EasyLanguage语法

- 1.程序化交易平台(MultiCharts、TradeBlazer...)应用技术支持
- 2.为客户实现交易策略提供:培训、策略编程咨询、技术答疑



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EasyLanguage



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基本关键字



Data Word	Abbreviation	Description
Open	0	First available price for the bar
High	Н	Highest price within the bar
Low	L	Lowest price within the bar
Close	С	Last available price for the bar
Date	D	Date of the last trade within a bar
Time	Т	Time of the last trade within a bar (in 24 hour format)
Volume	V	Total volume of trades within the bar
OpenInt	1	(Open Interest) Total number of open contracts

买卖指令



Buy 买入开仓



Sell 卖出平仓



Order类型



Stop / limit的含義和區別

Stop表示下單價格的停止點,例如:

Buy next bar 3000 stop;表示價格3000以上才買;

Sellshort next bar 3000 stop;表示價格3000以下才賣;

Sell next bar 3000 stop;表示價格3000以下平多頭倉位,多用於止損;

Buytocover next bar 3000 stop;表示價格3000以上平空頭倉位,多用於止損;

Limit表示達到限制價格就限制下單,例如:

Buy next bar 3000 limit;表示價格超過3000就不買,即3000以下才買;

Sellshort next bar 3000 limit;表示價格低於3000就不賣,即3000以上才賣;

Sell next bar 3000 limit;表示價格3000以上平多頭倉位;

Buytocover next bar 3000 limit;表示價格3000以下平空頭倉位;

回溯调用



N bars ago数据的写法:
XXX[N]

例:

high of 5 bars ago (REF(HIGH,5))

high[5] 或者 h[5]

流程控制语句



- 1.IF 语句
- 2.Begin..end语句
- 3.Once语句
- 4.For循环
- 5.While循环
- 6.Switch...case语句

If语句



```
If {conditions} then {EL instruction};

If {conditions} then begin
   {EL instructions};

End;
```

If...then &Begin...end;



```
var: CountTheBuys(0);

if (Close>High[1]+Range[1] and Low>Low[1])then begin
   Buy next bar at Close stop;
   CountTheBuys = CountTheBuys + 1;
end;
```

忽略字



显示为红色字体的

用于阅读,在程序里面不起任何语句功能

A An At Based By Does From Is Of On Place Than The Was

If...else...



```
If {conditions} then
   {EL instructions}
 else
   {EL instructions};
if Close > Close[1] then
   Buy 20 shares next bar at market
else
   sellshort 10 shares next bar at market ;
```

If...else...&begin...end;



```
if {conditions} then begin
 {EL instructions};
 end
Else begin
                     if Close > High[1] then begin
                         Value1 = 10 :
   {EL instructions};
                         value2 = true :
end;
                         end.
                      else begin
                         Value1 = 20 :
                         value2 = false :
                         end :
```

Once语句



EL的程序是每个K棒执行一次,Once语句能使指定陈述式只执行一次

once {EL instruction };

Once begin
{EL instructions};
End;

Once语句



当第一次满足条件时,执行陈述式

Once {conditions} begin {EL instructions}; End;

Once语句

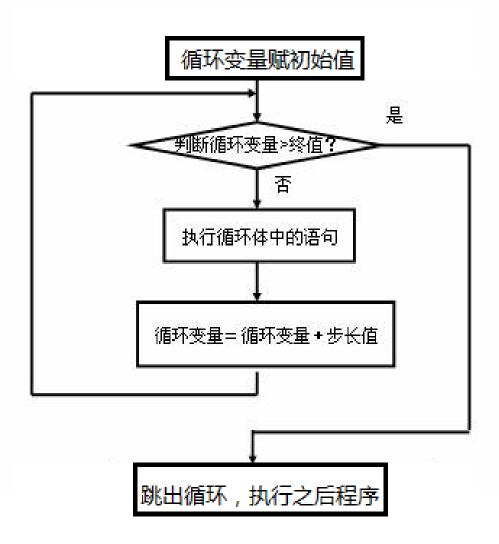


```
once Close<Open begin
value1=close;
end;
```

```
if value1=0 and Close<Open then
  value1=Close;</pre>
```

For循环





For循环



```
For {循环变量}= {起始值} to {终值} begin {EL instructions};

End;

For {循环变量}={起始值} downto {终值} begin {EL instructions};

End;
```

For循环



求5天价格之和:

```
Inputs:price(close);
vars: N(0), var0(0), Sum_5Days(0);
for N= 0 to 4 begin
   var0=var0+price[N];
end;
Sum_5Days=var0;
```

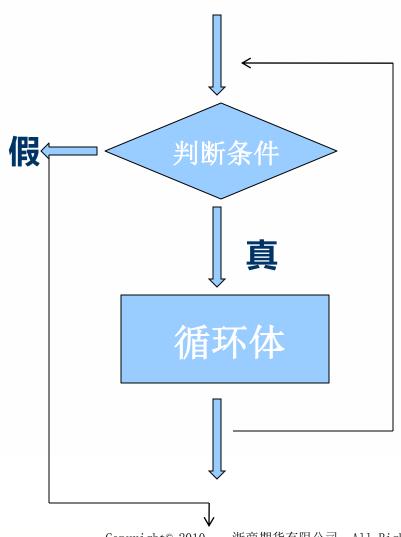
for循环



中间需要终止循环的:

```
Inputs:price(close);
vars: N(0), var0(0), Sum_5Days(0);
for N= 0 to 4 begin
    var0=var0+price[N];
    if var0>10000 then N=5;
end;
Sum_5Days=var0;
```





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```
While {conditions} begin
    {EL instructions};
end;
```



求5天价格之和:

```
Inputs:price(close);
vars: N(0), Sum_5Days(0);
while N<=4 begin
    Sum_5Days=Sum_5Days+price[N];
    N=N+1;
end;</pre>
```



防止形成无限循环:

```
vars: N(0),SumOfPrice(0);
while Vol[N]<1000000 begin
    SumOfPrice=SumOfPrice+Close[N];
    N=N+1;
    if N>60 then Vol[N]=999999;
end;
```



对同一个变量或者表达式进行多重判断时,可以利用 Switch...case语句,简化于繁琐的if...else多重嵌套结构

```
语法结构:
Switch(变量或者表达式) begin
case {数值或者字串}: { EL instruction } ;
(case...case...case...)
default:{EL instruction};
End;
```



例:

图表是分钟线:画 5MA

图表是日线: 画 20MA

图表是周线: 画 50MA



用if...else结构:

```
if bartype=1 then begin
   Plot1(Average(close, 5));
end else if bartype=2 then begin
   Plot1(Average(close, 20));
end else if bartype=3 then begin
   Plot1(Average(close, 50));
end;
```



用Switch...case结构:

```
switch (bartype) begin
  case 1 :Plot1(Average(close,5));
  case 2 :Plot1(Average(close,20));
  case 3 :Plot1(Average(close,50));
end;
```

多图表数据调用



- 1.不同商品之间数据
- 2.同种商品不同时间周期的数据
- 3.需要用到图表外数据的其他情形

语法:

{数值变量} of dataN (N值最大到99)

Data1...dataN



分析豆油的同时,需要同时比较大豆走势:

Data1:豆油 value1=Close of data1;

Data2:大豆 value2=Close of data2;

if value2>value2[1] then buy this bar on close;

(跨时间周期调用类似, order只能下在data1商品上)

dataN的注意点



```
value1=RSI(close of data2);
value2=RSI(close) of data2;
```

- 1.函数仅有一个参数资料数列时,二种写法效果相同
- 2.value1直接针对变量指定资料数列
- 3.value2把变量对应的资料数列指定为新资料数列

dataN注意点



若函数里面变量有指定资料数列,外加指定数列变换时, 仍以变量自身设定数列为主

```
function(High, Low) of data2
Function(High of data2, Low of data2)

function(High of data1, Low) of data2
Function(High of data1, Low of data2)

function(High of data1, Low of data2)

function(High of data1, Low of data2)
```

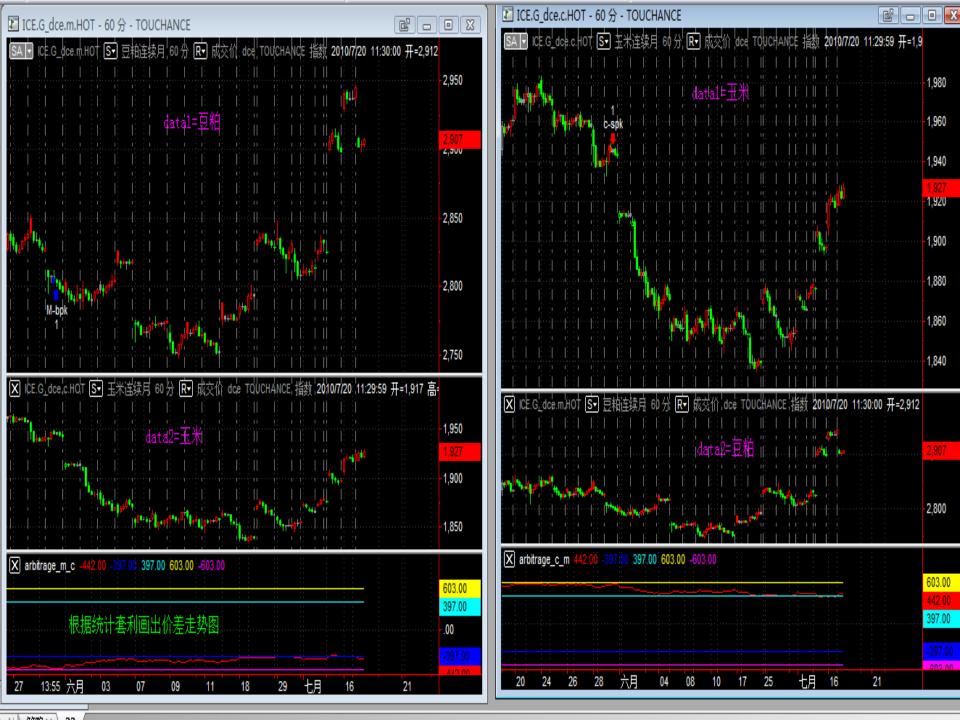
全局变量



跨图表数据之间联系:在同一工作窗口中打开多个图表,用全局变量串联之间某些变量

GVSetNamedDouble("变量名",设置值) GVGetNamedDouble("变量名",缺失值)

GVSetNamedInt("变量名",设置值) GVGetNamedInt("变量名",缺失值)



全局变量



小麦和玉米,任何其一有持仓,则不再开仓

```
vars:WS Pos(0);
if marketposition=0 then
                                        玉米策略
   GVSetNamedDouble("C position",1);
WS Pos=GVGetNamedDouble("WS Position",0);
if marketposition=0 and WS Pos=1 {and {condition}} then
   buy("buy Corn") next bar {price};
vars: Corn Pos(0);
if marketposition=0 then
                                            小麦策略
   GVSetNamedDouble ("WS position", 1);
Corn Pos=GVGetNamedDouble("C position", 0);
if marketposition=0 and Corn Pos=1 {and {condition}} then
   buy ("buy WS") next bar {price};
```

趋势线画图



```
支持的5种画线类型:
```

线条(line)

柱状图 (Histogram)

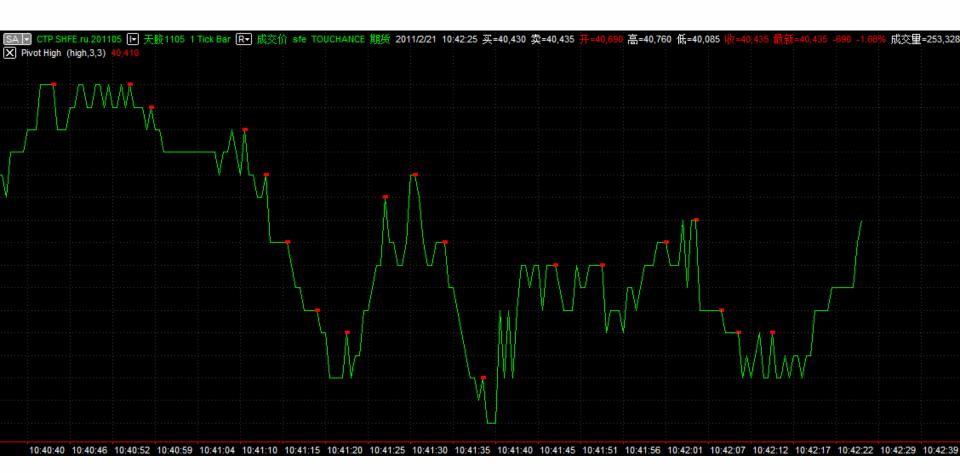
点(Point)

十字(Cross)

K棒 (Bar High、Bar low、left tick、right tick)

Righ tick





line





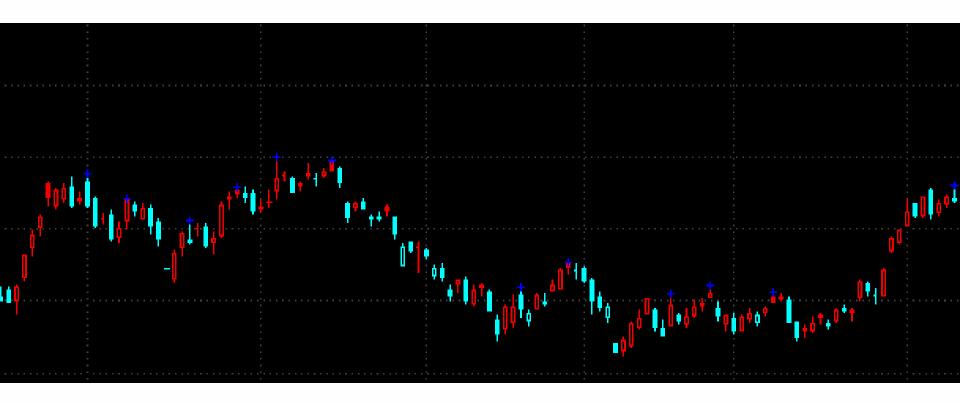
Bar high & bar low





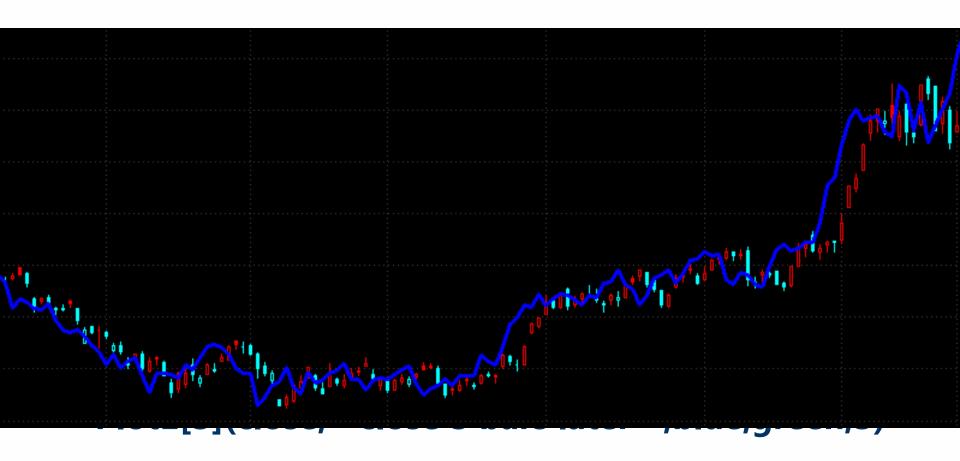
cross





plot





TI new



指标或者信号中,绘制一条指定起点和终点的趋势线:并 传回画线编号的数值

语法:

TI new(起始日期,起始时间,起始价格,终点日期,终 点时间, 终点价格)

日期格式YYYMMDD 时间格式HHMM

TI_new



绘制从昨天开盘9点00分时开盘价开始,到今天15点00时的close价格结束的趋势线

```
tl new(date[1],900,opend(1),date,1500,close);
```

Text_new



在图表上指定位置标示一个特定文字的显示

语法:

Text_new(日期,时间,价格,"显示文字")

Text_new



例:

当连续三根K线的开盘价都持续升高,则在K线最高点的位置标示"Apex"

```
if Open>Open[1] and Open[1]>Open[2] then
  text_new(date,time,high,"apex");
```

实盘注意点



Order写法的格式固定:

(buy...) this bar at close;

(buy...) next bar at XXXX stop (or limit);

条件满足就买



1.开启bar内交易:

[IntrabarOrderGeneration = true] 可以结合barstatus

2.多图表,结合全局变量,大周期条件判断,小周期发order

快10秒下单



```
vars:
    intrabarpersist waitingForBuy(false),
    intrabarpersist mySec(0),
    intrabarpersist myEntrySec(0);
if barstatus=0 then begin
   mySec = currenttime s;
   myEntrySec = currenttime s+barinterval*60-10;
end else begin
   mySec = mySec[1];
   mvEntrvSec = mvEntrvSec[1];
end:
if {your entry condition} then begin
   waitingForBuy = true;
end:
if waitingForBuy and currenttime s>=myEntrySec then begin
   buy next bar at open;
    waitingForBuy =false;
end:
```

多时间框架



用data1、data2的时候,涉及到一些如 求highest的函数,如果data1和data2的周期大小不一样,那要注意时间截止的周期问题:

Data1: 5 mins data2: 20 mins Highest(h,4) of data2



如有具体的程序问题,欢迎联系我们!

— Dannie