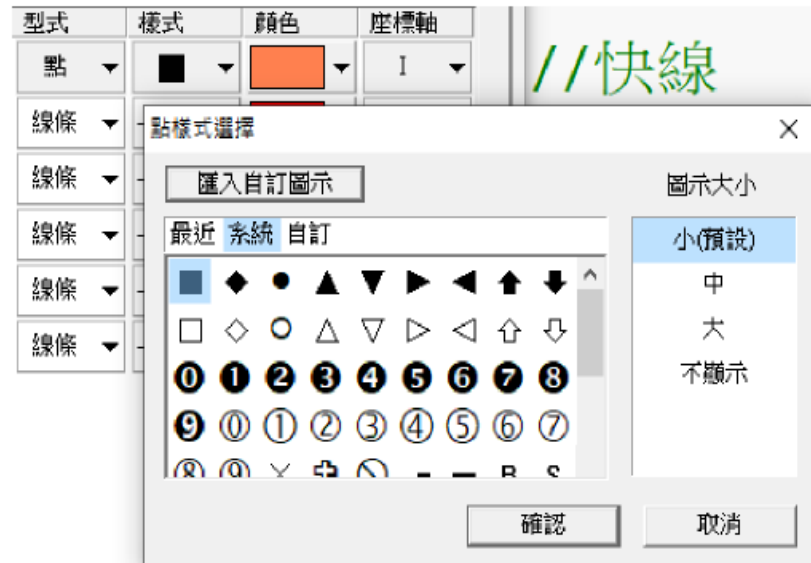
線條 線段



柱圖



點圖



Plot坐標軸

座標I / 座標II

Plot1(value1," ") 代表繪圖的位置(線圖, 點圖)

代表繪圖的高度(柱圖)

若各繪圖的數值差距過大時, 可利用座標II顯示

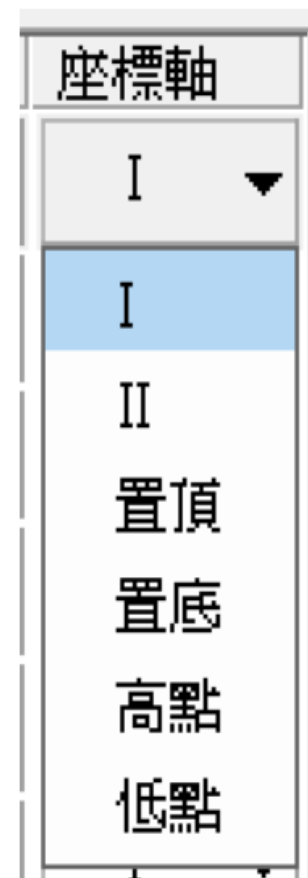
置頂 / 置底

將點圖顯示於副圖框的最上方/最下方

不再顯示於value1位置

高點 / 低點

將顯示於K棒的上方/下方, 且不遮住K棒



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Taipei, showing a dense urban landscape with various buildings, roads, and green spaces. A large, solid blue diagonal shape overlays the right half of the image, creating a modern, graphic design. The text '加入繪圖' is centered within this blue area.

加入繪圖

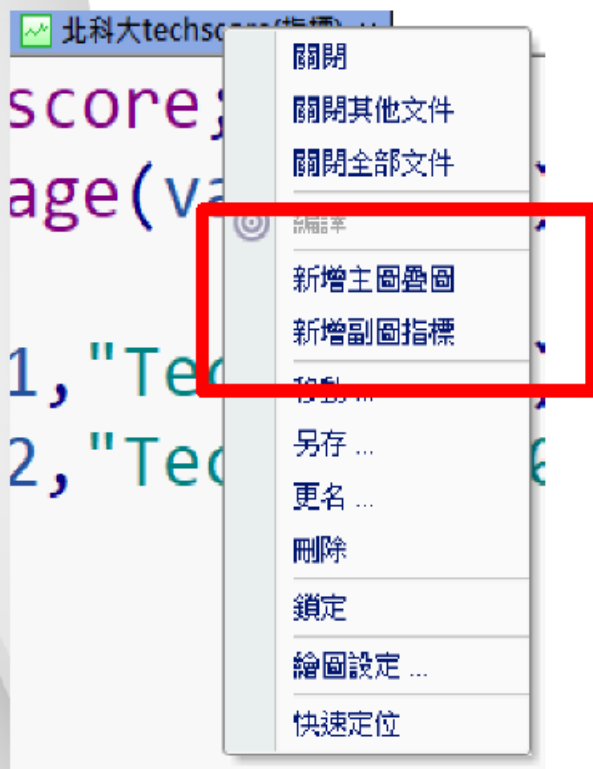
加入繪圖(一)

1.直接按功能加入指標, 加在副圖上。



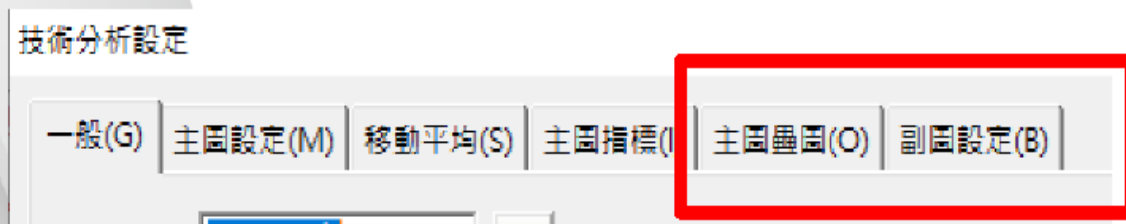
加入繪圖(二)

2.腳本頁簽上按右鍵,可加主圖/副圖。



加入繪圖(三)

3.技術分析頁上按右鍵, 設定, 主圖疊圖/副圖設定



三關價

三關價

◆ 上關

$$\text{今低} + (\text{今高} - \text{今低}) * 1.382$$

◆ 中關

$$(\text{今高} + \text{今低}) / 2$$

◆ 下關

$$\text{今高} - (\text{今高} - \text{今低}) * 1.382$$

三關價

$\text{value1} = L + (H - L) * 1.382;$ //上關

$\text{value2} = (H + L) / 2;$ //中關

$\text{Value3} = H - (H - L) * 1.382;$ //下關

畫出三關價

value1 = L + (H - L) * 1.382; //上關

value2 = (H + L) / 2; //中關

value3 = H - (H - L) * 1.382; //下關

plot1(value1, “上關”);

plot2(value2, “中關”);

plot3(value3, “下關”);

三關價操作

上關價 昨低 + (昨高 - 昨低) * 1.382

中關價 (昨高 + 昨低) / 2

下關價 昨高 - (昨高 - 昨低) * 1.382

三關價操作

上關價 昨低 + (昨高 - 昨低) * 1.382

昨高價 昨高

中關價 (昨高 + 昨低) / 2

昨低價 昨低

下關價 昨高 - (昨高 - 昨低) * 1.382

三關價操作

- A 上關價 $\text{昨低} + (\text{昨高} - \text{昨低}) * 1.382$
- B 昨高價 昨高
- C 中關價 $(\text{昨高} + \text{昨低}) / 2$
- D 昨低價 昨低
- E 下關價 $\text{昨高} - (\text{昨高} - \text{昨低}) * 1.382$

畫出昨天的三關價

```
var: AP(0),BP(0),CP(0),DP(0),EP(0);  
AP = L + (H - L) * 1.382;      //上關  
BP = H;  
CP = (H + L) / 2;             //中關  
DP = L;  
EP = H - (H - L) * 1.382;     //下關  
plot1(AP[1], “上關”);  
plot2(CP[1], “中關”);  
plot3(EP[1], “下關”);
```

分K上畫出昨天的三關價

value1 = L + (H - L) * 1.382; //上關

value2 = (H + L) / 2; //中關

value3 = H - (H - L) * 1.382; //下關

plot1(value1[1], “上關”)

plot2(value2[1], “中關”);

plot3(value3[1], “下關”)



分K的三關價

```
var: AP(0),BP(0),CP(0),DP(0),EP(0);
AP = LowD(1) + (HighD(1) - LowD(1)) * 1.382; //上關
BP = HighD(1);
CP = (HighD(1) + LowD(1)) / 2; //中關
DP = LowD(1);
EP = HighD(1) - (HighD(1) - LowD(1)) * 1.382; //下關
plot1(AP, “上關”);
plot2(CP, “中關”);
plot3(EP, “下關”);
```

極光圖

極光圖



Array宣告

Array 語法用來宣告一個陣列變數

```
Array: NumArray[10](0);
```

```
Array: StrArray[10]("");
```

//宣告二維陣列

```
Array: NumArray[10,2](0);
```

簡化極光圖

```
Array: ma[100](0);
```

```
Var: i(0);
```

```
for i = 10 to 50  ma[i] = average(c, i);
```

```
Plot1(ma[10]);
```

```
Plot2(ma[11]);
```

```
Plot3(ma[12]);
```

```
...
```

簡化Average

```

Array: ma[100](0), sum[100](0);
Var: i(0);
if currentbar=1 then begin
    for l = 10 to 50 sum[i] = summation(c, i);
    return;
end;
for l = 10 to 50 begin
    sum[i] = sum[i] - c[i] + c;
    ma[i] = sum[i] / i;
end;
Plot1(ma[10]);
...

```

再簡化Average

```
Array: ma[100](0);  
Var: i(0), sum(0);  
sum = summation(C, 9);  
for i = 10 to 50 begin  
    sum = sum + C[i-1];  
    ma[i] = sum / i;  
end;  
Plot1(ma[10]);  
Plot2(ma[11]);  
...
```



TechScore 計分式指標

TechScore函數

計算多空判斷分數。

回傳數值=**TechScore**

```
value1=techscore;
```

```
value2=average(value1, 10);
```

```
plot1(value1,"分數");
```

```
plot2(value2,"均分");
```



改寫TechScore函數

1.複製函數, 改函數名稱。

2.修改腳本計分內容：

a.技術指標數量

b.多空判斷條件

c.計分比重

3.修改回傳

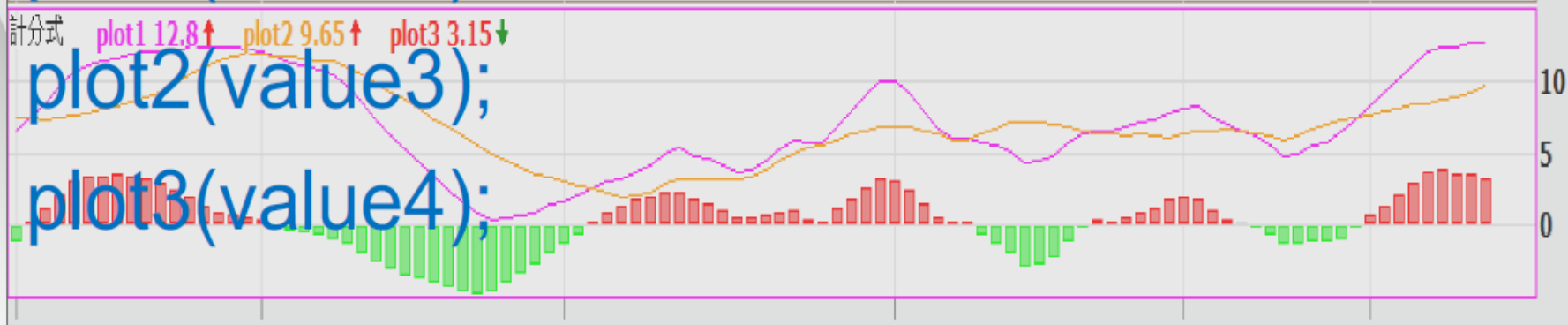
~~TechScore = count;~~

新函數名稱 = count;



利用長短期找多空

```
value1=techScore;  
value2=average(value1,10);  
value3=average(value1,20);  
value4=value2-value3;  
plot1(value2);  
plot2(value3);  
plot3(value4);
```



The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a city, showing various buildings, roads, and green spaces. A large, solid blue diagonal shape covers the right half of the image, creating a modern, geometric design. The title text is centered within this blue area.

大量關鍵價

Highest函數

計算序列資料的最大值。

回傳數值=**Highest**(數列,期數)

```
value1= highest(h, 10);
```

```
value2= highest(h[1], 10);
```

Highestbar函數

計算序列資料的最大值的相對位置。
回傳數值=**HighestBar**(數列,期數)

```
value1= highestBar(h, 10);
```

```
value2= highestBar(h[1], 10);
```

20天最大量

```
value1 = highest(v, 20);    //大量
```

大量那天的收盤價

```
value1 = highestbar(v, 20);    //大量發生K  
value2 = c[value1];           //大量收盤價
```


大量關鍵高價

```
value1 = highestbar(v, 20);    //大量發生K  
value2 = h[value1];           //關鍵高價  
plot1(value2, “關鍵高價”);
```

昨天的大量關鍵高價

```
value1 = highestbar(v[1], 20); //大量發生K  
value2 = h[value1+1];          //關鍵高價  
plot1(value2, “關鍵高價”);
```

昨天的大量關鍵價

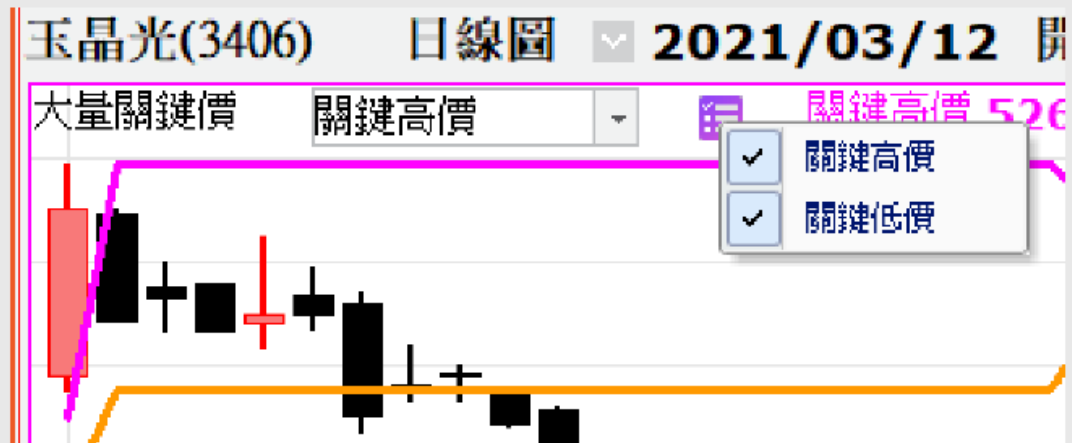
```
value1 = highestbar(v[1], 20); //大量發生K  
value2 = h[value1+1];          //關鍵高價  
value3 = L[value1+1];          //關鍵低價
```

```
plot1(value2, “關鍵高價”);  
plot2(value3, “關鍵低價”);
```

Checkbox

```
plot1(value2, “關鍵高價”, checkbox:=1);
```

```
plot2(value3, “關鍵低價”, checkbox:=0);
```



The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a city, showing various buildings, roads, and green spaces. A large, solid blue diagonal shape covers the right half of the image, creating a modern, graphic design. The title 'K棒力道' is written in white, bold, sans-serif font, centered within the blue area.

K棒力道

K棒力道

上檔賣壓： $\text{High} - \text{Close}$

多空實績： $\text{Close} - \text{Open}$

下檔支撐： $\text{Close} - \text{Low}$

隔夜力道： $\text{Open} - \text{Close}[1]$

K棒力道

```
value1 = H - C;  
value2 = C - O;  
value3 = C - L;  
value4 = O - C[1];
```

多日K棒力道

```
value1 = summation(H - C, 20);  
value2 = summation( C - O, 20);  
value3 = summation( C - L, 20);  
value4 = summation( O - C[1] , 20);
```


淨力力道

```
value1 = summation(H - C, 20);  
value2 = summation( C - O, 20);  
value3 = summation( C - L, 20);  
value4 = summation( O - C[1] , 20);  
value5 = value2 + value3 + value4 - value1;
```

淨力指標

```
value1 = summation( H – C, 20);  
value2 = summation( C – O, 20);  
value3 = summation( C – L, 20);  
value4 = summation( O – C[1] , 20);  
value5 = value2 + value3 + value4 - value1;  
plot1(value5, “淨力指標”);
```

淨力指標

```
value1 = summation( H – C, 20);  
value2 = summation( C – O, 20);  
value3 = summation( C – L, 20);  
value4 = summation( O – C[1] , 20);  
value5 = value2 + value3 + value4 - value1;  
If c > 0 then value6 = value5 / c * 100;  
plot1(value6, “淨力指標”);
```

參數化

```
Input : length(20, “天期”);  
value1 = summation(H – C, length);  
value2 = summation( C – O, length);  
value3 = summation( C – L, length);  
value4 = summation( O – C[1] , length);  
value5 = value2 + value3 + value4 - value1;  
If c > 0 then value6 = value5 / c * 100;  
plot1(value6, “K棒力道”);
```

淨力指標策略

```

Input : length(20, “天期”);
value1 = summation(H – C, length);
value2 = summation( C – O, length);
value3 = summation( C – L, length);
value4 = summation( O – C[1] , length);
value5 = value2 + value3 + value4 - value1;
If c > 0 then value6 = value5 / c * 100;
plot1(value6, “K棒力道”);
condition1 = value6 cross over 0;
If condition1 and trueall(condition1[1]=false, 10)
then plot2(c, “進場”);
    
```

兩根K棒力道指標

常常有人說，投資像推理，那麼交易的軌跡就像是推理所需要的跡證，一根K棒是四個點，兩根K棒是八個點，從兩根K棒可以收集到的多空角力跡證比一根K棒要多很多。

我試著把兩根K棒可以拿來運算的數值整理了一下，分成八類，如下圖

隔日開盤多空總力道

$(open - close[1]) / close$
 $(open - low[1]) / close$
 $(open - open[1]) / close$
 $(open - high[1]) / close$

當日收盤多空結果

$(close - open) / close$
 $(close - low) / close$
 $(close - high) / close$

多頭最大力量

$(high - low[1]) / close$
 $(high - open[1]) / close$
 $(high - close[1]) / close$

當日多頭最大力量

$(high - open) / close$
 $(close - low) / close$
 $(close - open) / close$

隔日多空總力道

$(open - open[1]) / close$
 $(high - high[1]) / close$
 $(low - low[1]) / close$
 $(close - close[1]) / close$

隔日收盤多空結果

$(close - open[1]) / close$
 $(close - high[1]) / close$
 $(close - low[1]) / close$

空頭最大力量

$(open[1] - low) / close$
 $(close[1] - low) / close$
 $(high[1] - low) / close$

當日空頭最大力量

$(high - close) / close$
 $(open - low) / close$
 $(open - close) / close$

```
a: k[13](0);
if close<>0 then begin
    //最近一日與前一日的多空力道總差額
    k[1]=(open-open[1])/close;
    k[2]=(high-high[1])/close;
    k[3]=(low-low[1])/close;
    k[4]=(close-close[1])/close;
    //當日
    k[5]=(high-close)/close;
    k[6]=(close-open)/close;
    k[7]=(close-low)/close;
    k[8]=(open-high[1])/close;
    k[9]=(open-low[1])/close;
    k[10]=(open-close[1])/close;
    k[11]=(close-open[1])/close;
    k[12]=(close-high[1])/close;
    k[13]=(close-low[1])/close;
end;

array: v1[4](0);
v1[1]=k[1]+k[8]+k[9]+k[10]; //隔日開盤多空總力道
v1[2]=k[1]+k[2]+k[3]+k[4]; //隔日多空總力道
v1[3]=k[11]+k[12]+k[13]; //隔日收盤多空結果
v1[4]=k[6]+k[7]-k[5]; //當日收盤多空結果

value1=v1[1]+v1[2]+v1[3]+v1[4];
if average(value1[1],5)<0 and average(value1,5)>0
then
plot1(average(value1,5),"多淨力");
if average(value1[1],5)>0 and average(value1,5)<0
then
plot2(average(value1,5),"空淨力");
```

大盤法人買賣比重

```
input:period(10,"天數");  
value1=GetField("法人買進比重");  
value2=GetField("法人賣出比重");  
value3=value1-value2;  
value4=average(value3,period);  
plot1(value4,"法人買賣比例");
```


大盤開盤委買委賣

```
input:length(10,"天期");  
value1=GetField("開盤委買");  
value2=GetField("開盤委賣");  
value3=value2-value1;  
value4=average(value3,length);  
plot1(value4,"開盤委買差之移動平均");
```

大盤上漲家數

input:shortterm(5,"期間");

input:midterm(20,"平均");

value1=lowest(GetField("上漲家數"),shortterm);

value2=average(value1,midterm);

plot1(value2);

plot2(200,"(作空)");

plot3(100,"(觀望)");