



iHighest

Returns the shift of the maximum value over a specific number of bars depending on type.

```
int iHighest(
    string      symbol,           // symbol
    int         timeframe,        // timeframe
    int         type,             // timeseries
    int         count,           // count
    int         start             // start
);
```

Parameters

symbol

[in] Symbol the data of which should be used for search. [NULL](#) means the current symbol.

timeframe

[in] Timeframe. It can be any of [ENUM_TIMEFRAMES](#) enumeration values. 0 means the current chart timeframe.

type

[in] Series array identifier. It can be any of the [Series array identifier](#) enumeration values.

count=WHOLE_ARRAY

[in] Number of bars (in direction from the start bar to the back one) on which the search is carried out.

start=0

[in] Shift showing the bar, relative to the current bar, that the data should be taken from.

Returned value

The shift of the maximum value over a specific number of bars or -1 if error. To check [errors](#), one has to call the [GetLastError\(\)](#) function.

Example:

```
double val;
//--- calculating the highest value on the 20 consecutive bars in the range
//--- from the 4th to the 23rd index inclusive on the current chart
int val_index=iHighest(NULL,0,MODE_HIGH,20,4);
if(val_index!=-1) val=High[val_index];
else PrintFormat("Error in call iHighest. Error code=%d",GetLastError());
```