Tom Joseph Presents:

Advanced GET

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USER'S GUIDE

Trading Techniques, Inc.

Printed and bound in the U.S.A.

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GET is NOT a mechanical Trading System. GET is a compilation of tools, theories, and methods that use

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Introduction

Congratulations, you have just purchased one of the most advanced technical analysis packages available. You will find, with a little time and practice, that GET will become the most valuable tool in your trading strategy. Whether you are interested in Elliott Waves, Gann techniques, Fibonacci studies, or the variety of proprietary indicators and studies that Tom Joseph and Trading Techniques have developed, you should find something that agrees with your trading style.

This manual is separated into two different sections. The first section gives you reference material that will help instruct you in the operation of the program. If you want to know how to turn an indicator on or off, how to adjust some feature, or a simple explanation of what an indicator is, then the first section *(which is called the User Guide)* is the section that you will want to refer to. If you want to know the theory behind a particular indicator or study, rules for entry or exit techniques for a particular study, or how to use it properly in a trade, you will want to look at the second section of this manual entitled Technical Section. The Technical Section assumes that you have a basic knowledge of certain well known and widely used indicators such as Stochastics, On Balance Volume, etc. These studies or indicators will not be discussed in length, so if you need information on any general indicator or study you should look in your local book store or library for a book on general technical analysis. All of the proprietary indicators and studies, as well as our recommended methods of using Elliott Wave analysis for trading will be covered in great detail in the Technical Section.

If you need help while operating the program but you do not want to make reference to the Users Guide, you can also hit the F1 key at the top of your keyboard which will invoke the on-line help. The on-line help is not as extensive as the User Guide, but is an excellent reference source.

Hardware Requirements

The hardware requirements for running GET are as follows:

Computer: IBM Compatible *(will not run on any other type of computer, even if it "simulates" an IBM Compatible mode).*

Speed: Pentium 133 or better *(or equivalent).* The higher the processor speed, the faster GET will run. GET is a true 32-bit program, so it will take advantage of all features included in Pentium Pro and the Pentium 2 processor. GET does not use MMX enhancements, so having an MMX enabled processor will not improve/degrade the performance of GET.

Memory: 16 MB *(or more)* of RAM. If you plan on running GET on Windows NT, we recommend using at least 32 MB of RAM, but this is not required.

OS: Windows 95/98, or Windows NT 4.0 or higher. GET will NOT run on Windows 3.1 or under OS/2.

Data

To use GET, you must have some type of end-of-day data source. GET reads a large variety of different data formats including: GETData, Technical Tools, FutureSource, FutureLink, Metastock, Computrac, AIQ, TC2000 *(version 3.0 only)*, Ensign, Knight Ridder, Megatech, and a variety of ASCII formats. Please note that you are restricted to Daily, Weekly, and Monthly charts on all of the data formats excluding the GETData format. With the GETData format, you can also load end-of-day 60 minute charts.

There are many different data vendors who offer more than one type of data download. If you have the choice of getting data in the Metastock or CSI format, you should choose the CSI format. If you have the choice of the CSI format or the Technical Tools format, choose the Technical Tools format.

Below is a list of data vendors that vend data in formats that GET can read:

Name	Data Type	Phone #
Trading Techniques	TTI Futures Data	330-645-0077
Genesis Data	Metastock/Compu-Trac/AIQ Technical Tools/ASCII	800-808-3282 719-260-6111
Technical Tools	Technical Tools/ASCII Metastock	800-231-8005
AIQ	AIQ	702-831-2999
CSI	CSI	561-392-8663
Future Source	Future Source	800-621-2628
CQG Data Factory	ASCII only *(historical data)*	800-525-7082

We suggest contacting the vendors listed above to help ensure compatibility. It is a good idea to mention to these vendors when you call that you were referred by Trading Techniques, Inc. and that you are using GET.

Data must be correctly installed in one or more of the formats that are supported before you can use GET. GET does not come with any accessible sample data. If you are having any problems installing your data, please contact your data vendor and secure his or her help before using GET. If GET is having trouble reading your data source *(as long as it is in a format that GET can read)* it may be necessary to send some sample files to the technical support staff if this is a problem that we have not encountered before. We ask for your patience in clearing up data problems, and we will make our best effort to discover the problem in as a timely manner as possible.

Security Lock Installation
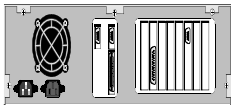
A security lock is an electronic device, approximately 2X3 inches in size, that fits on a computer's parallel port. The purpose of such a device is to insure that only authorized users of GET can run the program. Since GET is sold internationally, we hope that you understand the need for such protection.

(1)
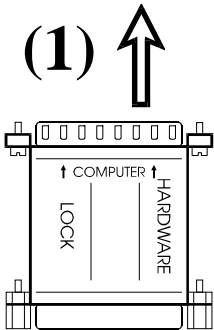
While GET is running, it looks for the lock on your computer's parallel port. If the software cannot detect the lock, then the program will not operate. The following outlines the security lock installation procedure:

(1)   Attach the security lock to the back of your computer on the parallel port.

To connect the security lock properly, make sure that you are putting the 25 pin male end of the security lock into the 25 pin female port on the back of the computer. Most computers manufactured today have the word Printer somewhere near the port. If you currently have a printer connected to the parallel port, unplug the printer cable and connect the lock to the computer.

(2)

(2)   Connect the printer cable to the security lock.

If you have a Iomega Zip drive attached to the computer, attach the security lock to the computer, then the Zip drive to the security lock, then attach the printer to the Zip drive. This same procedure would be used for any device similar in nature and operation as the Zip drive.

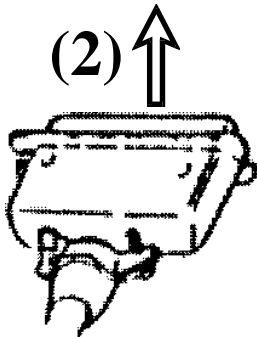Make sure the lock and cables are securely attached. While handling the lock, precautions should be taken to first discharge any static electricity. Touch a metal plate *(like the backside of a grounded computer or printer)* to discharge any static electricity that you might have before touching the lock. Always avoid touching the metal ends of the lock.

If you have other security locks, first plug our lock into your computer's parallel port and then "piggyback" the other lock*(s)*. If you encounter problems operating our program or the other program that uses a security lock, try switching the order of the locks. The security lock that we are using with GET has a very low voltage requirement; therefore, it should not be necessary to hook a printer into the security lock for it to operate. With the security lock properly connected, you may install and run GET.

NOTE * *   Some print buffer boxes, switch boxes, and print cache software may prevent the security lock from working properly. Under these circumstances, it may be necessary to disable these items prior to running GET.

Program Installation

GET cannot be run from the supplied program disks and must be installed onto your hard drive for operation. To do this, follow these procedures:

Place install disk #1 into your floppy drive, with the silver end going forward and the label on top. On most machines, this will be your A: drive.
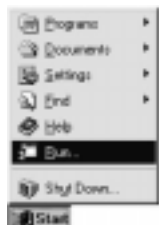
In Windows, press your left mouse button on the **Start** button and go to Run.

The Run program dialog box will appear. Type in A:\Setup and press **OK**. This will begin the GET installation program.

An alternate method of installing GET is to go to the Start button, go to Settings, and then to Control Panel. From the Control Panel, choose the Add/Remove programs icon. This will open the dialog box pictured below.

Place the install disk #1 into your floppy drive, with the silver end going forward and the label on top.

Next, press the **Install** button on the Add/Remove programs dialog box.

A new dialog box will appear and you will press the **Next** button. This will cause Windows to search your floppy drive*(s)* and CD-ROM drives for an install program. This method should find the install program no matter what your drive letters are.

Once it has found the Setup.exe file on your floppy drive, press the **Finish** button to begin the installation of GET.
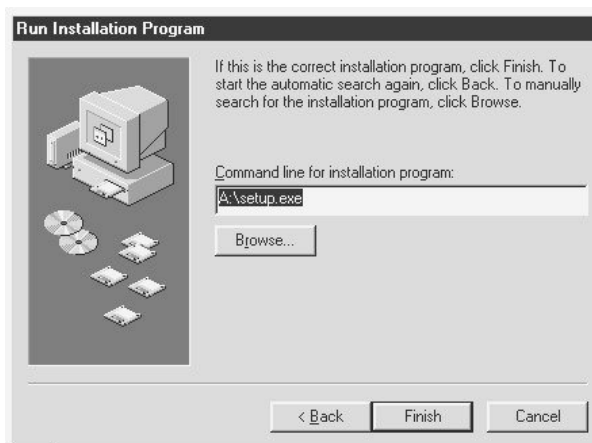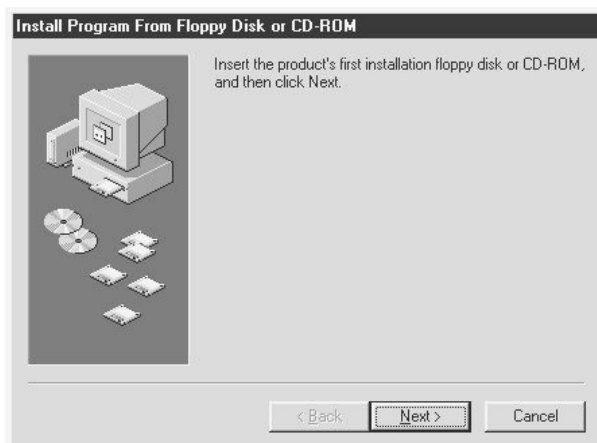
Starting GET

After installing the hardware security lock, and then running the install program from the supplied disks, you should have a program group named Trading Techniques. Inside of this program group, you will have a new icon named GET.
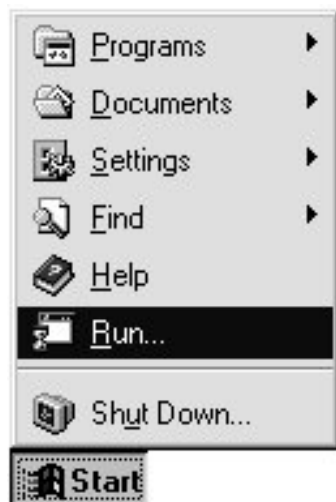
To start the program, press your left mouse button on the Windows Start button, move your mouse pointer up to Programs, then move your mouse pointer to the right until it is on the program group named Trading Techniques. Once you have done this, you should see the icon for GET. Move your mouse cursor on top of the GET icon and hit your left mouse button. This will start GET.

If you get any error messages when starting GET, you should remove the Security Lock and put it back on making sure that it is properly seated. If you still have trouble starting GET, you should try re-installing the program from the original install disks. If none of this works, please call our technical support department at 330-645-0077.

General Program Operation

While operating the program, you will notice that GET uses various standard Windows interface features in most of the menus. In case you are not familiar with some of these standard interface features, this section will briefly cover these items.

The **OK** button is used to accept whatever values are on the current menu. When you press the OK button, the menu disappears and any changes that you made in the menu should now take effect.

The **Cancel** button closes the active menu without accepting any changes that you have made.

The **Close** button closes the active menu. It functions similarly to the Cancel button.

The **Help** button opens the on-line help file for GET and tries to match up the current menu with any general information the help file contains on that menu.

The **Apply** button allows you to make changes to the current menu and see those changes affect the study/indicator/chart without closing the current menu. This works the same as the Change button did in the DOS version of GET.

The **Remove** button is used when you wish to have an item removed from the chart. For example, if you have TJ's Web on the screen, and wish to remove them, then you would open the TJ's Web menu and press the Remove button.

When you press the **Defaults** button, you will open the Defaults dialog box. If you press the **Original Settings** button, all of the settings of the current menu will be set back to the default values that were shipped with the program. When you press the **Save Current Settings as Default** button, the current settings on the menu will be saved so that they can be recalled at any time by pressing the Default Settings button. If you press the **Default Settings** button, then all of the settings of the current menu will be set to the values that have been saved previously by pressing the Save Current Settings as Default button.

Check Boxes are used to enable/disable or turn things on/off. When a check is in the box, whatever is associated with the check box has been enabled or turned on. When the check has been removed, the item has been disabled or turned off. To check and un-check the box, simply put your mouse over the box and click your left mouse button.

Selection Lists give you an opportunity to choose between limited choices. Press your left mouse button on the button with the arrow pointing down located at the far right of the Selection List to see, and then select from the available choices.

Through the use of a Selection List, you are able to change the color of almost anything in the program. To change the color of a particular item, simply press your left mouse button on the selection list button *(the button with the arrow pointing in a downward direction located on the far right).* This action will give you a list of all of the colors available to choose from for that indicator or study. Move your mouse cursor over the color you would like to use and press your left mouse button. When you press the OK or Apply button, the item will change to the color you have chosen. Please keep in mind that you will have a limited number of colors to choose from even if you are running your video card in High Color or True Color.

There are two types of **Number Boxes**. The first kind of Number Box allows you to increment the value up and down using the arrows on the right hand side of the box. If you press the up arrow, the value of the number will increase. If you press the down arrow, the value will decrease. You can also highlight the number inside of the box and type in the number you want. The second kind of number box only allows you to type in the value you wish to use.

The **On** and **Off Buttons** are straightforward in nature. Press your left mouse button on the Off button and it turns it On. Many features on indictors and studies are turned On and Off in this manner. To turn the button back Off, put your mouse pointer over the button and press your left mouse button again.

Radio Buttons are used to indicate what setting is currently in use. Radio buttons are similar to Check boxes, but with Radio buttons only one setting can be used at any given time. When you turn on a new setting, the old setting is automatically turned off. To turn on a different Radio button simply put your mouse cursor over the setting you wish to have in use and press your left mouse button.

Scroll Lists are used when there is a large selection of items you can choose from. To move up and down the list, you can press your left mouse button on the up and down arrows located at the right of the list. To select an item from the list, move your mouse cursor on top of the item and click your left mouse button. This should make a color outline around the item to indicate that it has been selected. Once you have selected an item, you may also move up and down through the list by using the Page Up and Page Down keys on the keyboard, or by using the up and down arrows located on the keyboard.
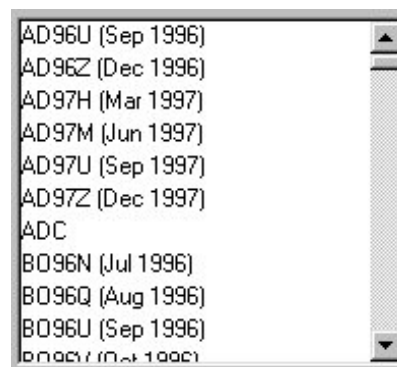
At the upper right hand corner of each window, you will notice three buttons that change as the window changes. These buttons are used to minimize, maximize, restore, or close the Window.

The **Maximize** button looks similar to a box. When you press the Maximize button, the window will take up as much space as available within the application window.

The **Minimize** button looks like a dash. When you press the Minimize button, the window will be reduce to a small bar with a title at the base of the application window.

The **Restore** button looks like two boxes stacked alongside of each other. When you press the restore button, the window will be restored to it's last size. This is useful when you have picked up the border of a chart and re-sized it, then maximized the chart, and then wish to have it restored to the original shape and size prior to maximizing it.

The **Close** button looks like an X. Press this button and the window will close. If you press this on the GET application window *(and not just a chart window),* then GET will close.

Working With More Than One Window/Chart

GET uses different windows for each Chart, Quote Page, Search, etc.. To be able to take full advantage of the ability to look at more than one issue at a time, or to look at the same issue on different time frames simultaneously, you must understand how to manipulate the windows that the charts are contained in. GET uses all of the standard Windows features for window operation, with a few improvements.

At the top right hand side of the menu inside of the GET window you will notice that one of the menu choices is <u>W</u>indow. From this menu, you can make changes to how your windows are laid out in the application window.
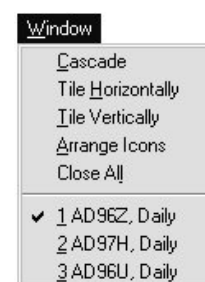
Cascade:

Before selecting **Cascade** from the Window menu, the two charts to the left are right next to each other. After choosing Cascade, they are now lying on top of each other, with the bottom chart being slightly higher on the screen than the top chart.
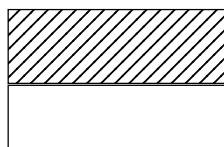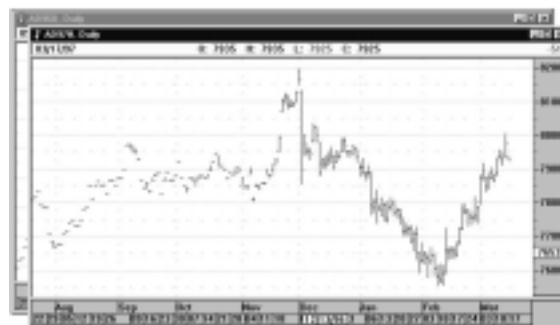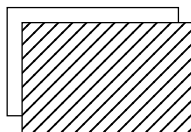
Tile Horizontally:

Before selecting **Tile Horizontally** from the Window menu, the two charts to the left are overlapping each other. After choosing Tile Horizontally, the charts share equal size up and down the window.
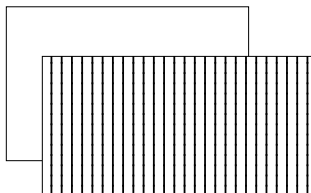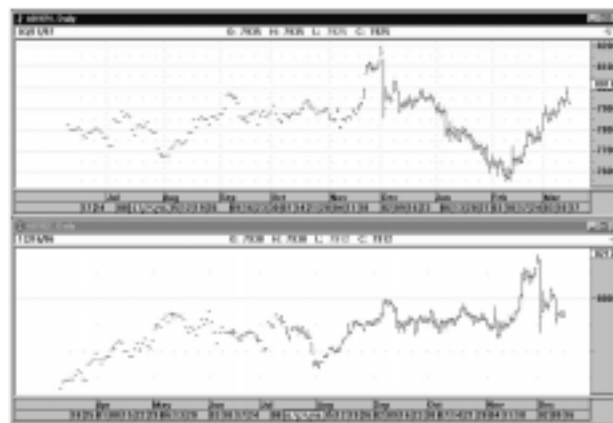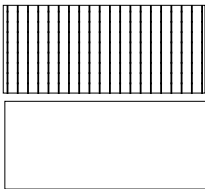
Tile Vertically:

Before selecting **Tile Vertically** from the Window menu, the two charts to the left are overlapping each other. After choosing Tile Vertically, the charts are side by side and share equally across the window.

Becomes
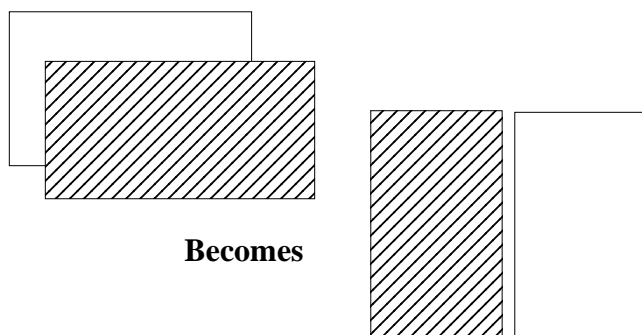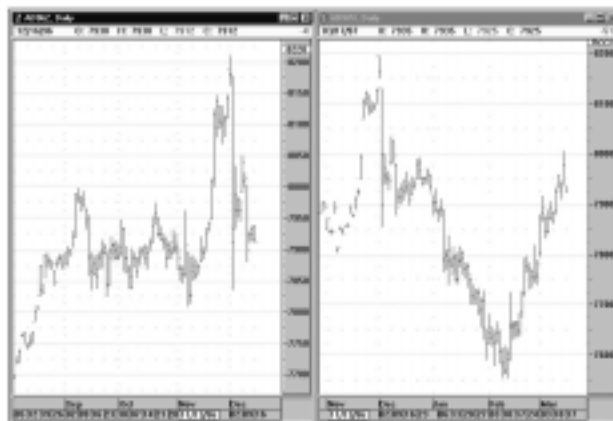
Arrange Icons:

If your charts are minimized *(shrunk down to small title bars)*, when you select **Arrange Icons**, they will be arranged in an orderly fashion along the application window.

Becomes

Close All:

If you select **Close All** from the Window menu, all of the currently open charts or studies will be closed, but GET will still be running. This is like choosing Clear Screen from the DOS version of GET.

Below the Close All selection in the Window menu is a list of all windows that are currently open. From this list, you can select what chart is restored and brought to the surface as the active chart. Simply move your mouse down to a chart that is in this list and press your left mouse button. This will force this chart to come to the top and become active.

Bring Forward/Send Back:

One unique characteristic of the chart windows in GET *(that most other applications lack)* is the ability to be moved around in order, allowing greater accessibility. For example, a windows that is behind another window can be moved forward for viewing. Also, a window that is on top of others can be moved to the bottom. This sounds a little confusing and complicated, but it really isn't. Think of the windows as being pieces of paper stacked on top of each other. This gives you the ability to take the piece of paper that is at the top of the pile and put it on the bottom of the pile -- with one easy click. If you have more than one window open, let's say you have one chart sitting on top of another chart, and you wish to look at the chart underneath the chart on top, simply put your mouse pointer on the title bar of the window *(the color bar at the top of the window that has the title of the issue you are looking at)* and click your right mouse button. If there is a chart below the current chart, the current chart will be sent to the "back" of the chart pile and the chart that was underneath will be brought to the "front". To bring the chart back to the front you can follow the same procedure. Another way to bring it to the "front" again is if you can see any part of the window underneath; put your mouse cursor on that part of the window and hit your left mouse button. This will bring the chart you are clicking your mouse button on to the front.

Two charts on top of each other.

Click your right mouse button on the title bar of the chart on top.
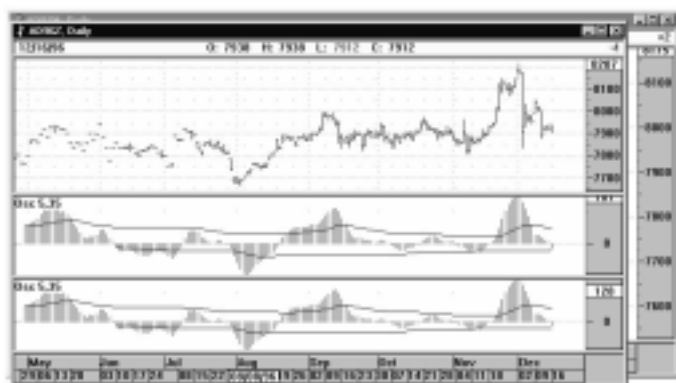
The chart that WAS on the bottom is now on the top.

Bar Charts

High

Close

Open

Low
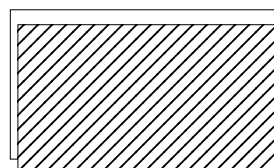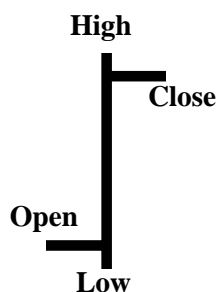
A bar chart is the starting point for all studies and indicators available from GET. A bar chart is a graphic display of an issue's performance over a period of time. Each bar represents a specific time interval, such as one day, one week, or one month. The bottom of the bar starts at the lowest price the issue traded at in that time interval and the top of the bar ends at the highest price. In addition, there are two smaller horizontal bars pointing to the left and right. The bar pointing to the left indicates the opening price for the issue and the bar pointing to the right indicates the closing price. The prices of the bar correspond to the scale found on the right side of the bar chart.

Before you can create a bar chart in GET, you must first tell GET where your data is located. This will be done from the Data Paths property sheet. To get to the Data Paths property sheet, go to the File menu and choose Data Paths.
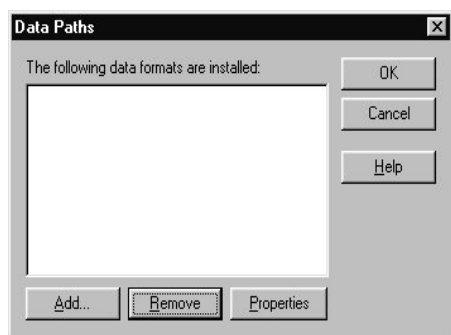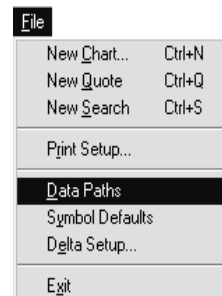
The first time you open the Data Paths property sheet, it will be blank. You must now add in a data format that GET will look for. To do this, press the Add... button. This will open the Format List.

The Format List gives you a list of the various data formats GET can read. Find the format which corresponds with the end-of-day data you already have stored on your hard drive. Once you have selected the right format, press the OK button. If you have more than one format you want GET to read, simply repeat this process.

After you have chosen the data format for GET to read, you will notice that the format that you have chosen appears on the Data Paths property sheet. You will also notice that a default path *(directory or folder where your data is stored)* has also been entered next to the data format. To change the path, highlight the data format and path *(by clicking on it with your left mouse button)* and then press the Properties button. This will open up the data path dialog box. You can also double click *(with the left mouse button)* on the data format and path to open the data path dialog box.
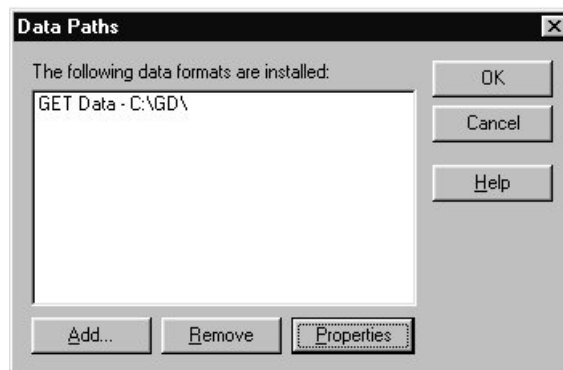
From Data Properties, you will indicate what types of issues GET should look for, what data directory to search through for data, and indicate if you want to see just the currently trading futures.

Under **Path**, you will indicate the directory where your data is located. If your data is located in several different subdirectories, enter in the highest common directory where your data is located. For example, if you have data stored in C:\GD\AD and C:\GD\BP and C:\GD\SP you would want to put C:\GD into the path. GD is the highest common directory of all three subdirectories. If your data is located in many different directories off the root directory, you would want to put C:\ as your path. If you aren't sure which directory your data is stored in, but you know what drive it is on, enter the drive letter and GET will search that drive and attempt to locate your data. If you have data stored on more than one drive, you will have to specify one of the drives now, and then go back to the data property sheet and add in another data format and path. You can add in multiple drives and paths for the same data format.

If you check the **Futures** check box, then GET will search for futures data in the directory and format indicated. GET attempts to differentiate stocks from futures by looking for a recognized contract symbol, expiration year, and expiration month. If you check the **Stocks** check box, then GET will search for stocks in the data directory and format indicated. If GET is not detecting your futures, they may be named in a way that leads GET to believe they are stocks. Try checking this box if some of your futures are not showing up in the symbol list. Check the **Indices** check box to have GET search for your Indices and display them in the symbol list.

If you check the **Current Only** check box, then GET will not show any of your historical, expired contracts in the symbol list. If you want to go back at a later time and look at expired contracts, simply un-check this box and the expired contracts will appear in the symbol list.

Special Metastock Considerations

If you have the Equis downloader and/or the Metastock program installed, you should use the data choice of Metastock File Library. This will allow GET to read the Metastock data without restriction (Metastock 6.0 and above) incuding more than 255 files per directory and no need for DOP files. If you do not have the Equis downloader or the Metastock program installed, you will need to use the Metastock/Computrac data line as described below.
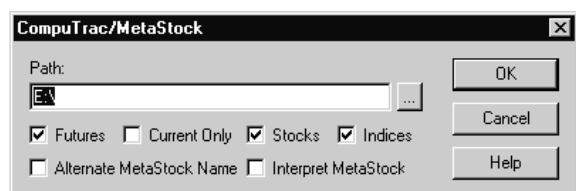
If you use the Metastock/Computrac format, you will notice two extra check boxes in the Data Properties dialog box.

Check the **Alternate Metastock Name** check box if your Metastock data is not displaying the name and

symbol correctly in the Issue List. If your Metastock data as an alternate name field, and this box is checked, GET will use the alternate name field to identify the issue in the Issue List. If your data does not contain an alternate name field, GET will use only the contract symbol in the Issue List.

Check the **Interpret Metastock** check box to have GET attempt to guess at the correct base and decimal place of your data. When this box is un-checked, GET determines the base and number of decimal places to display from the corresponding Metastock DOP file. When this box is checked, GET will ignore the base and decimal place settings in the Metastock DOP file and will examine the data and 'guess' at the correct base and decimal place to display on the chart. For more information on DOP files, and their settings, please contact your data vendor.

Special ASCII Considerations

It is always easier to use a binary data format *(non-ASCII)* downloaded from a data vendor. When downloading binary data from a data vendor is not an option, ASCII is the only alternative. If you use an ASCII format, you will notice many differences in the ASCII Data Properties dialog box. It is assumed that you know a lot of information about your ASCII data, including what fields are in the ASCII data as well as how those fields are formatted. If this is not the case, it may be better to use a binary format rather than an ASCII format with GET.
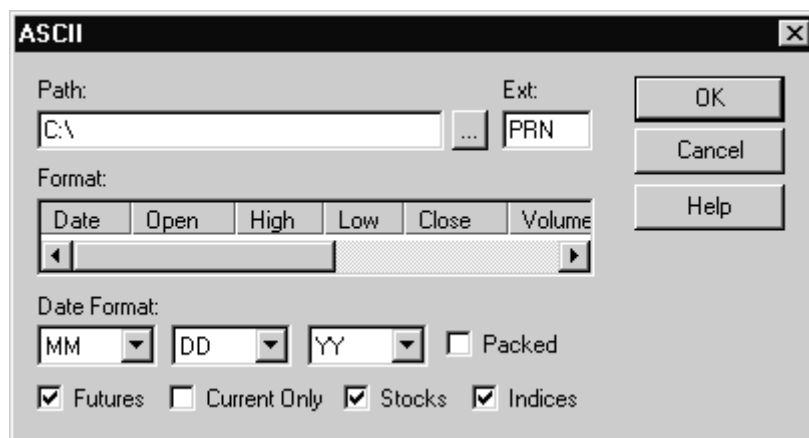
The **Ext:** box indicates the extension that your ASCII data is using. The extension of a file is the three letters that appear after the period "." in the file name. For example, if your file is named SP99Z.AHD the extension of the ASCII file would be AHD since it appears after the period. The extension listed in this text box must match your ASCII data files or no data files will be found. If you do not know what extension your ASCII data files are using, you should contact your data vendor. If your ASCII data does not have an extension, you must rename the ASCII files and give them an extension. GET can not locate an ASCII file that does not have an extension. If you do not know how to manipulate your ASCII data in this manner, please contact your data vendor.

The **Format:** column head listing indicates the order the data in the ASCII file is arranged. If your data is not in the order shown, find the corresponding column that is not in the correct order and move your mouse cursor to that column. Next, hit your right mouse button to select from a list of alternate headings to choose from. The Skip column heading tells GET to skip over the data in this column. All of the other column headings are self explanatory. Please note that the Format: column head listing must be in the exact same order a in your ASCII file or your ASCII data will not be interpreted correctly. If you do not know the correct order of how your data is arranged in your ASCII data files, you should contact your data vendor for assistance. If your ASCII data contains a header as the first line in the file, the header will not be used and will be skipped - you must duplicate the settings in the header in the Format: column head listing.

The **Date Format:** selection lists indicate what order the date is listed in the date field in your ASCII file.

YY =	A two digit year -- example: 99
YYYY =	A four digit year -- example: 1999
MM =	A two digit month -- example: 05
DD =	A two digit day code -- example: 21

For example, if your ASCII data file contains the year format as 12/31/1999, you would want to have the Date Format set to MM DD YYYY. Please note that the month can not be simply the contract month code, it must be the number of the month. If you do not know the correct order of how your date is arranged in your ASCII data files, you should contact your data vendor for assistance.

The **Packed** check box, when checked, indicates that the date field in the ASCII data file is not separated by any character. When this box is checked, GET assumes that the date in the ASCII file would look something like: 012868 for January 28, 1968. If this box is not checked, GET would assume the same date would look like: 01/28/68 or 01-28-68 or 01 28 68. If you do not know how the date is stored in your ASCII data files, you should contact your data vendor for assistance.

Once the **Data Path** has been set, GET can load a bar chart.

There are 3 ways to create a new bar chart:

1. From the File menu, you can choose New Chart...

2. You can press your left mouse button on the new chart icon *(the button that looks like a bar located in the upper left hand corner of the icons)*.

3. The last way you can create a new bar chart *(for all of you keyboard fans)*, is by holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard and press N key *(Ctrl + N)* at the same time.
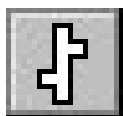
Using any of the above methods will cause GET to open a window with a blank bar chart in it, and, after a momentary pause as GET examines your data, will cause the Issues dialog box to appear.

Please note that the time period between the point when you request a new bar chart and when the Issues dialog box appears will vary based upon the speed of your computer and the number of issues that GET must examine prior to creating a list of symbols. Do not be alarmed if this takes a moment or two.

The **Issues** dialog box is used to set the issue, the period, and the number of bars that will be loaded into the new bar chart.

The **Symbol Scroll List** contains all of the data GET has found in the format specified by the Data Properties sheet. The symbols will be listed alphabetically and in order of expiration date. If you are using a data format similar to TC2000, Metastock/Computrac or CSI, we will take the symbol name directly from your data source. If you are using a different data format and your data does not contain a name association for the symbol, GET will use an internal list to attempt to associate the symbol with a company name or commodity name.
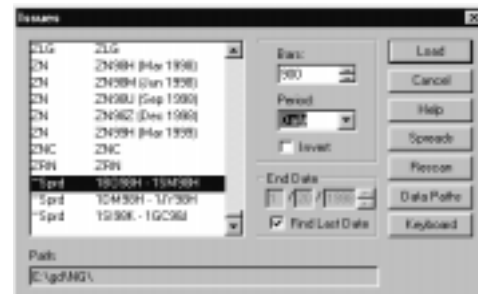
You can choose a symbol from the Symbol list by typing the symbol or company name you are looking for and GET will search the Symbol list for a corresponding symbol. For example, if you are wanting to load the December 99 S&P 500 chart, you could type SP99Z on the keyboard and you will be moved down the Symbol list to SP99Z. If you make a mistake while typing, hit the space bar on the keyboard to clear the search and to start over. For example, if you type SO99Z and realize that you meant to have the "O" be a "P", press the space bar and type SP99Z. The same works for stocks. If you want to search for America On Line *(AOL)* just type the symbol AOL and GET will search through your symbol list and attempt to find that symbol. If you don't know the symbol, but you know the company name, you can also type the company name on the keyboard and GET will attempt to scan your data to find a symbol that matches the company name. Remember, if you are not getting the results you expect, just hit the space bar on the keyboard and start over. You can also choose a symbol from the Symbol list by using the Up and Down arrows on your keyboard, or by using the mouse and the up and down arrows on the Symbol Scroll List.
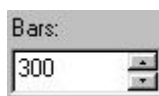
The **Bars** number box indicates the number of bars *(periods)* you want to have loaded into the new bar chart. If you are loading a Daily bar chart, you are requesting this number of trading days be loaded. If this is a weekly bar chart, then you are requesting this number of weekly bars be loaded. We suggest having a minimum of 150 bars for an Elliott Wave count, but 300 bars is the recommended and default amount. If you request 300 bars, and your data file only contains 175 bars, only the number of bars contained in your data file will be displayed.


The **Period** selection list gives you the choice between a 60 minute *(GETDATA format only)*, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, or Perpetual chart *(used only with the FutureSource data format)*. If you have a perpetual chart in any format other than FutureSource, you should load it as a daily bar chart.

The **Invert** check box, when checked, loads the issue in an inverted pattern. Inverting a chart is only helpful with certain currency futures.

End Date indicates the last date, in Month/Day/Year format, that the data should be loaded. If you are loading in a chart, and the date is set to 5/9/1998, then any data <u>after</u> 5/9/1998 will <u>not</u> be loaded. If you change this date to 1/1/1996, <u>no data after</u> 1/1/1996 will be loaded. If there is a check in the **Find Last Date** check box, then GET will examine your data file and enter the last date in the file as the End Date. For normal operation, we suggest that you enable the Find Last Date check box. Find Last Date does not work with ASCII.
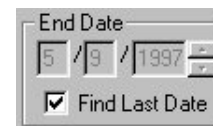
If you add new issues to your data, you should press the **Rescan** button. This forces GET to examine your database for new issues. For example, if you add 100 new stocks to your data, GET will not display those new stocks in the Issues list until after you have pressed the Rescan button. If there are ever any issues that do not show up in the Issues list that you already have data for, you should press the Rescan button to have GET find those new issues.

Press the **Data Paths** button to open the Data Paths property sheet. From the Data Paths property sheet, you can add in new data formats or change the properties for each of the data formats you currently have chosen.

Press the **Spreads** button to open the Spreads dialog box. From the Spreads dialog box, you can compare the prices of two or more issues. Spreads will be discussed later in this section.

By pressing the **Keyboard** button, you are either turning on or off an additional keyboard at the bottom of the Issues dialog box. The keyboard at the bottom of the Issues dialog box works the same as the keyboard on your computer, and you use it by pressing your left mouse button on the keys. This keyboard is helpful when you need to type in a stock name or symbol and the computer keyboard is not available. As with the computer keyboard, if you make a mistake while searching for an issues symbol or company name, you need to press the CL button *(on the computer keyboard you press the Space bar)* and you can start over in your search for an issues name or symbol.
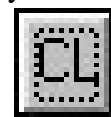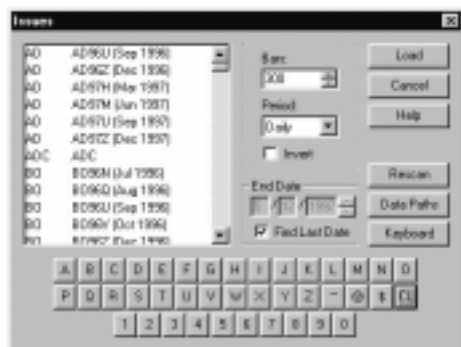
When you are satisfied with the settings you have chosen for the bar chart, press the load button and a chart of the issue you have highlighted will open. You can also double-click on the issue's name to open the chart.

You will notice that in the Issues dialog box there is a check box named **Change All Charts**. When you check this box, and press the Load button in the Issues dialog box, all of the currently open charts will change to the symbol selected, preserving their time frames. For example, if you have a Daily S&P, a 60 minute S&P, and a Weekly S&P chart open on the screen, and you go to the Issues dialog box and check Change All Charts, then choose Orange Juice as your symbol, all of the open charts will change to Orange Juice charts. The Daily S&P will become a Daily Orange Juice chart; the Weekly S&P chart will become a Weekly Orange Juice chart; the 60 minute S&P chart will become a 60 minute Orange Juice chart. If you check the Change All Charts box and you do not already have any charts open, this will do nothing.
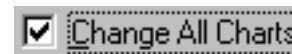
The Bar Chart Window

Across the top of the bar chart window you have the **Title**. The Title of the window includes important information about the issue including the symbol's name and the time frame of the bar chart.


Title

Date

Open, High, Low, Close

Change

Title

Date

Open, High, Low, Close

Change

Below the Title on the far left is the **Date** of the last bar in the chart.

On the same line as the Date, only centered, is the **O**pen, **H**igh, **L**ow, and **C**lose of the last bar in the chart.

On the same line as the Date, but to the far right of the Open, High, Low, and Close is the **Change** value.

As you move your mouse around the bar chart, you will notice that it has taken on the shape of an "X". This is your **Cursor** inside the bar chart.
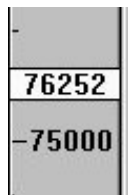
On the right-hand side of the bar chart window is the **Price Scale**. The Price Scale indicates at what price level the issue is trading. As you move your cursor in the bar chart, there will be a box moving along the Price Scale indicating the price level that corresponds to the cursor. This is helpful when you need to figure out a price level of a line, box, etc. Put your cursor on top of the item and look in this box for the price level.

Across the bottom of the bar chart is the **Time Scale**. This scale will change as you look at charts on different time frames. As you move your cursor in the bar chart, there will be a box moving along the Time Scale indicating what time or date corresponds to the cursor. This is helpful if you want to see what date or time a particular bar happened. Simply put your cursor on top of the bar and look at the date in this box.

You can **re-size a chart** at any time by putting your mouse cursor on top of one of the borders of the window. When you do this, your mouse cursor will change into arrows pointing in multiple directions. Hold down your left mouse button and drag it the direction that you wish to expand or contract the window, and then release the mouse button when you are happy with the location of the window.

To **move a chart** entirely, put your mouse cursor on top of the Title bar and hold down your left mouse button. As you move your mouse, the entire chart will move as well. When you are happy with the location of the window, release your left mouse button and the window will stay where you released it.

Bar Chart Properties
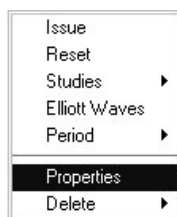
You can easily adjust the colors and bar type of a bar chart. To do this, put your mouse cursor inside of the bar chart and hit your right mouse button and press your left mouse button on **Properties**.

In the **Colors** section of the Bar Chart Properties menu, you have the option of changing the color of the **Text** used on the chart *(Price Scale, Time Scale, etc.)*, the color of the **Bars**, and the color of the **Grid** on the chart.

In the **Backgrounds** section of the Bar Chart properties menu, you have the option of changing the color of the **Chart**, the **Scales**, and the **Price Info**rmation highlight box *(which includes the Open High Low Close background)*.

In the **Highlights** section of the Bar Chart Properties menu, you can change the colors of the New High & New Low *(displayed across the top of the bar chart)*, Cross Hairs *(**XHairs:**)*, and the number of bars Index.

The **Bar Type** selection list allows you to choose between different styles of bars drawn on the chart.
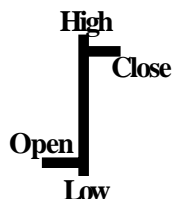
Normal is just as it sounds - the bottom of the bar starts at the lowest price the issue traded at in that time interval and the top of the bar ends at the highest price. The dash pointing to the left indicates the opening price for the bar and the dash pointing to the right indicates the closing price.
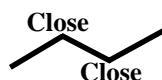
Close Line takes only the closing prices of the bars and connects them as a single line. The Open, High, and Low of the bar are not displayed at all.
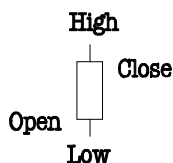
A **Candle Sticks** chart is made of bars that use a box to represent the opening and closing price of each bar. If the issue opened low and closed higher, the box will be white or "empty". If the issue opened high and closed lower, the box will be black or "filled". The highs and lows are represented by lines above and below the main body that look like wicks, giving them their candle-like appearance. Combinations of different candlesticks form patterns which can be used as market indicators.
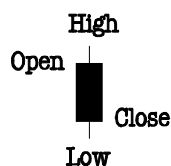
The **Font** button allows you to adjust the fonts used on the chart

Training Mode

Training Mode is used to help you move back in time on the chart to see what values any study or indicator would have shown you if you had been looking at the chart at that specific time in the past. This feature is intended for new users of Advanced GET who want to "practice" with the program until they are comfortable with how the program reacts to the markets as it progresses. Please note that all studies and indicators that are on the chart will be shown with the actual values they would have displayed at the time, without the benefit of newer data.
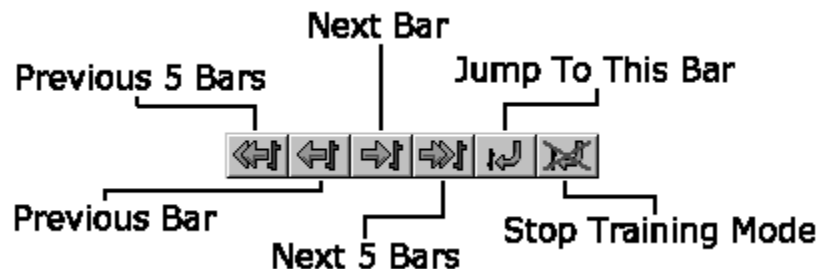
The **Previous 5 Bars** button, when pressed, moves the data on the screen back 5 bars. On a daily chart, that would usually move you back one week. On a Monthly chart, that will move you back 5 months.

The **Previous Bar** button, when pressed, moves the data on the screen back by 1 bar.

The **Jump** To This Bar button *(or Jump to this Date button)*, when pressed, allows you to move your cursor to a specific bar *(date)* and move the data back *(jump)* to that date without having to use the Previous 5 Bars or Previous Bar button. This is especially helpful when you want to quickly move to a specific date in the past.

The **Next Bar** button, when pressed, advances the data forward one bar. Please note that this will only advance the bars to the last date originally loaded into the bar chart from the Issues dialog box.

The **Next 5 Bars** button, when pressed, advances the data forward by 5 bars.

The **Close Training Mode** button does just what it sounds like it would, it closes training mode and restores the data back to the original date loaded into the bar chart from the Issues dialog box.

If you want to quickly move the chart to the beginning of the data set, you can press the SHIFT + HOME keys on your keyboard, and the chart will move to the beginning of the data you have loaded. If you want to quickly move to the end of the data set, you can press the SHIFT + END keys on your keyboard, and the chart will move to the end of the data you have loaded.
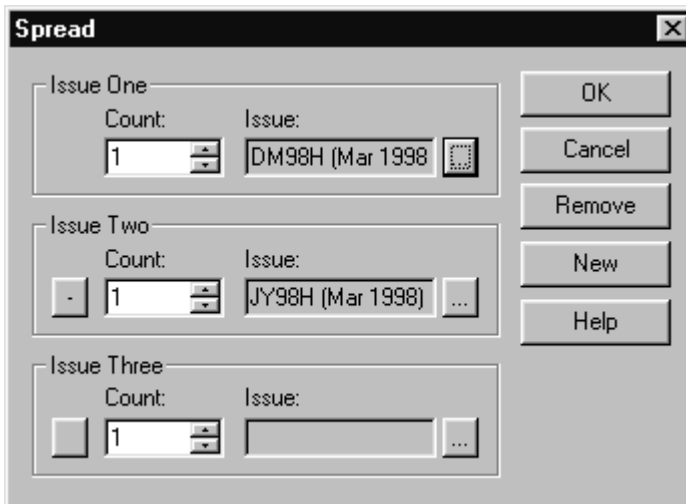
Spreads

Pressing the Spreads button in the Issues dialog box gives you access to the Spreads dialog box

A **Spread** is the purchase and sale of two or more contracts in the same commodity or economically related commodities. A bull spread is the purchase of a nearby contract and going short the distant contract. When reference is made to a bull spread strengthening, we see the nearby months rising faster than the distant months, indicating an increased demand for the commodity. A bear spread is the short sale of a nearby month and the taking on of a long position of a distant month. A surplus of a commodity may weaken prices in the nearby months, causing the nearby months prices to fall, and the further out contract prices to rise normally.

The Spreads dialog box allows you to choose the commodities used in the Spread, the operand used in the Spread, and the number of each contract traded for each of the commodities in the Spread.

Press the **New** button to create a new Spread, with Issues one through three blank.

The **Issue One Count:** number box indicates the number of contracts that you have gone long *(bought)* of the first commodity. The **Issue One Issue:** box indicates the commodity that you have gone long *(bought)* in this Spread. To select an issue, press the button to the right of the Issue: box and find the commodity you want in this spread.

The **Issue Two Count:** number box indicates the number of contracts that you have gone short *(sold)* of the second commodity. The **Issue Two Issue**: box indicates the commodity that you have gone short *(sold)* in this Spread. To select an issue, press the button to the right of the Issue: box and find the commodity you want in this spread.

The **Issue Three Count:** number box indicates the number of contracts that you have either gone long *(bought)* or gone short *(sold)* of the third commodity. The **Issue Three Issue:** box indicates the commodity that you have gone long *(bought)* or gone short *(sold)* in this Spread. To select an issue, press the button to the right of the Issue: box and find the commodity you want in this spread. Very few Spreads have a third issue, so this box is normally blank and not used.

To change the **Operand** of either Issue Two or Issue Three, press your left mouse button on the Operand Buttons located to the far left of the Count: number boxes. Normally, you have Issue One minus Issue Two, but by changing the operand you can have Issue One plus, minus, or even divided by Issue Two. The same follows for the operand for Issue Three.

If you want to Delete the Spread from the Issue List, highlight the Spread in the Issue List, press the Spreads button, and press the **Remove** button.
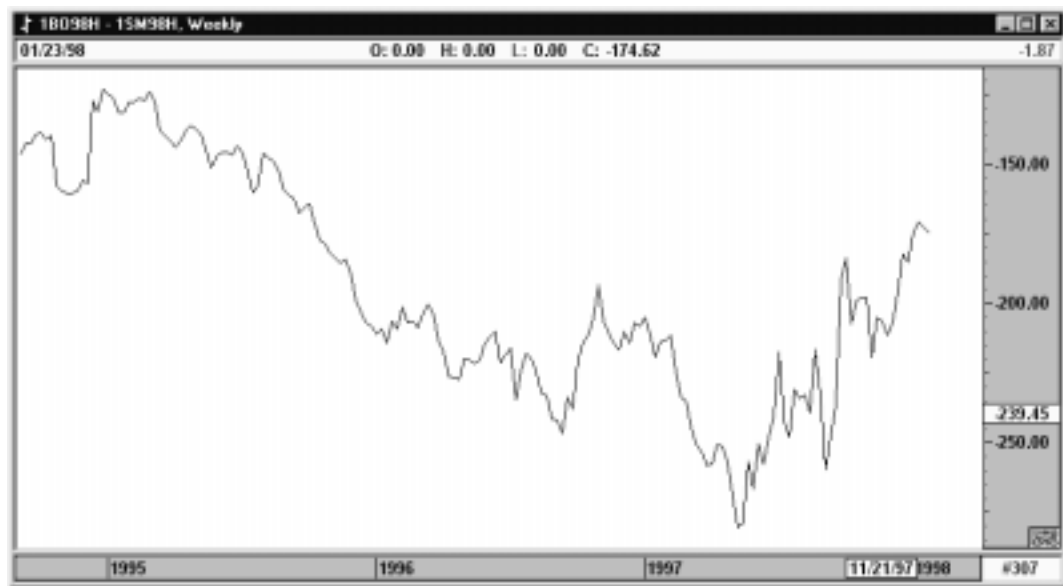
Please note that spreads are displayed as a close-line only chart, using the lowest common base.

Chart Tool Box

When a bar chart is first created, a collection of fourteen buttons called the Chart Tool Box appears on the left-hand side of the bar chart. These buttons are used to gain quick access to studies, indicators and alter the display of data on the chart. The following is a list of the buttons in the Toolbox and a description of each.

The **Issue** button, when pressed with your left mouse button, will open the Issue dialog box which allows you to change the parameters of the current bar chart including the number of bars loaded, the time frame, or changing to a new issue.

When the **Auto Scale** button is on, the bar chart sets its price scale to the highest and lowest price being displayed. This prevents bars from being cut off above or below the window. Using the Up and Down Arrow buttons, the Bar Height button, or manually setting the scale will toggle the Auto Scale button off.

Pressing the **Reset** button with the left mouse button will set the bar chart to its original starting point and scale.

Pressing the **Study** button opens up a menu that lets you add studies and indicators to the chart. Studies and indicators will be discussed further in later sections.

The **Elliott** Wave button toggles the display of Elliott Waves on the bar chart on and off. The use of Elliott Waves will be discussed further in later sections.
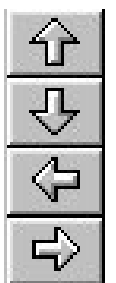
Pressing the **Arrow Buttons** moves the bar chart around in its window. These buttons are particularly useful when there is more data than can be displayed on the screen at one time. Using the Up and Down Arrow buttons will turn off the Auto Scale.

Pressing your left mouse button on the left-hand side of the **Bar Width** button makes the bars on the chart thicker. Pressing your left mouse button on the right-hand side of the Bar Width button makes the bars thinner.

Pressing your left mouse button on the left-hand side of the **Bar Space** button increases the distance between bars on the chart. Pressing your left mouse button on the right-hand side of the Bar Space button decreases the distance between bars.

Pressing your left mouse button on the left-hand side of the **Bar Height** button makes the bars on the chart taller. Pressing your left mouse button on the right-hand side of the Bar Height button shortens the bars. Using the Bar Height button turns off the Auto Scale.
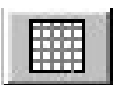
Pressing the **Grid** button toggles the bar charts grid on and off.

The **Display Lines** toggle button allows you to turn the display of lines that you have drawn on the chart On and Off without having to delete or redraw the lines.

The **Display Gann Lines** toggle button allows you to turn the display of all Gann lines that you have drawn on the chart On and Off without having to delete or redraw the lines.

The **Display Fibonacci Lines** toggle button allows you to turn the display of all Fibonacci lines that you have drawn on the chart On and Off without having to delete or redraw the lines.

The **Cross Hair** button toggles the display of cross hairs in the bar chart and all associated indicator windows on and off.

Moving The Tool Box

When a bar chart is first created, the Tool Box defaults to being placed on the far left-hand side of the bar chart. Because of the great flexibility in the use of GET, we have added the capability of easily moving the Tool Box to the top of the bar chart or to the right-hand side of the chart. You can even use it as a "floating" tool box inside of the chart.

To move the Tool Box, you first have to put your cursor right above the Issue button on the Tool Box. Once the cursor is above the Issue button, hold down your left mouse button and the outline of the Tool Box should appear in gray. Keep holding your left mouse button and move the Tool Box to the location where you want it to stay. Once it is in place, release your left mouse button.

You will notice that when you move the outline to the top of the bar chart, or to the sides of the bar chart, the Tool Box stretches to match the border of the chart. You can place the Tool Box on any side of the chart other than the bottom of the chart.

If you wish to have the Tool Box "float" inside of the bar chart, move the outline of the Tool Box into the data area of the chart and release your mouse button. This will make the Tool Box movable by a title bar. You can reshape the Tool Box by grabbing the edges of the Tool Box with your left mouse button and stretching or shrinking the Tool Box to the shape that you want.

Tool Box Moved to Top of Chart
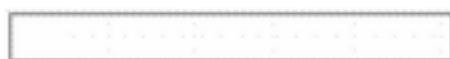
Tool Box Outline While Moving

Tool Box Moved to the Right-Hand Side of Chart

Tool Box "Floating" in Chart and Reshaped

Tool Box "Floating" in Chart

Customizing The Tool Box

The Customize Toolbar dialog box gives you the ability to choose which buttons will appear and in what order on the Drawing Tools, the Chart Toolbar, and the Studies and Indicators Toolbars. To acess this dialog box, put your mouse cursor on the tool box you wish to change and press your right mouse button.

The **Available Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently available to add to the toolbar. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

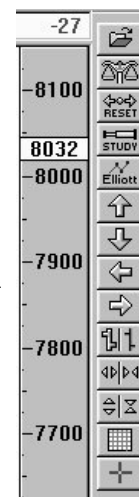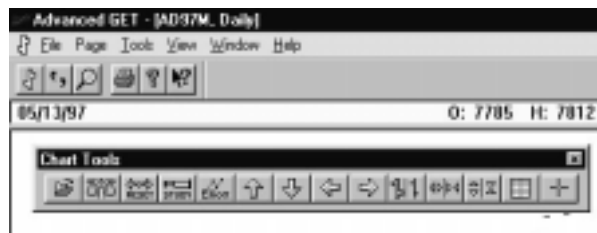The **Toolbar Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently placed on the toolbar and in what order. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

To **add** a button to the toolbar, find the button that you want on the toolbar in the Available Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to add it to the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you want in the Available Buttons column, then press the Add -> button to place it in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To **remove** a button from the toolbar, find the button that you want to remove from toolbar in the Toolbar Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you to remove in the Toolbar Buttons column, then press the <- Remove button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **up** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved up on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Up button to move its position higher in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **down** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved down on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Down button to move its position lower in the Toolbar Buttons column.

The **Reset** button, when pressed, will place the default buttons on the toolbar in their default order.

Trend Lines button not on toolbar.   Trend Lines button on toolbar.

Drawing Tools

The **Drawing Tool Box** is a set of buttons conveniently grouped together for easy access to the tools used to draw lines, boxes, squares, text, and a variety of proprietary studies on the bar chart.

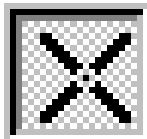When you pull up a new bar chart, you will notice that the Drawing Tool Box appears on the right-hand side of the chart *(default location)*. You can move the Drawing Tool Box in the same manner as the Chart Tool Box. This will be covered in more detail at the end of this section.

The **Pointer** tool is the default tool that is turned on when you open a new bar chart. To turn off any other tool from the Drawing Tool Box, just press the pointer button with your left mouse button. You can click your right mouse button anywhere inside of the bar chart and this will also turn the pointer back on.
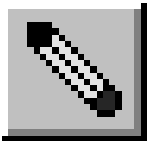
The **Trend Lines** tool is used to draw lines on the bar chart. To configure the Trend Lines tool, put your cursor on top of the Trend Lines button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Trend Lines properties sheet.

The **Style** selection list enables you to choose between Segmented, Ray, and Extended lines. **Segmented** lines are lines that have clear starting and ending points. A **Ray** has a starting point, but the line extends either into the future or into the past to infinity. The **Extended** line is similar to a Ray except has no visible beginning or ending points. It extends into both the future and the past to infinity. The **Arrow** is just like a Segmented line but with an arrow on the end of the line.

To draw a line on a chart, turn on the Trend Lines tool by putting your cursor over the Trend Lines button and press your left mouse button. When you move your cursor into the chart, you will now notice that the cursor looks like a pencil.

Move the cursor to the starting point where you want your trend line to begin and press your left mouse button once. Move your cursor to the point where you want your trend line to end and press your left mouse button again. This will anchor your trend line to the bar chart.

If you would like to adjust the Style, Color, or Width of a trend line that has already been drawn on the chart, put your mouse cursor on top of the trend line and click your right mouse button. This will open the Trend Lines properties sheet. When you are finished, press either the OK or Apply button and the line will change to reflect any new settings.

To remove the line, put your mouse cursor on top of the trend line and click your right mouse button. When the Trend Lines properties sheet appears, press the Remove button.
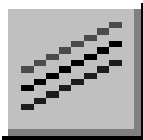
You can also erase a Trend line using the Eraser tool, which is covered later in this section. **Regression Trend Channels** are different from hand drawn trend lines in that they are calculated using the actual prices of the bars in the trend. A linear regression line is calculated, and then an upper and a lower channel is drawn using a standard deviation of the regression line or by using the highest high or the lowest low of the trend. The break of a Regression Trend Channel is usually used as an entry or exit signal.

To configure the Regression Trend Channels, put your cursor on top of the Regression Trend Channels button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Regression Trend Channels properties sheet.

The **Trend Line** On/Off button indicates whether the Trend Line *(regression line)* will be displayed. The Trend Line does not have to be displayed for the Regression Trend Channels to work correctly. Press this button to turn the display of the Trend Line On or Off.
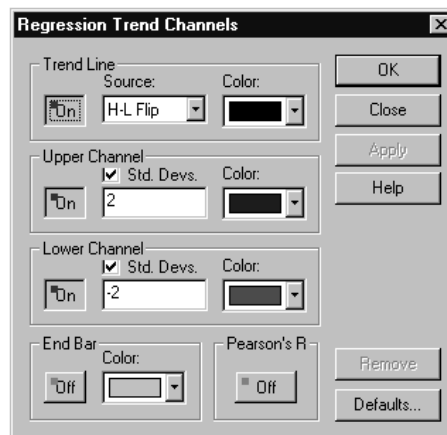
The Trend Line **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices that are used in the calculation of the Regression line:

Open =	The regression line will be calculated using the open prices of the bars
High =	The regression line will be calculated using the highs of the bars
Low =	The regression line will be calculated using the lows of the bars
Close =	The regression line will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars
(H+L)/2 =	The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2
(H+L+C)/3 =	The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3
(O+H+L+C)/4 =	The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4
H-L Flip =	The H-L flip indicates that the Regression Trend Channels should be calculated using the Low of the bars when the trend is up, and the High of the bars when the trend is down.

The **Upper Channel** On/Off button indicates if the Upper Channel of the regression line will be displayed. Press your left mouse button on this button to turn the display of the Upper Channel On or Off.

The **Std. Devs.** check box indicates if the standard deviation of the regression line should or should not be used for the Upper Channel. When this box is checked, the Upper Channel will use the standard deviation indicated in the number box directly below it. If the Std. Devs. check box is not checked, the Upper Channel will be drawn using the highest or lowest bars in the trend encompassed by the channels.

The **Lower Channel** On/Off button indicates whether the Lower Channel of the regression line will be displayed. Press your left mouse button on this button to turn the display of the Lower Channel On or Off.

The **Std. Devs.** check box indicates if the standard deviation of the regression line should or should not be used for the Lower Channel. When this box is checked, the Lower Channel will use the standard deviation indicated in the number box directly below it. If the Std. Devs. check box is not checked, the Lower Channel will be drawn using the highest or lowest bars in the trend encompassed by the channels.

The **End Bar** On/Off button indicates a bar will be drawn below the last bar used in the Regression calculation. This is helpful if you are saving the Regression Trend Channels on a page and cannot remember which bar you used for the calculation.

The **Pearson's R** On/Off button indicates if the Pearson's R value will be shown at the bottom of the Regression Trend Channels. As the Pearson's R value gets closer to the value of 1, this means the calculated regression line is matching the actual value of the data. This means that the regression line is "fitting" the trend very well. As the Pearson's R value gets closer to the value of 0, the regression line does not match the value of the data. This means that the regression line does not "fit" the trend very well. Think of this value as a percentage -- A 90 percent match is very good, while a 6 percent match is very bad.

To draw the Regression Trend Channels on a chart, turn on the Regression Trend Channels tool by putting your cursor over the Regression Trend Channels button and click your left mouse button. When you move your cursor into the chart, you will now notice that the cursor looks like three trend lines.

Move the cursor to the starting point where you want the Regression Trend Channels to begin and click your left mouse button once. Move your cursor to the last bar you want included in the calculation of the Regression Trend Channels and click your left mouse button again. This will anchor the Regression Trend Channels to the bar chart.

If you would like to adjust the Standard Deviation, Color, End Bar, etc. of a Regression Trend Channel that has already been drawn on the chart, put your mouse cursor on top of the Regression Trend Channel and click your right mouse button. This will open the Regression Trend Channels properties sheet. When you are finished, press either the OK or Apply button and the Regression Trend Channels will change to reflect any new settings.

To remove the Regression Trend Channels, put your mouse cursor on top of the Regression Trend Channels that you want to erase and hit your right mouse button. When the Regression Trend Channels properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button. You can also erase a Regression Trend Channels using the Eraser tool, which is covered later in this section.

FIB RET

The **Fibonacci Retracements** tool is used to measure the amount the market has retraced compared to the overall market movement. This tool uses ratios which are mathematical in nature, derived from the Fibonacci sequence which was developed by Leonardo Fibonacci around 1180 ACE. Fibonacci Retracements give you support and resistance areas along with general target price areas.

Fibonacci Retracements are commonly drawn from the beginning of Wave 1 *(the Zero point)* to the top of Wave 3 to find a target for the Wave 4 retracement.

To configure the Fibonacci Retracements, put your cursor on top of the Fibonacci Retracements button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Fibonacci Retracements properties sheet.

The **On/Off** toggle buttons indicate whether or not the corresponding Fibonacci Retracement value will be included when you draw the Fibonacci Retracements.
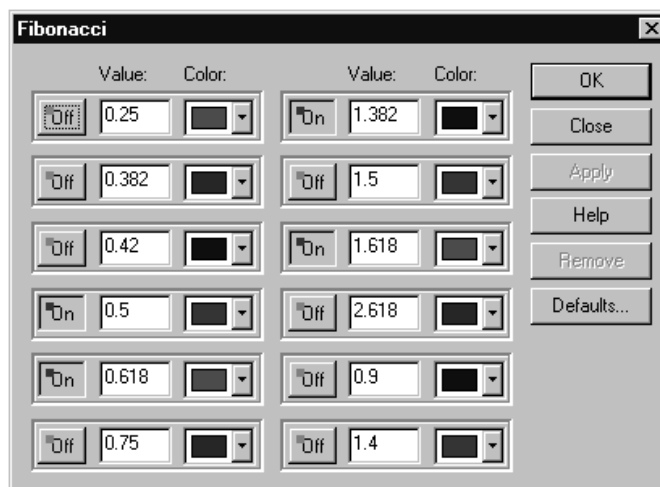
The **Value** number boxes indicate what Fibonacci ratios are used. If the corresponding On/Off button is toggled On, then that retracement level will be included when you draw the Fibonacci Retracements.

The **Color** selection list allow you to change the color for each Fibonacci ratio.

To remove the Fibonacci Retracements, put your mouse cursor right on top of the Fibonacci Retracements that you want to erase and click your right mouse button. When the Fibonacci Retracements properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

FIB EXT

The **Fibonacci Extensions** tool is used to measure the amount the market has extended compared to the overall movement. Fibonacci Extensions give you general target price areas.

Fibonacci Extensions are most commonly used to find the general area where a Wave 5 will extend. To find the general price target area of a Wave 5, you would click on the start of Wave 1 *(the Zero point)*, then click on the top of Wave 3, and click one more time at the end of Wave 4.

To configure the Fibonacci Extensions, put your cursor on top of the Fibonacci Extensions button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Fibonacci Extensions properties sheet.

The **On/Off** toggle buttons indicate whether or not the corresponding Fibonacci Extensions value will be included when you draw the Fibonacci Extensions.

The **Value** number boxes indicate what Fibonacci ratios are to be used. If the corresponding On/Off button is toggled On, then that extension level will be included when you draw the Fibonacci Extensions.

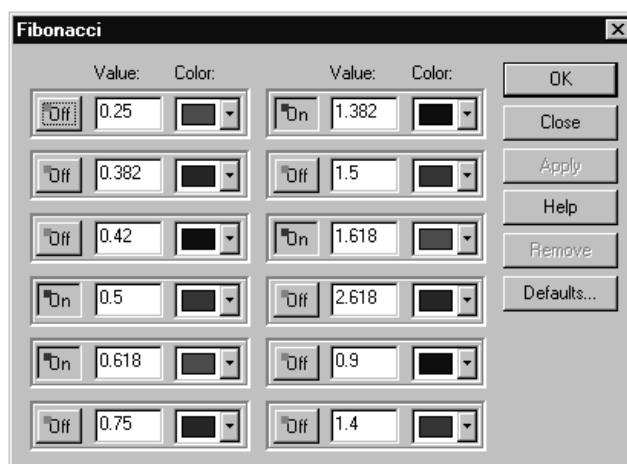To remove the Fibonacci Extensions, put your mouse cursor on top of the Fibonacci Extensions that you want to erase and click your right mouse button. When the Fibonacci Extensions properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

The **Color** selection list allow you to change the color for each Fibonacci ratio.

FIB TIME

The **Fibonacci Time** tool is used to project Fibonacci ratios out into time based upon Pivot Points affecting future Pivot Points.

Fibonacci Time is commonly drawn from Pivot Point to Pivot Point from the same side of the market. For example, you would choose a Primary Pivot Point as your start for Fibonacci Time, and then pick a second Primary Pivot Point as your ending point for Fibonacci Time, with both Pivot Points being on the top of the market.
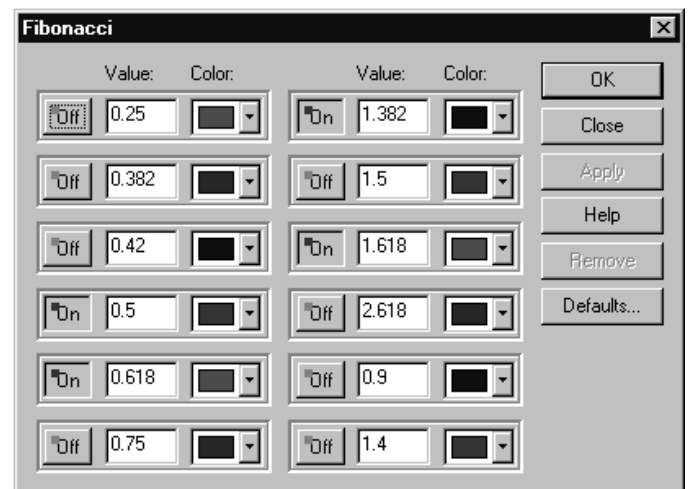
To configure the Fibonacci Time, put your cursor on top of the Fibonacci Time button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Fibonacci Time properties sheet.

The **On/Off** toggle buttons indicate whether or not the corresponding Fibonacci Time value will be included when you draw Fibonacci Time.

The **Value** number boxes indicate what Fibonacci ratios are used. If the corresponding On/Off button is toggled On, that retracement level will be included when you draw the Fibonacci Time.

To remove the Fibonacci Time, put your mouse cursor on top of the Fibonacci Time you want to erase and hit your right mouse button. When the Fibonacci Time properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

The **Color** selection list allow you to change the color for each Fibonacci ratio.

The **Fibonacci Circles** tool is used to project Fibonacci ratios in a circular pattern from an origin point that reaches out into time and price providing support and resistance areas.

To configure the Fibonacci Circles, put your cursor on top of the Fibonacci Circles button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Fibonacci Circles properties sheet.

The **On/Off** toggle buttons indicate whether or not the corresponding Fibonacci Circles value will be included when you draw Fibonacci Circles.

The **Value** number boxes indicate what Fibonacci ratios are used. If the corresponding On/Off button is toggled On, that retracement level will be included when you draw the Fibonacci Circles.

The **Fixed Scale** check box and corresponding number box indicates if the Fibonacci Circles should be drawn based upon a fixed scale, and if so, what scale should be used.

To remove the Fibonacci Circles, put your mouse cursor on top of the Fibonacci Circles that you want to erase and hit your right mouse button. When the Fibonacci Circles properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

The **Color** selection list allow you to change the color for each Fibonacci ratio.

The **Gann Angles** tool is used to draw a "Fan" of angles from a point *(usually a Pivot Point)* using techniques originally developed by W.D. Gann.

Before drawing Gann Angles on the chart, normally you would first want to Optimize the scale *(by pressing the Optimize button)* and then draw the Gann Angles by putting your cursor on a Pivot Point and pressing your left mouse button twice. These Gann Angles then become support and resistance lines for the market to test.

To configure the Gann Angles, put your cursor on top of the Gann Angles button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Gann Angles properties sheet.

The **Angle** number boxes are used to indicate the price and time slope. The number box on the left indicates the number of price units to

move and the number box on the right indicates the number of time units to move.

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of each line.

The **Up On/Off** buttons indicate if the corresponding line starting at the origin and moving up will be displayed.

The **Down On/Off** buttons indicate if the corresponding line starting at the origin and moving down will be displayed.

The **Scale** number box indicates the price unit that is used in determining the slope of the angles.

The **Optimize** button is used to instruct GET to examine the prices in the current chart and find the best possible Scale for the Gann Angles. After pressing the Optimize button *(if you haven't already drawn the Gann Angles on the chart)* the angles attached to your cursor that you can place on the chart will use the optimized scale. If you have already drawn the Gann Angles on the chart, after the Optimize process is done, you must press either the Apply or OK button to see the change in the Gann Angles on the chart. The Gann Angles will be redrawn from the same origin using the optimized Scale.

To remove the Gann Angles, put your mouse cursor on top of the Gann Angles that you want to erase and click your right mouse button. When the Gann Angles properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.
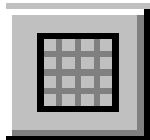
The **Gann Box** is used to draw a "Box" of Gann Angles based on a Gann Wheel.

The Gann Box is similar to Gann Angles except the angles inside of the Gann Box are directly related to each other. The angles inside of the Gann Box are used for support and resistance.

To configure the Gann Box, put your cursor on top of the Gann Box button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Gann Box properties sheet.

The **Colors** selection list allows you to change the color of the 1 X 4, 1 X 2, 1 X 1, 2 X 1, and 4 X 1 lines that comprise the Gann Box.
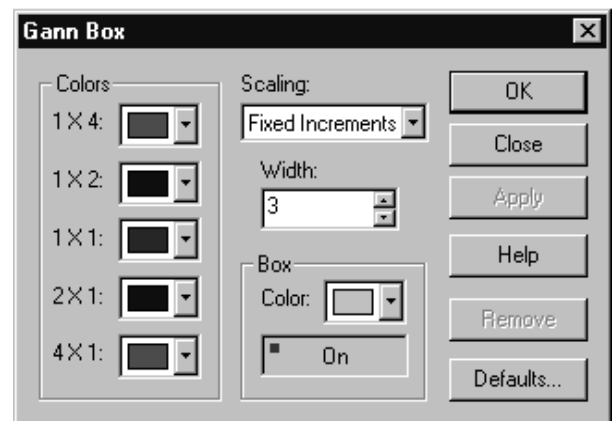
The **Scaling** selection list allows you to choose between a Gann Box made using Fixed Increments for scaling and a Gann Box drawn using a Free Form scaling. The **Fixed Increments** scaling is used when you want the Gann Box to be drawn with the computer generated fixed interval patterns that are built into GET. This is the setting most often used by the individuals at Trading Techniques, Inc. The **Free Form** scaling should be used when you want the Gann Box to be drawn at any scale and in any increment that you want. With the Free Form scaling, you have total control of the size of the box.

The **Width** number box indicates the thickness of the lines that draw the Gann Box. A setting of 1 will draw the Gann Box using very thin lines and a setting of 100 will draw a Gann Box that is very thick and difficult to use.

The **Box Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the box drawn around the Gann Angles that make up the Gann Box.

The **Box On/Off** switch toggles the display of the outer lines that make the Gann Box. To turn the drawing of the outer lines on or off, put your mouse cursor on top of this button and press your left mouse button.

To remove the Gann Box, put your mouse cursor on top of the Gann Box that you want to erase and click your right mouse button. When the Gann Box properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

The **Ellipse** is based upon both time and price that, although a drawing tool, updates as the market changes.

The Ellipse needs a starting and an ending point to draw it. Click on a pivot *(starting point)*, and then another pivot *(ending point)* and you will see the Ellipse coming down *(or up)* to "intercept" the market. Once the Ellipse has intercepted the market it will stop updating and the trend 'should' change at that point. Please note that there are three different lengths of Ellipse, based upon the length of the trend.

Under Time Frame you have toggle buttons that let you control the display of the **Short** term, **Medium** term, and **Long** term Ellipse.

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the outer shell of the Ellipse.

The **Line Width** number box indicates the width of the lines used to draw the shell of the Ellipse.

The **Markers** toggle button, when on, leaves a mark at the starting and ending points used to draw the Ellipse.

The **Shadows** toggle button, when on, displays the projected path of the Ellipse, where it might intercept the market.
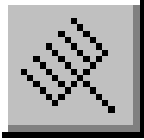
Andrews Pitchforks, originally developed by Dr. Alan Andrews, is often used to find the top of Wave 3. The lines that make the Pitchfork are support and resistance lines.

Andrews Pitchforks need three points to be drawn. Wave 3 will usually end on either the Middle Line or the Upper/Lower Parallel Line. To find the points needed to attempt to predict where the Wave 3 will end, put the Pitchfork cursor on the beginning of Wave 1 *(Zero)* and click your left mouse button once. Move the cursor to where Wave 1 is labeled and click your left mouse button once, then move the cursor to where Wave 2 is labeled and click your left mouse button one last time.

To configure the Pitchforks, put your cursor on top of the Pitchforks button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Pitchforks properties sheet.

The **Parallel Lines On/Off** buttons indicate if each of the Parallel Lines will be drawn.
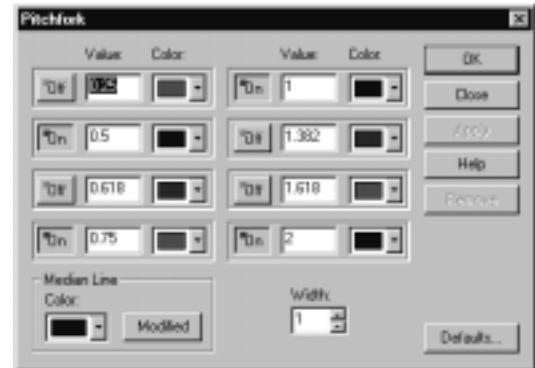
The **Value** number boxes indicate what percentage of the Median Line to be used when drawing the associated Parallel Line. Please note that the standard percentage to be used with Andrews Pitchforks is 1 *(1 = 100% times the Median Line)* for both the upper and lower Parallel Lines. For extended Parallel Lines, 2 *(2 = 200% times the Median Line)* is recommended.

The **Colors** selection lists indicate what colors the associated Parallel lines will be drawn.

The **Median Line Color** selection lists indicate what color the Median Line will be drawn.

The **Width** number box indicates the thickness of the lines that draw the Pitchfork.

There will be times when Wave 2 retraces at a very steep rate. The **Median Line Modify** toggle button should be turned On under these circumstances. With Modify turned On, the Andrews Pitchfork will automatically adjust the direction and spacing of the Pitchfork to compensate for the steep Wave 2 retracement. Under normal market conditions, Modify should be turned Off.

To remove the Pitchfork, put your mouse cursor on top of the Pitchfork you want to erase and click your right mouse button. When the Pitchfork properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

The **PTI** Tool is used to manually draw a PTI *(Profit Taking Index)* and Wave 4 Channels in an area that is not identified as a Wave 4 by the Elliott Wave Count in GET.

To get a PTI that is similar to a PTI that would be automatically generated by the Elliott Wave Count in GET, you must move the PTI cursor to the point you believe is the end

of Wave 2 and click your left mouse button. Next, move your mouse cursor to the point where you believe Wave 3 has ended and press your left mouse button for a second time. Lastly, move the PTI cursor to the last bar in what you believe is the Wave 4 and press your left mouse button for the third time to place the PTI and Wave 4 channels on the chart. Please note that the PTI value will not automatically adjust as new bars are placed on the chart - you must redraw the PTI as the Wave 4 progresses.

To remove the PTI, put your mouse cursor right on top of the PTI that you want to erase and hit your right mouse button. When the PTI Properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.

The **MOB** *(Make Or Break)* is an excellent tool that can help you find the target price area for the end of a Wave 5, or for any pattern that has an 'impulse-correction-impulse' pattern.

The MOB should be drawn from the top *(market moving up)* or bottom *(market moving down)* of the starting impulse pattern that is closest to the current market movement. For example, if the market is moving in a 5 Wave sequence up, and if you want to see the MOB level for the Wave 5, move the MOB cursor to the top of the Wave 3 and click your left mouse button *(this will only work if Wave 4 has finished and Wave 5 is in progress)*. The Wave 3 high is the top of the starting impulse pattern. The Wave 4 is the bottom of the corrective pattern. The Wave 5 is the area in which the MOB will show a support area that will either "Make" the end of Wave 5 or "Break" the Wave 5 into an extension. The MOB is not limited to a 3-4-5 pattern; it works with any down-up-down or up-down-up pattern. The different colors of the MOB give you a visual indication of the range of the MOB area, and if you see a "Marker" on the MOB *(looks like a block on the left side of the MOB in a different color),* then you know that the MOB doesn't have enough data to confirm the MOB level. If you get a "Marker" on the MOB, it is a good idea to keep deleting and redrawing the MOB as each new data bar is put on the chart until the "Marker" goes away. Inside of the MOB is a Time Marker indicating the probable time *(place on the MOB)* when the market with intersect with the MOB. The Time Marker will be similar in color to the regular "Marker" but you can easily tell the difference by the interior placement of the Time Marker.

To configure the MOB, put your cursor on top of the MOB button and click your right mouse button. This will open the MOB properties sheet.

The **Zone Colors** selection list allows you to change the color of each of the MOB zones, as well as the **Marker** color.

To remove the MOB, put your mouse cursor right on top of the MOB you want to erase and hit your right mouse button. When the MOB Properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.
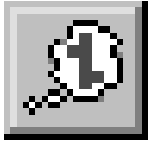
The **What If** tool is used to draw "imagined bars" on the chart and gives you an "advanced view" of what the studies and indicators would show if the market performs as the bars you have entered into the What If. You can differentiate regular bars from What If bars because What If bars should be a different color than the rest of the bars in the chart, and the words "What If Mode" should appear in the title bar of the bar chart. What If bars are not preserved if you switch time frames, if you switch issues, or if you close the chart and open it again. **Please note:** What If bars will not work with Spreads.

To place a What If bar onto the chart, press the What If button, move your mouse cursor inside the chart and press your left mouse button. This action displays the What If dialog box. From the What If dialog box you can edit the values of the What If bar. To add additional What If bars onto the chart, press the New Bar button after you have finished editing the values of the current What If bar. You can continue to add What If bars up until a maximum of 16 bars.

After a What If bar is on the chart, you can adjust the price of the What If bar by placing your mouse cursor on top of the What If bar and hitting your right mouse button.

To remove a What If bar, you can use the Eraser tool or you can place your mouse cursor on top of the What If bar and hit your right mouse button. This will open the What If dialog box where you can remove the What If bar. **Please note:** You can not remove a What If bar that has a What If bar to the right of it. You must remove the What If bars in sequence from right *(latest)* to left *(earliest)*. You can also delete all of the What If bars at the same time by putting your mouse cursor inside of the bar chart, pressing your right mouse button, select Delete, then select Delete All What If lines.

The **Edit Bar:** selection of the What If dialog box allows you to adjust the Open, High, Low, and Close price of the What If bar. The initial prices of the What If bar are based upon either the values of the last actual bar in the chart, or on the prices of the last What If bar. **Please note:** If you make one of the values out of range the What If bar will automatically compensate for this error. For example, if you make the open 33 and the low 34, the What If bar will automatically adjust the open to be 34 *(the open can not be lower than the low)*.

The **Bar Date/Time** box indicates the date and time of the What If bar. This field can not be edited, and is automatically changed to the next available date/time bar.

The **Global Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the What If bars.

The **New Bar** button, when pressed, will add a new What If bar onto the chart and allow you to change its values. This feature makes adding multiple What If bars an easy task. Edit the prices of the first bar, press the New Bar button, edit the prices of the second bar, press the New Bar button, etc. You are limited to a maximum of 16 What If bars on a chart.

Press the **Remove** button to remove the current What If bar from the chart.
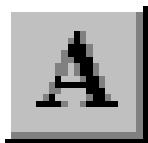
The **Text** drawing tool is used to make notes on the bar chart. Text can either be displayed directly, or can be put on the chart in a minimized form known as a "Thumb Tack".

With the Text cursor, press your left mouse button on the area of the chart where you want the text to appear and the Text properties sheet will display.

The Text area is where you type *(using the computer keyboard)* the message you want to appear on the bar chart or in the Thumb Tack.
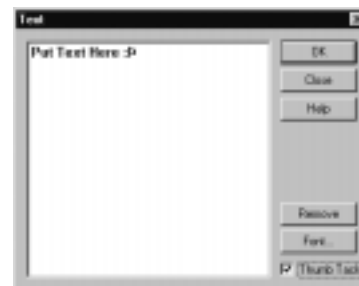
The Font button allows you to adjust the font used in the Text.

When the **Thumb Tack** check box is checked, the text you type will not be displayed on the chart. Instead, a small icon that looks like a piece of paper with a Thumb Tack stuck to it will appear on the chart. When you want to read the message you placed as a Thumb Tack, put your mouse cursor on top of the Thumb Tack icon and click your **Right** mouse button.
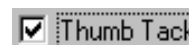
When you have typed your message and pressed the OK button, the text will be attached to your mouse cursor. Move the text to the area where you want it to be anchored and press your left mouse button. As long as the chart stays open, the text will appear on the chart. If you do not save the chart as a Page, then the text will be lost when you close the chart.

To remove the Text or Thumb Tack, put your mouse cursor on top of the Text or Thumb Tack that you want to erase and click your right mouse button. When the Text Properties sheet appears, press the **Remove** button.
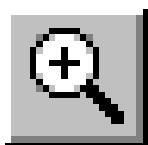
The **Zoom** tool is used to focus on a specific part of a Bar Chart. Move the Zoom cursor to the start of the area you want to focus on and press your left mouse button. Move the cursor to the right and you will notice a light box being drawn on the chart. This is the area that will be "Zoomed". Move your mouse to the end of the area you want to focus on and press your left mouse button a second time. The chart will reflect the area that you marked.

To "Un-Zoom" the chart, press the Reset button on the Chart Tool Bar.
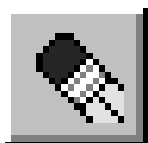
The **Eraser** is used to erase any item that has been drawn on the chart by any of the Drawing Tools. To erase a line, move the Eraser cursor on top of the line you want to erase and press your left mouse button. To erase all lines on a chart, or to erase certain categories of lines without having to delete one line at a time, put your mouse cursor inside of the bar chart in an area where there are no lines drawn and press your right mouse button. Move your cursor down to Delete. From the Delete menu, you can choose to delete All Lines on the bar chart, All
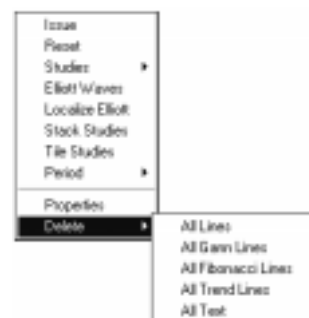
Gann Lines on the bar chart, All Fibonacci Lines on the bar chart, All Trend Lines on the bar char, and All Text. Please note that once something has been deleted off of the bar chart, there is no way to "undo" the delete.
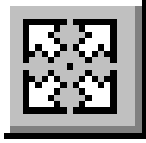
The **Move** tool is used to move almost any item that has been drawn on the chart by any of the Drawing Tools. To move a line, place the Move cursor on top of the line you want to move and press your left mouse button. The line will be attached to the cursor, and can be placed on the chart by pressing your left mouse button.

Please note that you cannot move the Regression Trend Channels, Fibonacci Retracement, Fibonacci Extensions, Fibonacci Time, PTI, Ellipse, or the MOB.
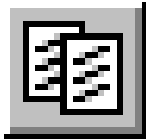
The **Copy** Tool is used to copy a line or many lines on the chart. This is particularly useful in drawing parallel lines or channels.

To copy a line, place the Copy cursor on top of the line*(s)* that you want to copy and press your left mouse button. The copy of the line you selected will be attached to the mouse cursor and can be placed on the chart by pressing your left mouse button.

To configure the Copy Tool, put your cursor on top of the Copy button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Copy properties sheet.

The **Mode** selection list allows you to choose between copying just **One Line** or **All Lines** on the chart.
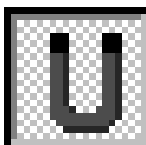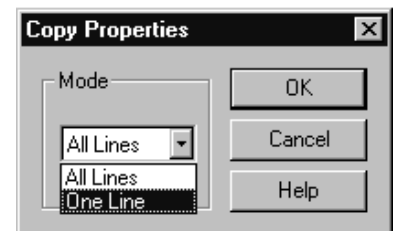
The **Magnet** controls how much force is used *(if any)* to pull your cursor to the high or low of a bar when drawing any kind of line from the Drawing Tools.

The Magnet is great for individuals who have a difficult time accurately drawing lines that touch the highs or lows of bars. Experimenting with different Snap Length values *(see below)* will give you a good feel as to what setting you should use under normal conditions.

To configure the Magnet, put your cursor on top of the Magnet button and click your right mouse button. This will open the Magnet properties sheet.

The **Snap Length** number box indicates the number of pixels used to determine if the Magnet should pull the mouse cursor to the high or the low of the chart. If you set this number to 1, then you have to be right next to *(1 pixel away from)* the high or low of the bar before the cursor will be pulled to the high or the low. If you set this number to 99, then you only have to be in the general area of the bar for the cursor to be pulled to the high or the low of the bar.

Customizing The Tool Box

The Customize Toolbar dialog box gives you the ability to choose which buttons will appear and in what order on the Drawing Tools, the Chart Toolbar, and the Studies and Indicators Toolbars. To acess this dialog box, put your mouse cursor on the tool box you wish to change and press your right mouse button.

The **Available Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently available to add to the toolbar. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

The **Toolbar Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently placed on the toolbar and in what order. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.
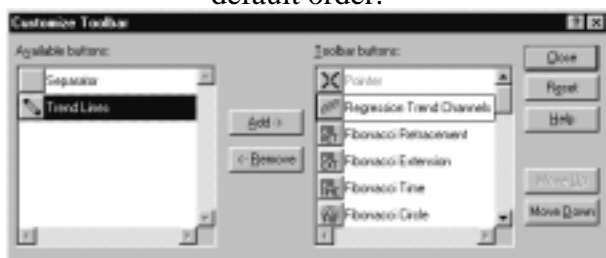
To **add** a button to the toolbar, find the button that you want on the toolbar in the Available Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to add it to the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you want in the Available Buttons column, then press the Add -> button to place it in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To **remove** a button from the toolbar, find the button that you want to remove from toolbar in the Toolbar Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you to remove in the Toolbar Buttons column, then press the <- Remove button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **up** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved up on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Up button to move its position higher in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **down** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved down on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Down button to move its position lower in the Toolbar Buttons column.

The **Reset** button, when pressed, will place the default buttons on the toolbar in their default order.

Trend Lines button not on toolbar.   Trend Lines button on toolbar.

Moving The Drawing Tool Box

When a bar chart is first created, the Drawing Tool Box defaults to being placed on the far right-hand side of the bar chart. Because of the great flexibility in the use of GET, we have added the capability of easily moving the Drawing Tool Box to the top of the bar chart or to the right-hand side of the chart. You can even use it as a "floating" tool box inside of the chart.

To move the Drawing Tool Box, you first have to put your cursor right above the "X" *(Pointer tool)* button on the Drawing Tool Box. Once the cursor is above the "X" button, hold down your left mouse button while moving the mouse to the left and the outline of the Drawing Tool Box should appear in gray. Keep holding your left mouse button and move the Tool Box to the location where you want it to stay. Once it is in place, release your left mouse button.

You will notice that when you move the outline to the top or sides of the bar chart that the Drawing Tool Box stretches to match the border of the chart.

If you wish to have the Tool Box "float" inside of the bar chart, move the outline of the Tool Box into the data area of the chart and release your mouse button. This will make the Drawing Tool Box movable by its title bar. You can reshape the Drawing Tool Box by grabbing the edges of the Drawing Tool Box with your left mouse button and stretching or shrinking the Tool Box to the shape you want.
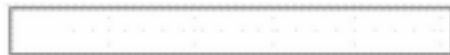
Drawing Tool Box Outline
While Moving

Drawing Tool Box "Floating" in Chart

Technical Analysis

GET provides you with a large collection of standard and proprietary technical analyses that allow you to study an issue's performance. This chapter will discuss how to put technical analysis studies on the chart and how to change the configuration of each one. This chapter does not discuss how to actually trade these indicators. Please refer to the Technical Section for more information on how to trade with these indicators.

Placing Technical Analysis On The Chart

To put an indicator on an open bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the bar chart and click your right mouse button. The menu that appears will have a selection called **Studies**. Move your cursor down to Studies and a list of Studies will open. Move your cursor to the study that you want applied to the chart and press your left mouse button.

An alternate method of putting an indicator on an open bar chart is to move your mouse cursor to the Toolbar and press the Study button. This will cause a list of studies to display. Move your cursor to the study that you want applied to the chart and press your left mouse button.

Auto Trend Channels

Auto Trend Channels are Regression Trend Channels that are automatically drawn by GET based upon the degree of Pivots and the trend direction. The break of an Auto Trend Channel is usually used as an entry or exit signal.

The **Trend Line On/Off** button indicates if the Trend Line will be displayed. The Trend Line does not have to be displayed for the Automatic Trend Channels to work correctly. Press your left mouse button on this button to turn the display of the Trend Line On or Off.

The **Trend Line Source** selection list allows you to choose which prices are used in the calculation of the Regression line:

Open =   The regression line will be calculated using the open prices of the bars

High =   The regression line will be calculated using the highs of the bars

Low =   The regression line will be calculated using the lows of the bars

Close =   The regression line will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars

(H+L)/2 =   The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2

(H+L+C)/3 =   The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived
                        from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing
                        by 3

(O+H+L+C)/4 =   The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived
                        from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing
                        by 4

H-L Flip =   The H-L flip indicates that the Automatic Trend Channels should
                        be calculated using the Low of the bars when the trend is up and
                        the High of the bars when the trend is down

The **Trend Line Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the Trend
Line will be drawn.

The **Upper Channel On/Off** but-
ton indicates if the Upper Channel
of the regression line will be dis-
played. Press your left mouse but-
ton on this button to turn the dis-
play of the Upper Channel On or
Off.

The Upper Channel **Std. Devs.**
check box indicates if the standard
deviation of the regression line
should or should not be used for
the Upper Channel. When this box
is checked, the Upper Channel will
use the standard deviation indi-
cated in the number box directly
below it. If the Std. Devs. check
box is not checked, the Upper Channel will be drawn using the highest or lowest bars in
the trend encompassed by the channels.
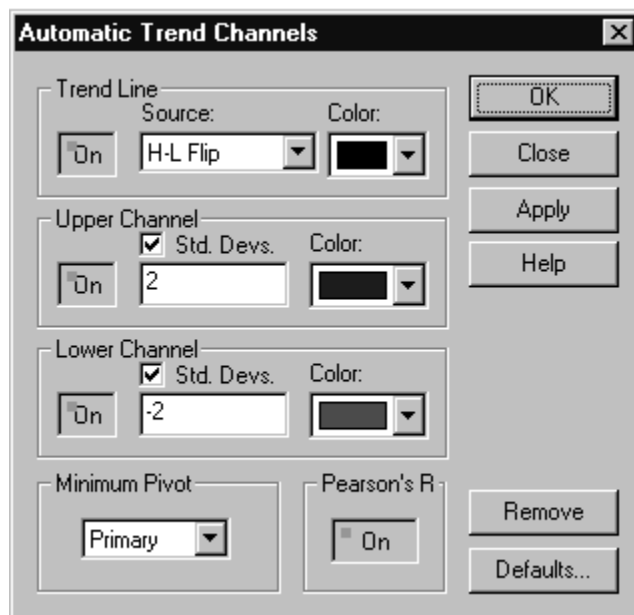
The **Upper Channel Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the
Upper Channel line will be drawn.

The **Lower Channel On/Off** button indicates if the Lower Channel of the regression
line will be displayed. Press your left mouse button on this button to turn the display of
the Lower Channel On or Off.

The Lower Channel **Std. Devs.** check box indicates if the standard deviation of the
regression line should or should not be used for the Lower Channel. When this box is
checked, the Lower Channel will use the standard deviation indicated in the number
box directly below it. If the Std. Devs. check box is not checked, the Lower Channel
will be drawn using the highest or lowest bars in the trend encompassed by the chan-
nels.

The **Lower Channel Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the Lower Channel line will be drawn.

The **Minimum Pivot** selection list allows you to choose the degree of Pivots you wish the Automatic Trend Channels to use as the starting point of the Trend Channel. If Primary is highlighted, the Automatic Trend Channels will only use the Primary Pivot points as starting points for the channels and will not change until a new Primary Pivot point is in place.

The **Pearson's R** On/Off button indicates if the Pearson's R value will be shown at the bottom of the Automatic Trend Channels. As the Pearson's R value gets closer to the value of 1, this means the calculated trend line is matching the actual value of the data. This means that the Automatic Trend Channels are "fitting" the trend very well. As the Pearson's R value gets closer to the value of 0, the trend line does not match the value of the data. This means that the Automatic Trend Channels do not "fit" the trend very well. Think of this value as a percentage -- A 90 percent match is very good, while a 6 percent match is very bad.
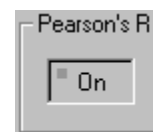
Press the **Remove** button to stop the Automatic Trend Channels from being displayed on the bar chart.
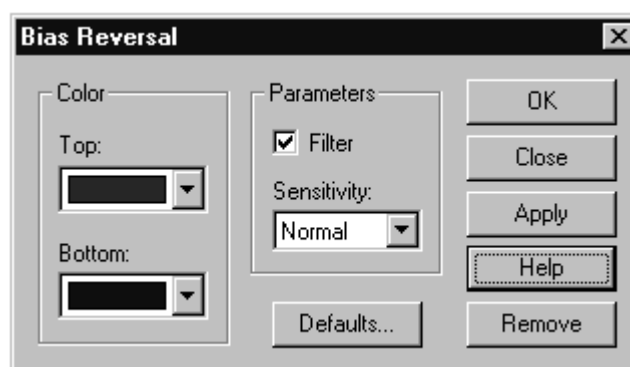
Bias Reversal

The **Bias Reversal** indicates a potential change in trend *(a reversal of a bias)* point. When the Bias Reversal is drawn at the top of the screen, it indicates some degree of a change in trend and the market should move down. The opposite is true when the Bias Reversal is drawn at the bottom of the chart. If the Bias Reversal gives you a false signal, a line will eventually be drawn at the base of the signal or will be removed from the chart if the Filter is enabled.

When checked, the **Filter** removes any Bias Reversal signals that have been marked false signals. When this is not checked, false Bias Reversal signals will be indicated with a line being drawn at their base. Bias Reversal signals are designated as "True" or "False" when the next price bar after the signal has been verified.

The **Top** and **Bottom** Color lists allow you to alter what colors the Bias Reversal will be drawn.

The **Sensitivity** selection list allows you to choose between a **Normal** or **Tight** sensitivity level for the Bias Reversal calculation. The Normal setting is what should be used in most circumstances. The Normal setting will give you more signals, some of

which will be "false" or smaller changes. The Tight setting is less sensitive to the market, and will give you less Bias Reversal points. When using the Tight setting you will have less false signals, but you will have less good signals as well.

Press the **Remove** button to stop the Bias Reversal from being displayed on the bar chart.

Bollinger Bands

Bollinger Bands are specially adapted trading bands that focus on volatility as a key variable. Bollinger Bands were developed by:

> John Bollinger, CFA, CMT,
> 310-798-8855
> HTTP://www.tfc.com/bollinger/

The Bollinger Bands dialog box lists the Bollinger Bands that have been added to the bar chart.

The check box to the left of each of the Bollinger Band indicates if that Bollinger Band will be displayed on the chart.

To change any of the settings of a Bollinger Band, highlight the band and press the **Edit** button. This will open the Edit Bollinger Band dialog box where you can change any of the parameters of the Bollinger Band. You can also edit the settings of a Bollinger Band by highlighting the band and then double clicking with your left mouse button.

To remove a band from the Bollinger Bands menu, highlight the band you want to remove and press the **Delete** button.

Press the **New..** button to put another Bollinger Band on the chart. When you press the Add button, the Edit Bollinger Band dialog box will open so that you may adjust the settings of the new band.

Press the **Remove** button if you no longer want the display of the Bollinger Bands on the bar chart.

Pressing either the Edit button or the New.. button opens the **Edit Bollinger Bands** menu displayed on the right.
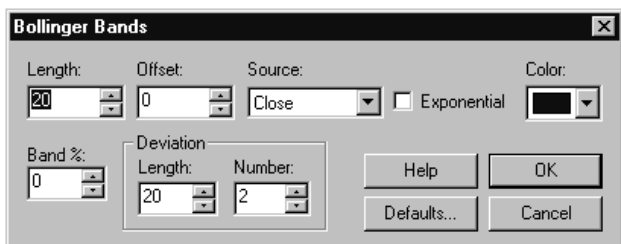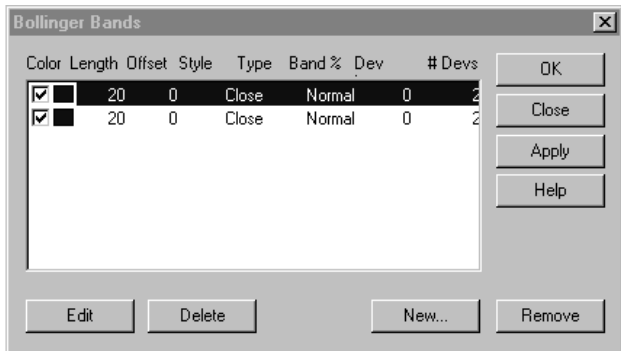
The **Length** number box is used to set the number of bars used by the Bollinger Band.

The **Offset** number box indicates the number of periods the Bollinger Band should be shifted forward *(+ number)* or backwards *(- number)*.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the Bollinger Band:

Open =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated using the open prices of the bars
High =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated using the highs of the bars
Low =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated using the lows of the bars
Close =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars
(H+L)/2 =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2
(H+L+C)/3 =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3
(O+H+L+C)/4 =	The Bollinger Bands will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4
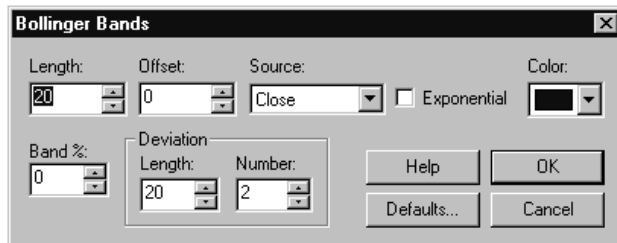
Put a check in the **Exponential** check box if you want the moving average *(band)* to be calculated Exponentially.

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the Bollinger Band.

The **Band %** number box is used to adjust where in the price scale the Bollinger Band gets displayed. Setting this value to 100 will display the Bollinger Band at the price it was calculated. Increasing this number will move the Bollinger Band up on the price scale, and decreasing this number will move the Bollinger Band down the price scale.

The **Deviation Length** number box indicates the number of periods in which the standard deviation is calculated for the Bollinger Bands. If you want to use the "standard" Bollinger Bands, make sure that this number matches the number in the Length number box.

The **Deviation Number** number box is used to adjust the number of standard deviations that are used to calculate the Bollinger Bands.

Press the **OK** button when you are finished altering the Bollinger Band parameters to take you back to the Bollinger Bands menu.

Elliott Waves

Elliott Waves is one of the core studies of GET. The simplified Elliott Wave theory states that you will have a 5 wave sequence in a direction, some kind of corrective pattern *(most of the time)*, and then a new 5 wave sequence in the opposite direction.

Elliott Waves must be used in conjunction with the Elliott Oscillator.

To obtain the optimum wave count, we recommend using between 300 - 600 bars of data. Once you are experienced with how the wave counts are affected by pivots, using 150 or more bars is acceptable for a wave count. **Caution:** Using less than 150 bars or more than 800 bars of data might result in inconsistent or bad wave counts.

GET gives you a large amount of control in how the Elliott Wave counts are calculated. By pressing the Elliott Button, you get the Default Elliott Wave Count that is used in most of the examples in the Technical Section. The Default Elliott Wave count can be used under most circumstances, but there may be times where you need to alter the way Elliott Waves are calculated based upon the market conditions. This is when you would want to use an Alternate Elliott Wave count. Under **Alternate Counts:**
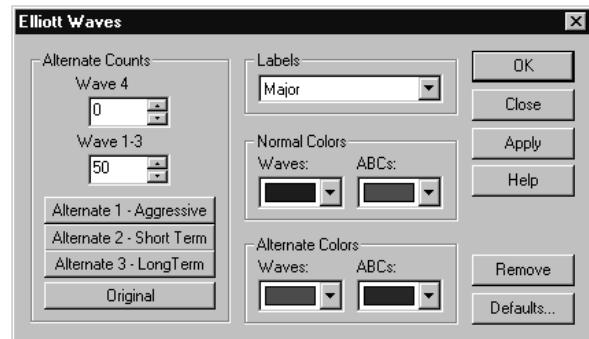
The **Wave 4** number box indicates the percentage that Wave 4 can overlap Wave 1 before the Wave count is considered invalid and has to be recalculated. The default for any Futures contract is 17% *(to account for slippage)* and 0% for all other issues.

The **Wave 1-3** number box indicates the maximum % level of the length of Wave 3 that the Wave 1 can be labeled. This percentage is important in the way the Wave 4 time channels and PTI are calculated. The default Wave 1-3 ratio is 50%. This means if you take the length of Wave 3, the Wave 1 could be labeled anywhere up to 1/2 the length of Wave 3. This does not mean that it will be labeled right at the 50% mark, but it could be labeled anywhere from the 1% up to 50% level according to this percentage. If you decrease this number to 20%, this means that the Wave 1 has to be labeled somewhere between 1% and 20% of the length of Wave 3.

The **Alternate 1 - Aggressive** count button, when on, indicates that you will have an aggressive change in the Elliott Waves. You will want to use this setting when you are watching a Wave 4 in progress, and the Elliott Wave Oscillator has not only pulled back to the zero line, but has crossed the zero line and has retraced over the zero line more than 38%.

The **Alternate 2 - Short Term** count button, when on, indicates that a shorter Elliott Wave count should be used. The Short Term count could be used to see a 5 Wave sequence inside of a strong Wave 3.

Normally, once a 5 Wave sequence is detected the default Elliott Wave count looks for a new Wave 3 in the opposite direction with the first price target being the previous Wave 4. The **Alternate 3 - Long Term** count button, when on, indicates that a much longer Elliott Wave count than normal should be used. This count should be used when the market fails to move strongly away from the end of a 5 Wave sequence. The Long Term count can look at the market on a bigger picture when this happens to determine if the end of the previous Wave 5 might have really been the end of a Wave 3, with a Wave 5 still to be placed. This wave count should be used with the Alternate 3 Oscillator and not with the 5,35 Oscillator.

The **Original** button returns the Wave 4 settings and Wave 1-3 setting, along with the Elliott Waves, back to their original *(default)* settings.

The **Labels** selection list allows you to select what degrees of Elliott Wave counts are displayed on the chart. **Major** labels are identified as large numbers inside of disks. **Intermediate** labels are smaller numbers. **Minor** labels are small roman numerals.

Under **Normal Colors**, you have the color selection lists for the **Original Elliott Waves** and the **Original ABC** colors. The colors you select for Waves and ABC are the colors in which the Original *(default)* Elliott Waves will be drawn.

Under **Alternate Colors**, you have the color selection lists for any of the **Alternate Elliott Waves** and any of the **Alternate ABC** colors. The colors you select for Waves and ABC are the colors in which any of the Alternate Elliott Waves will be drawn.
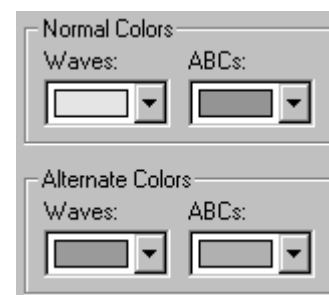
Press the **Remove** button to stop the Elliott Waves from being displayed on the bar chart.

Moving Averages

A **Moving Average** is the average price of an issue over a specified period of time. For a five period average, you would take the sum value *(often the closing price of the bar)* over five days, compute the sum, and divide by five. It helps you see when an old trend has reversed and a new trend has begun.

A crossover of a Moving Average and the closing prices of the bars on the chart is usually taken as an entry or exit signal. The longer the length of the Moving Average, the slower it reacts to the market and, conversely, the shorter the Moving Average, the more sensitive the moving average will be to price changes.

The Moving Averages dialog box lists the Moving Averages that have been added to the bar chart.
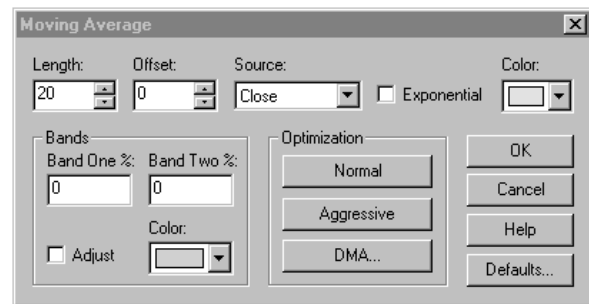
The check box to the left of each Moving Average indicates if that Moving Average will be displayed on the chart.
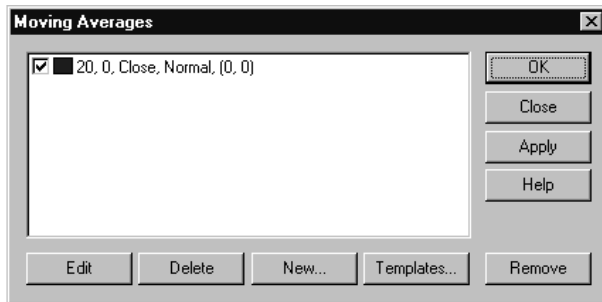
To change any of the settings of a Moving Average, highlight the Moving Average and press the **Edit** button. This will open the Edit Moving Average dialog box where you can change any of the parameters of the Moving Average. You can also edit the settings of a Moving Average by highlighting the band and then double clicking with your left mouse button.

To remove a Moving Average from the Moving Averages menu, highlight the Moving Average you want to remove and press the **Delete** button.

Press the **New..** button to put another Moving Average on the chart. When you press the Add button, the Edit Moving Average dialog box *(shown to the right)* will open so that you may adjust the settings of the new Moving Average.

The **Length** number box is used to set the number of bars used to calculate the Moving Average.

The **Offset** number box indicates the number of periods the Moving Average should be shifted forward *(+ number)* or backwards *(- number)*.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the Moving Average.

Open = The Moving Average will be calculated using the open prices of the bars

High = The Moving Average will be calculated using the highs of the bars

Low = The Moving Average will be calculated using the lows of the bars

Close = The Moving Average will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars

(H+L)/2 = The Moving Average will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2

(H+L+C)/3 = The Moving Average will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3

(O+H+L+C)/4 = The Moving Average will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4

Put a check in the **Exponential** check box if you want the Moving Average to be calculated Exponentially.

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the Moving Average.

The **Band One** number box is used to adjust where, in relation to the price scale, the Moving Average gets displayed. When both Band One and Band Two are set to 0 *(the default setting)*, only one moving average is drawn and the Moving Average is drawn at the price it was calculated. Increasing this number will move the Moving Average up on the price scale, and decreasing this number will move the Moving Average down the price scale.

The **Band Two** number box is used to adjust where, in relation to the price scale, the second Moving Average *(Band)* gets displayed. When Band Two is set to 0 *(the default setting)*, only one moving average will be displayed. Increasing this number will draw a second Moving Average *(Band)* and move the Moving Average up on the price scale, and decreasing this number will move the second Moving Average *(Band)* down the price scale.

The **Adjust Bands** check box indicates if you want the Adjust Bands indicator to be displayed on the chart. The Adjust Bands indicator will cause secondary lines to be displayed above or below the bands whenever the odds favor the price penetrating the bands.

The **Adjust Bands Color** selection list allows you to choose the color of the Adjust Bands lines when drawn on the chart.

The **Optimize Normal** button, when pressed, will adjust the Band One and Band Two settings to make then intersect as many high and low points on the chart as possible.

The **Optimize Aggressive** button, when pressed, will adjust the Band One and Band Two settings in a similar way to Optimize Normal, but more attention will be paid to the steeper trends.

The **Optimize DMA** button, when pressed, will open the Optimize DMA dialog box. From this dialog box you can adjust the number of Primary and Major Pivots used to calculate the best Length and Offset for the DMA.
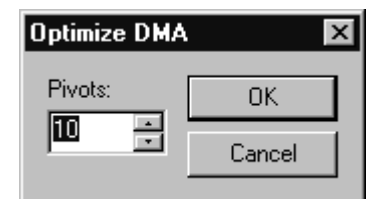
When you are done editing the Moving Averages parameters, press the OK button to take you back to the Moving Averages dialog box.

The **Templates..** button loads the Templates dialog box. Templates are a method of saving groups of moving averages to be recalled in the future. For example, if you use a 20,5 and a 34,8 moving average on your Corn contracts, but like to see just a 50,2 moving average on Wheat, you don't have to keep deleting and making new moving averages. Instead, set your moving averages up once and save them as a template for future recall.

To see a particular Template applied to a chart, highlight the Template that you want to have placed on the chart and press the **Load** button.

If there is a Template that you no longer want displayed in the Template list, highlight that Template and press the **Delete** button. Please note that there is no way to 'un-delete' a Template once it has been deleted.
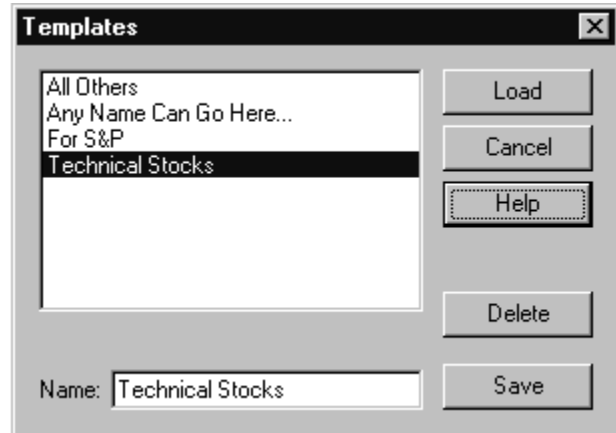
If you want to save the current settings for the indicators on the chart as a new Template, type a unique name for the Template in the text box to the right of **'Name:'** and then press the **Save** button.

After Loading or Saving a Template, you will be taken back to the Moving Averages dialog box.

Press the **Remove** button if you no longer want the display of the Moving Averages on the bar chart.
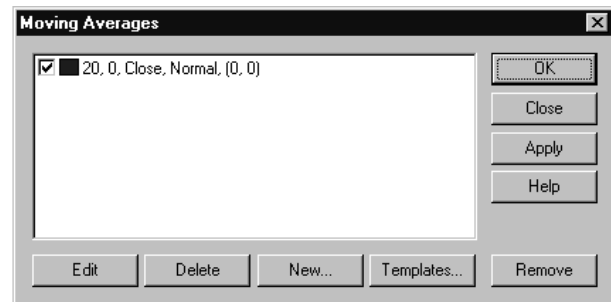
Parabolic SAR

Parabolic SAR is a display of "**S**top **A**nd **R**everse" points for a particular market. When the market touches or crosses a point, this indicates that you should reverse your position. If you are long, for example, go short. If you are short, go long. The Parabolic SAR assumes that you are always in the market.

Acceleration Start number box contains the number of the initial acceleration.

Acceleration Increment number box contains the number that determines how much to increase acceleration over time.
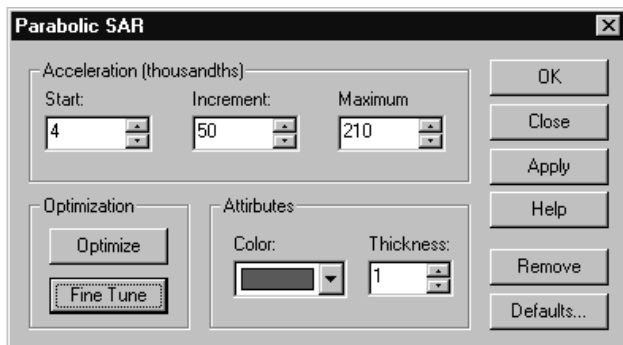
Acceleration Maximum number box contains the maximum amount of acceleration that can be achieved.

The **Optimize** button instructs GET to find the best acceleration values for the issue you are looking at. It does this by looping through thousands of combinations of variables until it finds the best set of variables that provide the most profit if you stop and reverse at every indicated point.

The **Fine Tune** button is similar in function to the Optimize button, except it takes the current values for the acceleration and makes more minute adjustments to the variables to find the best profit.

The **Attributes Color** selection list allows you to select the color in which the Parabolic SAR will be drawn on the chart.

The **Attributes Thickness** number box allows you to increase or decrease the thickness of the lines that are used to draw the Parabolic SAR. The lines get thinner as they approach the value of 1 and thicker as they approach the value of 5.

Press the **Remove** button to stop the Parabolic SAR from being displayed on the bar chart.

Pivots

Pivots are a proprietary indicator that show the trend turning points of the issue's price performance. These Pivot points are labeled as Primary *(P)*, Major *(J)*, Intermediate *(I)*, or Minor *(M)*, depending on how long the issue maintains a particular price movement. Pivots are useful as starting or ending points when drawing Gann Boxes, Regression Trend Channels, Fibonacci Time, and other studies and tools.

When looking at a bar chart with Pivots displayed, you will notice that some of the Pivots are labeled in a different color than the majority of the Pivots. These are **Smart Pivots**. GET attempts to label these projected Pivot points as accurately as possible, but does not guarantee that they will not change. Any Pivot that is labeled in red *(the default Smart Pivot color)* will most likely be a Pivot of that degree, but has met the conditions of a Pivot of at least the next lesser degree. For example, if you see a Primary *(P)* pivot labeled as a Smart Pivot, it will most likely be a Primary *(P)* Pivot, but has met the conditions of a Major *(J)* Pivot.

The **Pivots Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the Pivots will be drawn.

The **Smart Pivots Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the Smart Pivots will be drawn.

The **Pivots Types** check boxes indicate what degrees of pivots will be displayed on the chart.

Primary Pivots   = P
Major Pivots   = J
Intermediate Pivots = I
Minor Pivots   = M
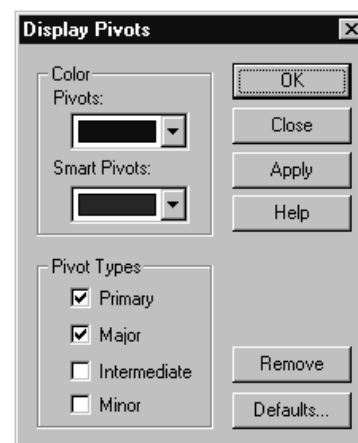
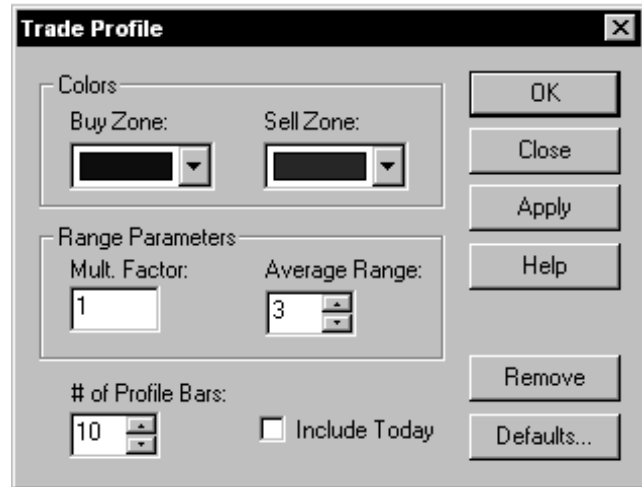Press the **Remove** button to stop the Pivots from being displayed on the bar chart.

Trade Profile

The **Trade Profile** is a proprietary study developed by Tom Joseph that can indicate areas of previous buying and selling.

The **Colors** selection list allows you to select the color in which the Buy Zone and the Sell Zone will be drawn on the chart.

The **Mult. Factor** number box under Range Parameters indicates how many times the calculated Trade Profile range should be multipled before it is displayed.

The **Average Range** number box under Range Parameters indicates the range used in the calculation of the Trade Profile.

The # **of Profile Bars** number box indicates the maximum number of Profile Bars to be displayed on the bar chart.

The **Include Today** check box, when checked, will include the latest data including any current market data prior to the close of the market on the current day.

Press the **Remove** button to stop the Trade Profile from being displayed on the bar chart.

Seasonals

Seasonals are created by taking the pattern of an issue over a set period of time (u*sually Jan 1 of any given year to De 31 of the same year)*, and then taking that pattern and averaging that pattern with the pattern of other years. Seasonals can be very helpful in indicating the overall historical market movement for a certain time of year.

The market is usually in one of two states. The first state is when the market is following the seasonal pattern. If the market is not in that state, the market is usually following the inverted seasonal pattern. These two states are easily distinguished by simply looking at the bar chart and comparing the pattern of the market with the seasonal pattern. The pattern can give you a good idea of the pattern the market will continue to follow in the near future.
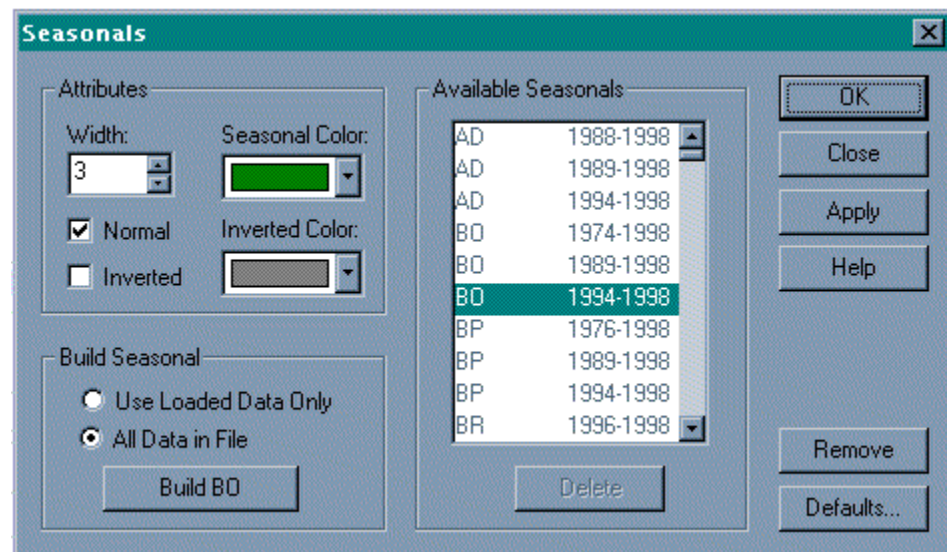
The **Attributes** section describes how the Seasonal should be displayed.

The **Width** number box indicates the width of the drawn Seasonal.

The **Normal** check box, when checked, indicates that the normal Seasonal pattern should be displayed on the chart.

The **Inverted** check box, when checked, indicates that the Inverted Seasonal pattern should be displayed on the chart.

The **Seasonal color** box allows you to select the color of the displayed Seasonal pattern.

The **Inverted color** box allows you to select the color of the displayed Inverted Seasonal pattern.

In the **Build Seasonal** section allows you to build a new seasonal, based either on the data **currently loaded**, or **all data in the file**.

If you press the **Build** button and the **Use Loaded Data Only** radio button is enabled, then only the currently loaded data will be used in the calculation of the seasonal. For example, if you have 600 bars loaded, then 600 bars will be used to calculate the seasonal. If you have 10000 bars loaded, then 10000 bars will be used to make the seasonal pattern.

If you press the **Build** button and the **All Data In File** radio button in enabled, then regardless of the number of bars loaded the seasonal will be built off of all of the data contained in the data file. For example, if you have 300 bars loaded, but you have 9000 bars in the data file, the seasonal will be built using 9000 bars.

Please note: You must have daily data which spans Jan 1 to Dec 31 of any given year for that year to be included in the seasonal. Seasonals can not be made off of weekly or monthly data. Also, if you are using futures data, you will need to have your data in a daily perpetual format to create a seasonal. Please contact your data vendor to see if your downloading software has the capability of creating daily perpetual data formats. The method of daily perpetual files may vary, therefore the seasonal pattern may vary depending on the method you choose. GETDATA customers do not have the capability to create daily perpetual files using the GETDATA format.

The **Available Seasonals** window displays the pre-built Seasonal patterns created by **Trading Techniques, Inc.** *(in light gray)* and the Seasonal patterns that you have created *(in black)*. The Seasonal patter that is highlighted is the pattern that will be displayed on the current chart. The dates to the right of the Seasonal symbol is the years used to create that particular pattern.

The Delete button at the bottom of the Available Seasonals window will become active if you have highlighted a Seasonal that you have created *(in black)*. If you press the Delete button, the Seasonal pattern you have created will be deleted. Please take note that the Seasonal patterns shipped with Advanced GET provided by **Trading Techniques, Inc.** *(in light gray)* can not be deleted.
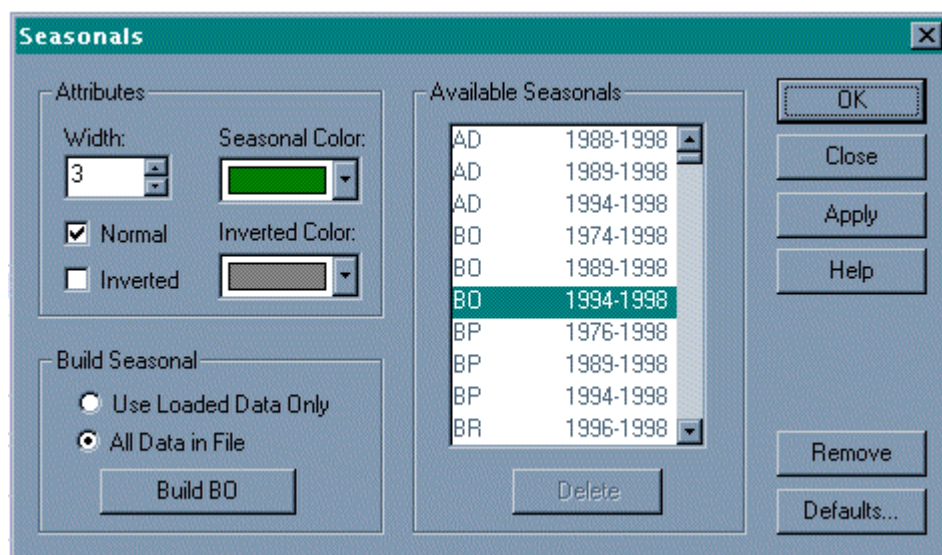
Price Clusters

Price Clusters show the areas where Fibonacci Extensions & Retracements tend to cluster in a given time period. The bars that are longer in length are the areas where the most activity was in terms of price. These bars are areas of support and resistance. The color difference does not indicate anything; it is only to make the visual differentiation easier.
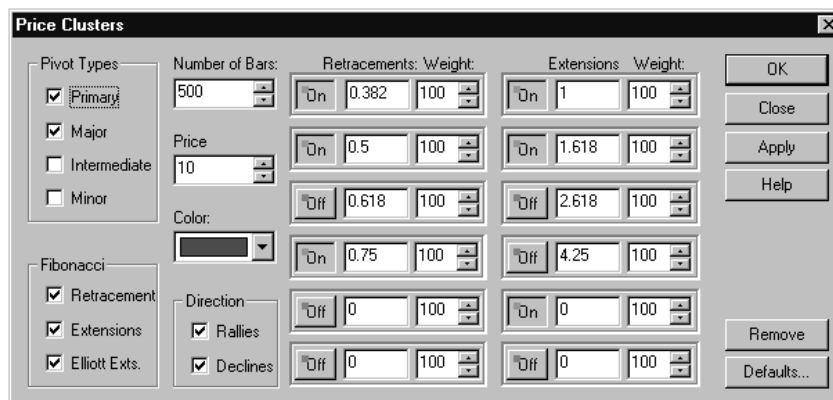
The **Pivots Types** check boxes indicate what degrees of Pivots will be used to calculate the Price Clusters.

The **Number of Bars** number box indicates the amount of bars the Price Clusters will use when calculating.

The **Price** number box indicates in what increments the prices will be divided to group the Retracement and Extension values.

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the Price Clusters.

The **Fibonacci** section allows you select any combination of **Retracements**, **Extensions**, and **Elliott Extensions**. When the corresponding check box has been checked, each type of Fibonacci measurement will be used to calculate the Price Clusters.

The **Direction** check boxes indicate whether you want the Price Clusters to be calculated on **Rallies**, **Declines,** or both.

The **On/Off** buttons indicate if the corresponding ratio will be used in the calculation of the Price Clusters. To include/exclude a ratio from being used in the calculation, put your mouse cursor on the adjacent On/Off button and press your left mouse button.

The **Ratio** number boxes indicate the Fibonacci ratios used in the calculation of the Price Clusters.

The value in the **Weight** number box indicates the amount of importance the corresponding Fibonacci ratio will have. If the numbers in all of the Weight number boxes are equal, then each one of the Fibonacci ratios will have equal importance. For example, if one of the Fibonacci ratios has a weight of 100, and the remaining weights are

all set at 50, then its importance will be twice as much during the calculation than those having the lesser weight of 50.

Press the **Remove** button to stop the Price Clusters from being displayed on the bar chart.
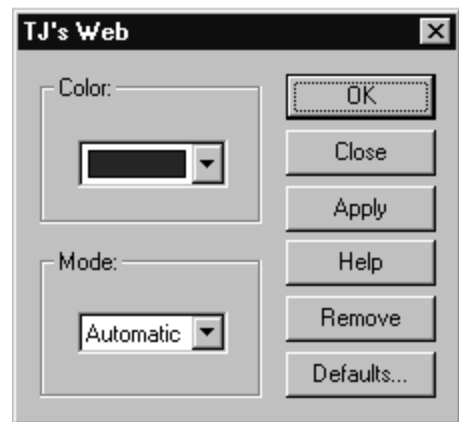
TJ's Webs

TJ's Web is a display of resistance and support zones calculated using a proprietary Fibonacci formula. There are three areas displayed: Neutral Zone *(NU, ND)*, Resistance Area *(RA, RB, RC, RD)*, and Support Area *(SA, SB, SC, SD)*.

TJ's Web is an excellent way to get the support and resistance areas for the trading range of the next day. As a general rule, the market pauses at each level, and if the market goes to Support Area A *(SA)*, it will move to Resistance Area A *(RA)*. The same is true for all of the Support and Resistance Area combinations.

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the TJ's Web.

The **Mode** selection list allows you to choose from 4 types of TJ's Webs. The **Automatic** setting allows GET to determine what separation factor to use to calculate the TJ's Web level. The Reduced setting is used when the market is expected to be trading in a smaller, tight range. The Normal setting is used when the market is expected to behave in an average trading range. The Extended setting is used when a large amount of volatility is expected for the next trading day. The Automatic setting is usually the best setting.

Press the **Remove** button to stop the TJ's Web from being displayed on the bar chart.

XTL *(eXpert Trend Locator)*

The XTL *(eXpert Trend Locator)* is a study Tom Joseph developed that uses a statistical evaluation of the market that can tell the difference between random market swings *(noise)* and directed market swings *(trends)*.

The XTL is a simple but powerful tool that is not complicated to use. If the bars are blue in color, then the trend is up. If the bars are red in color, then the trend is down. When you have a bar turn from its normal color to blue or black, this first signal is called a Break Out Bar. An entry is taken when the bar following the Break Out Bar is the same trend color as the Break Out Bar, and the range exceeds 150% of the Break Out Bar in

the direction of the trend. You would place a stop below the low of the Break Out Bar if the trend is up, and you would place a stop above the high of the Break Out Bar if the trend is down. As the market moves in the direction of the trend, you would use a trailing stop to follow the trend. To find an exit, you can use a variety of exit methods, but we recommend using the Regression Trend Channels or an optimized DMA. Please note that the XTL is not a mechanical trading system. The XTL is one of the many studies *(methods)* available in GET.

The **Period** number box is used to indicate the number of bars used to calculate the XTL.

Press the **Remove** button to stop the XTL from being displayed on the bar chart.

ADX-DMI

The **ADX-DMI** is actually three separate indicators:

1. The ADX indicates the trend of the market. This is typically used as an exit signal.
2. The +DMI measures the strength of upward pressure.
3. The -DMI measures the strength of downward pressure.

These are based on how far a market has moved outside the previous day's range.

When the ADX line reaches or exceeds the value of 40 and then makes a turn to the downside, this is generally accepted as a signal to take profits. This signal does not mean that the market will move in the opposite trend direction. The ADX signal indicates that the current strong trend is over, and you should consider taking profits. The ADX works on all time frames, but seems to give the best signals on a Weekly or Monthly chart and works best in strong, trending markets.

If the +DMI is above the -DMI, the market is in uptrend. When the +DMI crosses above the -DMI, this can be used as a buy signal. If the +DMI is below the -DMI, the market is in downtrend. When the +DMI crosses below the -DMI, this can be used as a sell signal. Welles Wilder, the developer of the DMI, suggests what he calls the 'extreme point rule'. This rule states, "On the day the +DMI crosses above or below the -DMI, don't take the trade. Just take note of the high or the low of the day. Take the trade if the price breaks either the high or low the next day *(depending on the direction of the market)*."

To change any of the parameters of the ADX-DMI, put your mouse cursor inside of the ADX-DMI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
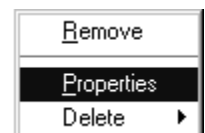
The **ADX Period** number box indicates the number of bars to use in the calculation of the ADX.

The **Colors** selection list allows you to change the colors of the **ADX**, **+DMI**, and **-DMI** independently.

To remove the ADX-DMI from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the ADX-DMI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

CCI

The **Commodity Channel Index** *(CCI)* is a price momentum indicator which measures the price excursions from the mean price as a statistical variation. It is used to detect the beginnings and endings of trends.

The CCI works best on strongly uptrending or downtrending markets. The CCI can be used in two distinct ways:

If you are not looking at the CCI as a histogram, then when the CCI crosses the -100 value while moving up, a buy signal is generated. When the CCI crosses the +100 value while moving down, a sell signal is generated. This is called the *"Normal CCI"* method.

If you are looking at the CCI as a histogram, then when the CCI crosses the 0 value while moving up, a buy signal is generated. When the CCI crosses the 0 value while moving down, a sell signal is generated. This is called the *"Zero CCI"* method.

Both the Normal CCI and the Zero CCI methods are accepted methods of using the CCI.

To change any of the parameters of the CCI, put your mouse cursor inside of the CCI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
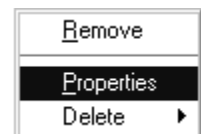
The **CCI Length** number box indicates the number of bars to use in the calculation of the CCI.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the CCI.

Open =	The CCI will be calculated using the open prices of the bars
High =	The CCI will be calculated using the highs of the bars
Low =	The CCI will be calculated using the lows of the bars
Close =	The CCI will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars

(H+L)/2 =   The CCI will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2

(H+L+C)/3 =   The CCI will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3

(O+H+L+C)/4 =   The CCI will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the CCI.

The **Histogram** button, when On, shows the CCI as a histogram *(for use with the Zero CCI method)* and as a normal CCI *(for use with the Normal CCI method)* when turned Off.

The **Standard Calculation** button enables you to choose between the standard formula that most other technical analysis programs use and the alternate formula that GET uses. With this button turned off, GET will recalculate the CCI as each new period is added to the bar chart, instead of doing the calculation on just the last bar and then combining that value with a derivative of the previous periods value. Turn this button to the On position if you wish to compare your CCI values to other standard technical analysis programs.

The **Upper** and **Lower Bands** number boxes indicate at what level the bands will be drawn.

The **Bands Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the bands drawn on the CCI.

To remove the CCI from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the CCI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

Elliott Trigger

The **Elliott Trigger** is a confirming signal that Wave 4 has actually ended when the Oscillator retraces below the zero line.

During Elliott Wave 4, the Elliott Oscillator needs to pull back to the zero line to signal the end of Wave 4. Many times the Oscillator pulls back to the zero level and continues to stay below the zero line for some time. The Elliott Trigger should only be used after the Oscillator has pulled back to the zero line. Once the Oscillator has pulled back to zero, wait for the Elliott Trigger to cross above the zero line. This provides confirmation that the Wave 4 is over.

To change any of the parameters of the Elliott Trigger, put your mouse cursor inside of the Elliott Trigger window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".

The **Color** selection list allows you to chose the color of the Elliott Trigger.

The **Time Frame: Long Term** check box should only be checked when you are using the Alternate 3 Oscillator *(10,70 Osc.)* in combination with the Alternate 3 - Long Term Elliott Wave count.
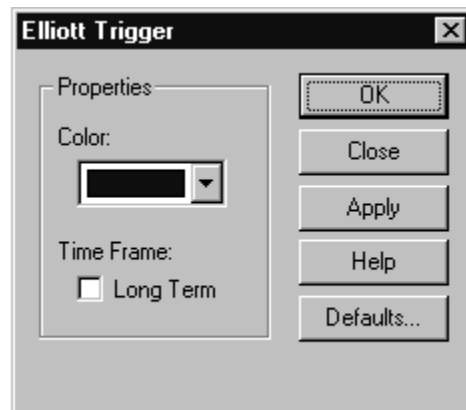
To remove the Elliott Trigger from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the Elliott Trigger window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

MACD

The MACD consists of an oscillator that is the difference between two exponential moving averages and a moving average of that oscillator. It can be displayed as two lines representing the oscillator and its moving average or as a histogram showing the difference between the oscillator and its moving average.

A buy signal is given when the MACD graph is in an oversold condition below the origin and the MACD line crosses above the signal line. A sell signal *(negative breakout)* is given when the MACD graph is in an overbought condition above the origin and the MACD line falls below the signal line. The important crossovers of the MACD line to the signal line occur far from the zero line *(the horizontal axis)*. The amount of divergence between the MACD line and the signal line is important; the greater divergence, the stronger the signal.
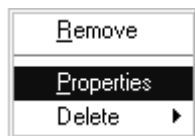
To change any of the perameters of the MACD, put your mouse cursor inside of the MACD window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".

The **MACD Length** number box indicates the number of bars to use in the calculation of the MACD.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the MACD.

Open =   The MACD will be calculated using the open prices of the bars

High =   The MACD will be calculated using the highs of the bars

|	
Low =	The MACD will be calculated using the lows of the bars
Close =	The MACD will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars
(H+L)/2 =	The MACD will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2
(H+L+C)/3 =	The MACD will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3
(O+H+L+C)/4 =	The MACD will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the MACD.
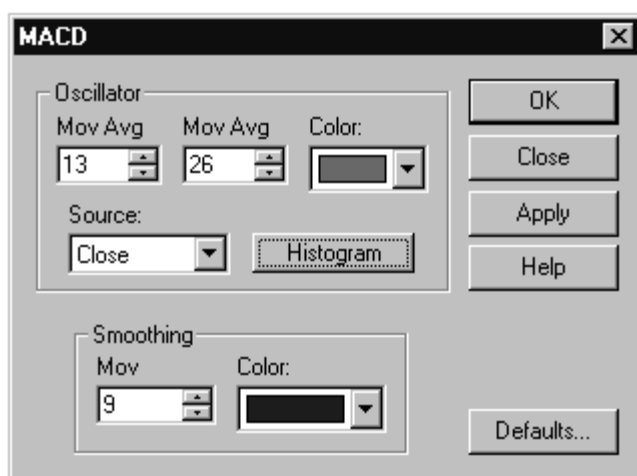
The **Histogram** button, when On, shows the MACD as a histogram and as a normal MACD when turned Off.

The **Upper** and **Lower Bands** number boxes indicate at what level the bands will be drawn.

The **Bands Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the bands drawn on the MACD.

To remove the MACD from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the MACD window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".
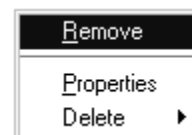
On Balance Volume *(OBV)*

The **On Balance Volume** *(OBV)* indicator tries to uncover the accumulation and distribution patterns of large player money. The calculation is simple: if the current price is above the previous price, the current volume is added to the On Balance Volume. If the current price is below the previous price, the current volume is subtracted. If the prices are the same, the On Balance Volume remains unchanged.
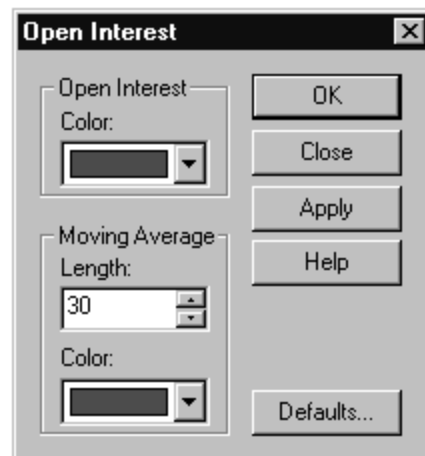
To change any of the parameters of the On Balance Volume, put your mouse cursor inside of the On Balance Volume window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
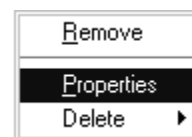
The **Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the On Balance Volume will be drawn.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose the price you wish to use in the calculation of the On Balance Volume. Your choices are:

Open =	The OBV will be calculated using the open prices of the bars
High =	The OBV will be calculated using the highs of the bars
Low =	The OBV will be calculated using the lows of the bars
Close =	The OBV will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars
(H+L)/2 =	The OBV will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2
(H+L+C)/3 =	The OBV will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3
(O+H+L+C)/4 =	The OBV will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4

Please Note: This feature will not work with all data formats. Some data formats do not provide the information needed to make the calculation.

To remove the On Balance Volume from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the On Balance Volume window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

Open Interest *(OI)*

The **Open Interest** indicator displays the number of open contracts for a given future. The Open Interest indicator also displays a moving average. Open Interest does not apply for stocks.
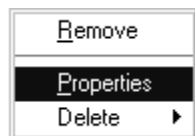
To change any of the parameters of the Open Interest, put your mouse cursor inside of the Open Interest window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".

The **Open Interest Color** selection list allows you to choose the color in which the Open Interest will be drawn.

The **Moving Average Length** is the number of periods that will be used in the calculation of the moving average. If you set this number to 20, then it will be calculated off of the last 20 periods.

The **Moving Average Color** selection list allows you to choose the color of the moving average.

To remove the Open Interest from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the Open Interest window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

(Elliott) Oscillator

An **Oscillator** is simply the difference between two moving averages displayed as a histogram. The moving averages used in this Oscillator are simple moving averages.

When looking at an Elliott Wave count, you should be looking at the Elliott Oscillator to qualify the accuracy of the count. In a 5 Wave sequence, the Elliott Oscillator should pull back to the zero line to signify the end of the Wave 4. Under normal conditions you will want to use the 5,35 Oscillator *(Tom's Osc)*. When the market is going into an extended 5th Wave, you should use the 5,17 Oscillator *(Extended)*. When using the Alternate Count 3 - Long Term Elliott Wave setting, you should use the 10,70 Oscillator *(Alternate 3)*.

The Break Out Bands qualify the Wave 3. If the program is labeling a movement in the market as a Wave 3, the Elliott Oscillator should be above the Break Out Bands. If the Elliott Oscillator is not above the Break Out Bands, then there is a good chance that the market is not really in a Wave 3 and the program will relabel the Elliott Wave count.

To change any of the parameters of the Oscillator, put your mouse cursor inside of the Oscillator window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
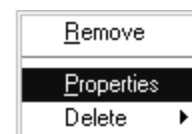
The **Mov Avg** number boxes indicate the two moving averages used in the calculation of the Elliott Oscillator. The numbers represent the number of periods to use in the calculation of the moving average.

The **Oscillator Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the Elliott Oscillator.

Press the **Tom's Osc** button to change the moving averages to a 5 period moving average against a 35 period moving average.

Press the **Extended** button to change the moving averages to a 5 period moving average against a 17 period moving average.

Press the **Alternate 3** button to change the moving averages to a 10 period moving average against a 70 period moving average.

The **Break Out Bands Strength %** number box allows you to adjust where the Break

Out Bands will be drawn. If the % is set to 100, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn exactly at the level where they were calculated. If the % is set to 110, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn at a level that is 10% higher than they were actually calculated *(moving them away from the zero line)*. If the % is set to 60, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn at a level that is 40% lower than they were actually calculated *(moving them closer to the zero line)*. The Break Out Bands are not just moving averages - they are a proprietary indicator developed by Trading Techniques, Inc.

The **Break Out Bands Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the Break Out Bands.
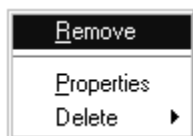
To remove the Oscillator from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the Oscillator window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

RSI *(Relative Strenth Index)*

The **Relative Strength Index** *(RSI)* is designed to indicate a market's current strength or weakness depending on where prices close during a given period. It is based on the premise that higher closes indicate strong markets and lower closes indicate weak markets. The RSI is displayed as three lines, the RSI and two moving averages of the RSI. The RSI is calculated by finding the percentage of positive closes *(the current close is higher than the previous close)* to negative closes *(the current close is lower than the previous close)*.

Generally, a buy signal is generated when the RSI moves up through the lower band *(band set to 30)*, and a sell signal is generated when the RSI moves down through the upper band *(band set to 70)*. However, the buy and sell level will vary somewhat depending on the length you choose for the RSI calculation. A shorter length will result in the RSI being more volatile. A longer length results in a less volatile RSI, which reaches extremes far less often. Different issues will have slightly different levels at which the price changes direction. These levels are usually close to each other. The vast majority do seem to change direction at 30 and 70. It is important to note that this is not a hard and fast rule, and we recommend playing with the band levels until you find the best one for the issue you are looking at.

The moving averages of the RSI can be used in the same method as a moving average on a chart.

To change any of the parameters of the RSI, put your mouse cursor inside of the RSI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
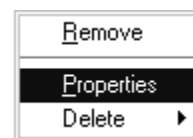
The RSI Length number box indicates the number of bars to use in the calculation of the RSI.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the RSI.

Open =   The RSI will be calculated using the open prices of the bars

High =   The RSI will be calculated using the highs of the bars

Low =   The RSI will be calculated using the lows of the bars

Close =   The RSI will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars

(H+L)/2 =   The RSI will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2

(H+L+C)/3 =   The RSI will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3

(O+H+L+C)/4 = The RSI will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4

The **Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the RSI.

The **Moving Average** number boxes indicate the number of periods that will be used in the calculation of the two moving averages.
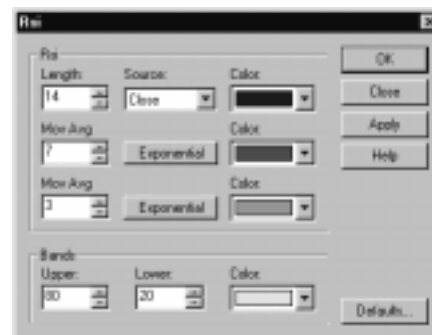
The **Moving Average Color** selection list allows you to choose the color of the moving average.

The **Exponential** button, when On, changes the calculation of the moving average from a simple moving average to an exponential moving average.

The **Upper** and **Lower Bands** number boxes indicate at what level the bands will be drawn.

The **Bands Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the bands drawn on the RSI.
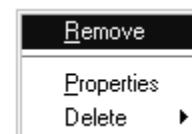
To remove the RSI from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the RSI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

Stochastics

The **Stochastic** is designed to indicate when the market is overbought or oversold. It is based on the premise that when a market's price increases, the closing prices tend to

move toward the daily highs and, conversely, when a market's price decreases, the closing prices move toward the daily lows. A Stochastic displays two lines, %K and %D. %K is calculated by finding the highest and lowest point in a trading period and then finding where the current close is in relation to that trading range. %K is then smoothed with a moving average. %D is a moving average of %K.

A sell signal is generated when you have a crossover of the %K and the %D when both are above the band set at 75. A buy signal is generated when you have a crossover of the %K and the %D when both are below the band set at 25. These signals are not valid if a False Bar appears above or below the crossover signal. The False Bar is a proprietary Stochastics cycle study that can help weed out many of the false Stochastics signals. If a False Bar appears over the Stochastics signal, you should just ignore the Stochastics signal as if it never existed.

An alternate, more aggressive method of using the Stochastics is by using a pyramid system of adding on positions during a strong trend. As a major trend continues, you could use all of the crossing of the %K and %D regardless of where the Stochastics lines cross. For example, if you follow this approach in an uptrending market, you would take all the upturns by the Stochastics as additional buy signals *(to pyramid your positions)*, regardless of whether %K or %D reached the oversold zone. The Stochastics sell signals would be ignored, except to take short-term profits. False Bar signals would be ignored. The reverse would be true in a downtrending market.
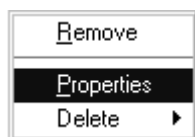
To change any of the parameters of the Stochastics, put your mouse cursor inside of the Stochastics window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".

The **Length** number box indicates the number of bars used to find a moving average when calculating %K.
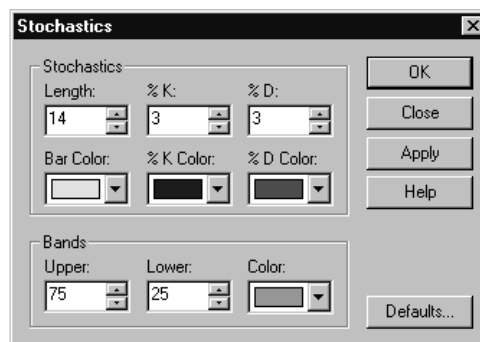
The **%K** number box indicates the period of the moving average that is used to smooth %K.

The **%D** number box contains the period of the moving average that is applied to %K to find %D.

The **Bar Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the False Bar.

The **%K** Color selection list allows you to change the color of the %K.

The **%D** Color selection list allows you to change the color of the %D.

The **Upper** and **Lower Bands** number boxes indicate at what level the bands will be drawn.

The **Bands Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the bands drawn on the Stochastics.

To remove the Stochastics from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the Stochastics window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

Time Clusters

Time Clusters use the relationship of Pivot Points to the Fibonacci Time extensions. If you were to manually draw Fibonacci Time extensions from every Pivot Point combination on the chart, you would begin to see areas where there is clustering of various Fibonacci numbers. Time Clusters are a graphical representation of these areas.

Time Clusters give you an indication of where a potential change in trend may occur. The bigger the cluster, the greater the likelihood that a change in trend will happen that day. The highest point in a Time Cluster has the greatest probability that the corresponding time period will contain the bar that is the change in trend point. Time Clusters were not designed to be used alone; they should be used as a confirming indicator or as a gauge of when a change in trend will potentially happen.
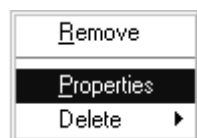
Since Time Clusters are specific to each market, it is suggested that you optimize the Time Clusters using all of the bars contained in your data file.
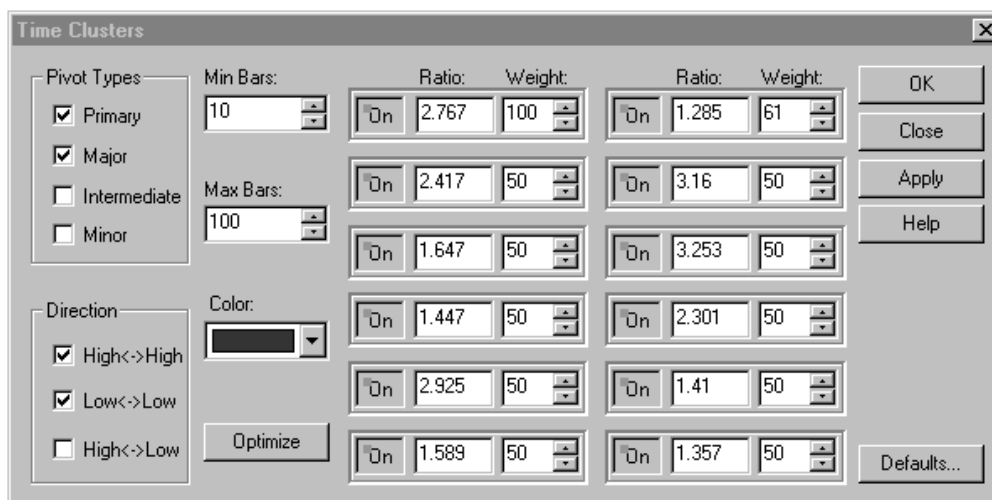
To change any of the parameters of the Time Clusters, put your mouse cursor inside of the Time Clusters window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".

The **Pivots Types** check boxes indicate what degrees of pivots will be used to calculate the Time Clusters.

The **Direction** check boxes indicate what Pivot combinations you want to use for the Time Clusters calculation. For example, if you check **High <-> High**, then all of the Pivot Points on the top part of the bar chart *(changes from an uptrend to a downtrend)* will be used as the points used for the Fibonacci Time extensions. If you check **High <-> Low**, then pivot points on both the top and the bottom part *(changes in trend going both directions)* of the bar chart will be used.

The **Min Bars** number box indicates the minimum number of bars allowed between Pivot Points that will be considered valid for the Time Clusters calculation.

The **Max Bars** number box indicates the maximum number of bars allowed between Pivot Points that will be considered valid for the Time Clusters calculation.

The **Color** selection list allows you to select the color of the Time Clusters.

The **Optimize** button is used to display the Time Clusters Optimize dialog box. From this dialog box you can choose from a selected list of prebuilt ratios, you can optimize the Time Clusters using a specific number of bars, or you can optimize the Time Clusters using all of the data located in your file.
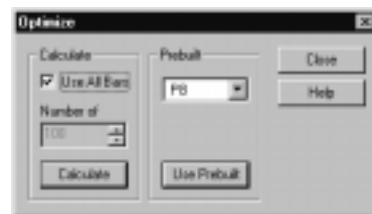
> The **Calculate Use All Bars** check boxes indicate if all of the bars in the data file will be used to optimize the Time Clusters.
>
> The '**Number Of**' number boxes indicate the specific number bars of in the data file you want used to optimize the Time Clusters.
>
> The **Calculate** button, when pressed, either examines your data using the number of bars indicated in the Number Of number box or examines the data using all of the bars and finds the best ratios and weights that would have been best for this market so far.
>
> The **Prebuilt** selection list allows you to browse through and select the prebuilt market ratios you want used in the optimization of the Time Clusters. **Please Note:** Only selected markets are included. If your market is not included you should optimize using the Calculate method as described above.
>
> Press the **Use Prebuilt** button if you want the Time Clusters to be optimized using the market indicated in the Prebuilt selection list.

The **On/Off** buttons indicate if the corresponding ratio will be used in the calculation of the Time Clusters. To include/exclude a ratio from being used in the calculation, put your mouse cursor on the adjacent On/Off button and press your left mouse button.

The **Ratio** number boxes indicate the Fibonacci Time Ratios used in the calculation of the Time Clusters.

The value in the **Weight** number box indicates the amount of importance the corresponding Fibonacci Time Ratio will have. If the numbers in all of the Weight number boxes are equal, then each one of the Fibonacci Time Ratios will have equal importance. For example, if one of the Fibonacci Time Ratios has a weight of 100, and the remaining weights are all set at 50, then its importance will be twice as much during the calculation than those having the lesser weight of 50.

To remove the Time Clusters from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the Time Clusters window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**"

Delta
This section is for Delta Graphic members only

The **Delta** indicator was discovered by Jim Sloman working alone in Chicago in the summer of 1983. Jim Sloman then sold the "Delta Secret" to Welles Wilder. Welles Wilder then founded the Delta Society International and offered two kinds of membership. A Regular Membership which is renewable each year, and a Delta Director membership which lasts for the lifetime of the Director. For more information on a Delta membership, please contact Delta Society International at 910-698-0500 or visit their web site at www.deltasociety.com
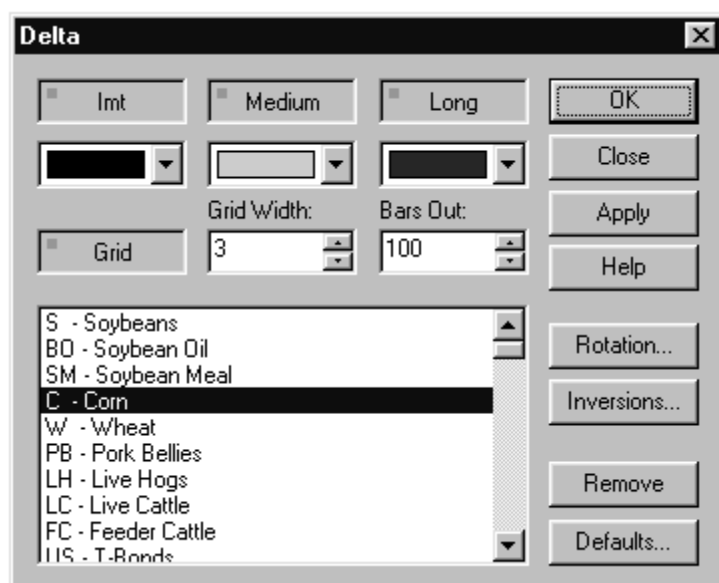
Delta, using a proprietary method, attempts to pick future market turning points. It is based on a theory that there is a natural order in the markets, *(an underlying regularity or repetition in groups of these turning points within the market)*. It has several different time frames for turns, from a very short term series through a series that lasts for years.

The **Imt** toggle button indicates whether or not the Intermediate Term Delta Points will be displayed on the current bar chart. Please note that the Intermediate Term Delta Points can only be displayed on a 60 minute (GET-DATA format only) or daily bar chart. There are no Intermediate Term Delta Points for Stocks. You can change the color in which this Delta point is drawn by selecting a color from the color selection list directly below the Imt toggle button.

The **Medium** toggle button indicates whether or not the Medium Term Delta Points will be displayed on the current bar chart. Please note that the Medium Term Delta Points can only be displayed on a 60 minute *(GETDATA format only)*, daily, or weekly bar chart. You can change the color in which this Delta point is drawn by selecting a color from the color selection list directly below the Medium toggle button.

The **Long** toggle button indicates whether or not the Long Term Delta Points will be displayed on the current bar chart. You can change the color in which this Delta point is drawn by selecting a color from the color selection list directly below the Long toggle button.

The **Grid** toggle button indicates if the full moon grid should be displayed on the bar chart. Please note that the full moon grid can only be displayed on a 60 minute *(GETDATA format only)* or daily bar chart.

The **Grid Width** number box located to the right of the Grid button indicates the width of the grid line. To increase the width of the grid line, simply increase this number.

The **Bars Out** number box indicates the number of periods into the future to display the turning points. To increase the number of turning points displayed into the future, increase this number. Please note that the turning points will only show as far as your turning points expiration date, no matter what you increase this number to.

Please note: If your Delta points will no longer project into the future, or if your Delta points will not appear on the bar chart, the most likely cause is due to the expiration date inside of your Delta Turning Points. GET will only display your Delta points if they are not expired, and only out as far as their expiration date. If your Delta points have expired, please contact The Delta Society, and not Trading Techniques, Inc. for new Delta Turning Points.

The **Delta Market** scroll list indicates which Delta Solution should be displayed on the chart. If you are looking at a commodity, GET will attempt to guess which Delta Solution should be displayed. If GET does not guess correctly, or you are looking at a stock, you must select the correct Delta Solution from this scroll list. You will know which Delta Solution is selected, because it will be highlighted. You will also note that the Delta Solution that is currently being displayed on the chart will be shown in the lower left hand side of the bar chart.
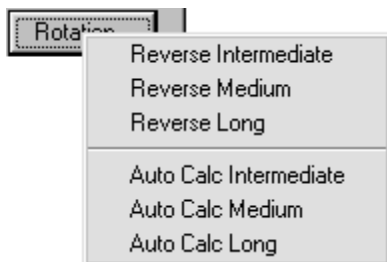
Press the **Rotation...** button to display a selection of options pertaining to the rotation of the Delta Turning Points. Please contact The Delta Society for more information on when you are supposed to rotate your Delta Turning Points.

Press the Rotation... button and move your mouse to **Reverse Intermediate**, **Reverse Medium**, or **Reverse Long** to reverse the rotation of the corresponding Delta Turning Points.

Press the Rotation... button and move your mouse to **Auto Calc Intermediate**, **Auto Calc Medium**, or **Auto Calc Long** to let GET analyze the current market and decide what could be the best rotation for the corresponding Delta Turning Points.

Press the **Inversions..** button to display a selection of options pertaining to the deletion of inversions of Delta Turning Points. Please contact The Delta Society for more information on when you are supposed to invert your Delta Turning Points.
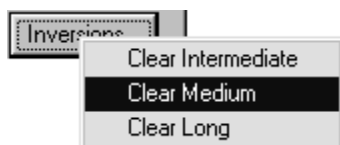
To invert a Delta Turning Point simply move your mouse cursor over the Turning Point that you want inverted, hold down the **Ctrl** *(control)* key on the keyboard, and press your **left mouse button**. When a Turning Point is inverted, you will notice a plus sign (+) next to the Turning Point Number.

Press the Inversions... button and move your mouse to **Clear Intermediate**, **Clear Medium**, or **Clear Long** to clear the inversions of the corresponding Delta Turning Points.

How the Rotations & Inversions are saved:

If, for example, you have been watching May Corn, and you have set up some inversions and then saved the bar chart to a Page, each time you pull up the May Corn page, the Delta Turning Points will be displayed with the inversions. If you open a new December Corn chart and display the Delta Turning Points, the previous inversions *(that you set for May Corn)* will be displayed. If you change the Rotation for December Corn, each time you open any other Corn chart, that Rotation will be reflected in the Delta Turning Points. Because the rotation or inversions are usually not unique to an individual contract month, this method of saving Rotations and Inversions will prevent you from having to constantly Inverting or Rotating your Delta Turning Points each time a new contract month becomes active.
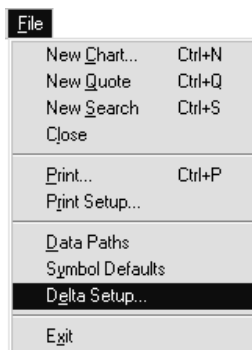
Changing The Delta Path

GET automatically reads your Delta Turning Points from C:\DELTA. If, for some reason, you have your Delta Turning Points installed into a directory other than C:\DELTA, you will need to go to File... Delta Setup. This action will open the Delta Path dialog box. From this dialog box, you can type the drive and directory where your Delta Turning Points are installed.
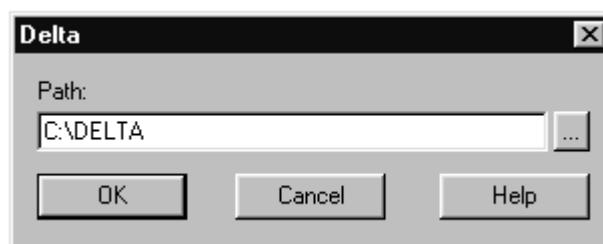
Joseph Trend Index *(JTI)*

The **Joseph Trend Index** *(JTI)* is based upon a trend tracking and strength algorithm developed by Tom Joseph. This indicator can be used in conjunction with the Expert Trend Locator *(XTL)* as a confirmation of a trend due to the fact that they are independent calculations and are not related.

The primary objective while designing the JTI was to create a study that kept you from taking positions against a major trend. The JTI can also act as an early warning signal prior to a breakout of a trend and at the end of the trend. The JTI can also be used as a conformation/confidence indicator when used in conjunction with the XTL to add positions during a trend.

To change any of the parameters of the JTI, put your mouse cursor inside of the JTI window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
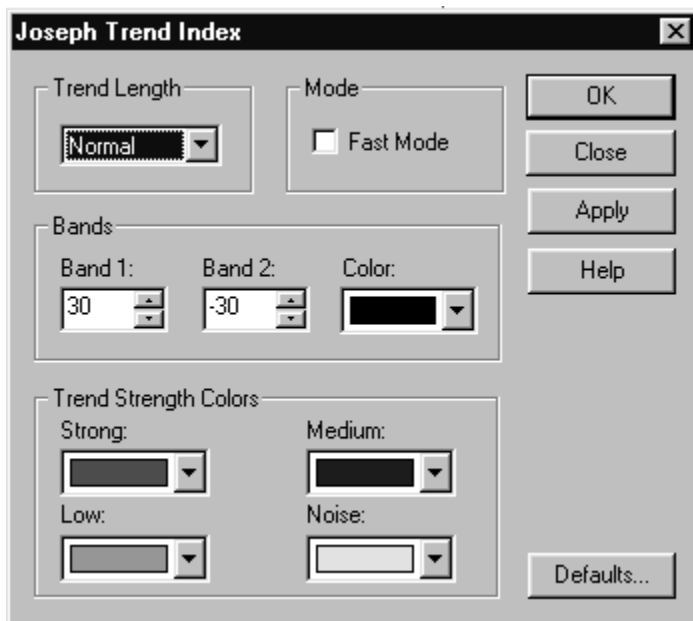
The **Trend Length** drop down box indicates what length of trend the JTI should display.

The **Fast Mode** check box is used when you want the JTI to be extremely sensitive to any change in the trend strength. This setting should be used with caution due to the fact that it can give many false signals.

The **Band 1** and **Band 2** number boxes indicate at what level the upper and lower bands will be drawn.

The **Bands Color** selection list allows you to change the color of the bands drawn on the JTI.

The **Trend Strength** Color boxes indicate and allow you to change the color used for the different trend strengths when the JTI is drawn.

Cycle

The **Cycle** gives you predicted changes in trend based upon a cycle in the current data set. Each peak or valley on the cycle is a potential change in trend area.

To change any of the parameters of the Cycle, put your mouse cursor inside of the Cycle window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Properties**".
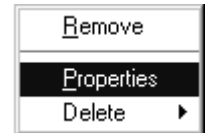
The **Colors** selection list allows you to chose the color of the Calculated Cycle and the Predicted cycle pattern.

The **Calculation Interval Start Date/Time:** and **End Date/Time:** boxes are not editable, but display the dates and times that were used to calculate the currently displayed cycle.

The **Number of Bars** number box indicates the number of bars to be used in the calculation of the cycle. The number of bars is calculated backwards from the **last** bar.
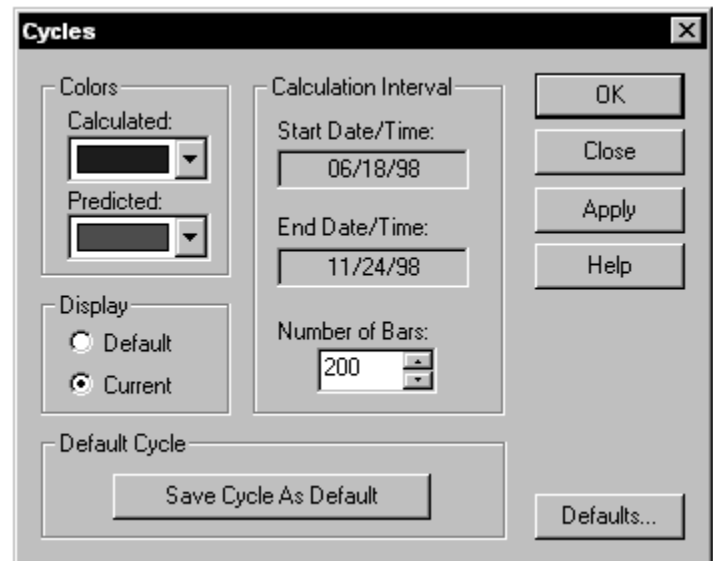
The **Display** radio buttons indicate which cycle should be displayed on the bar chart. If the **Default** radio button is selected, the cycle that has been saved as default will be displayed. If the **Current** radio button is selected, the currently calculated cycle will be displayed.
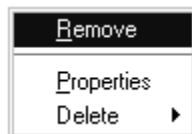
The **Save Cycle As Default** button, when pressed, will save the current cycle as the default cycle for this issue and will be displayed any time the Default radio button under Display is chosen.

To remove the Cycle from the bar chart, put your mouse cursor inside of the Cycles window and hit your right mouse button. Press your left mouse button on the menu choice that says "**Remove**".

Moving The Studies/Indicators Tool Bars

When a bar chart is first created, the Studies and Indicator Tool Bars default to being placed on the far lower left-hand side of the bar chart and at the top of the bar chart. Because of the great flexibility in the use of GET, we have added the capability of easily moving the Studies and Indicator Tool Bars to the top of the bar chart or to the right-hand side of the chart. You can even use them as "floating" tool bars inside of the chart.

To move either the Studies or the Indicator Tool Bar, you first have to put your cursor right above at the edge of the Tool Bar you want to move. Once the cursor is above or right next to a button, hold down your left mouse button and the outline of the Tool Bar should appear in gray. Keep holding your left mouse button and move the Tool Bar to the location where you want it to stay. Once it is in place, release your left mouse button.

You will notice that when you move the outline to the top of the bar chart, or to the sides of the bar chart, the Tool Bar stretches to match the border of the chart. You can place the Tool Bar on any side of the chart other than the bottom of the chart.

If you wish to have one of the Tool Bars "float" inside of the bar chart, move the outline of the Tool Bar into the data area of the chart and release your mouse button. This will make the Tool Bar movable by a title bar. You can reshape the Tool Bar by grabbing the edges of the Tool Bar with your left mouse button and stretching or shrinking the Tool Bar to the shape that you want.
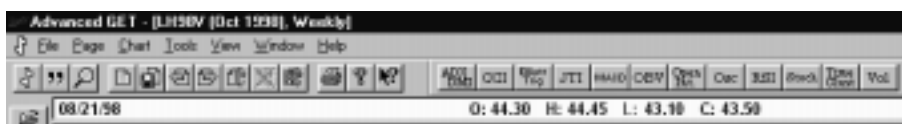
Indicator Tool Bar at Top of Chart
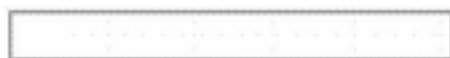
Tool Bar Outline While Moving

Studies Tool Bar Moved to the Right-Hand Side of Chart
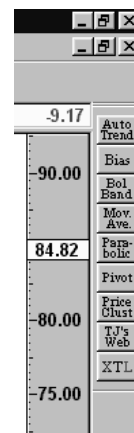
Indicators Tool Bar "Floating" in Chart
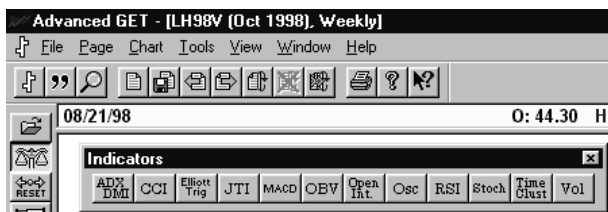
Indicators Tool Bar "Floating" in Chart and Reshaped

Customizing The Studies/Indicators Tool Bars

The Customize Toolbar dialog box gives you the ability to choose which buttons will appear and in what order on the the Studies and Indicators Toolbars. To acess this dialog box, put your mouse cursor on the tool box you wish to change and press your right mouse button.

The **Available Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently available to add to the toolbar. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

The **Toolbar Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently placed on the toolbar and in what order. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

To **add** a button to the toolbar, find the button that you want on the toolbar in the Available Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to add it to the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you want in the Available Buttons column, then press the Add -> button to place it in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To **remove** a button from the toolbar, find the button that you want to remove from toolbar in the Toolbar Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you to remove in the Toolbar Buttons column, then press the <- Remove button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **up** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved up on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Up button to move its position higher in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **down** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved down on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Down button to move its position lower in the Toolbar Buttons column.

The **Reset** button, when pressed, will place the default buttons on the toolbar in their default order.

ADX-DMI button not on toolbar.   ADX-DMI button on toolbar.
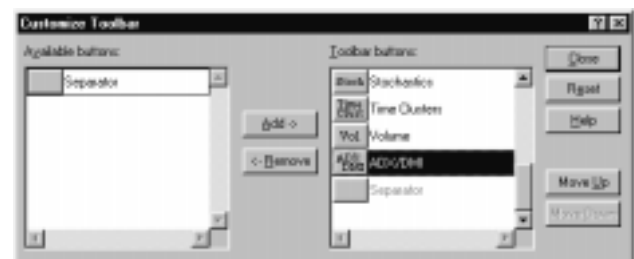
Quotes

The Quote Page in GET is a quick and easy way to keep an eye on the market. From the Quote Page you can quickly access a bar chart by double clicking *(with your left mouse button)* the symbol on the Quote Page. You can also keep track of the profit/loss of a position *(or multiple positions)* by simply entering this information into the Quote Page.

Loading A Quote Page:

There are 3 ways to create a new Quote Page:
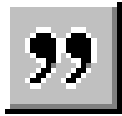
1. From the <u>F</u>ile menu, you can choose New <u>Q</u>uote...

2. You can press your left mouse button on the New Quotes icon *(the button that looks like quotation marks located right next to the New Bar Chart icon).*

3. The last way you can create a new bar chart *(for all of you keyboard fans)*, is by holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard and press Q key *(Ctrl + Q)* at the same time.

Using any of the above methods will cause GET to open a window with a blank Quote Page.

Adding A Symbol to the Quote Page

To add a symbol to the Quote Page, put your mouse cursor into the far left hand column on the Quote Page and press your right mouse button. This will open the Quote Page Issues dialog box.

The **Issues** dialog box is used to set the issue that will display on the Quote Page.

The **Symbol Scroll List** contains all of the symbols that appear in your Bar Chart Issue list. This list of symbols should be in alphabetical order, by expiration year.

You can choose a symbol from the Symbol list by typing the symbol of the future along with the expiration year or the symbol you are looking for and GET will search the Symbol list for a corresponding symbol. For example, if you want the December 99 S&P 500 to be displayed on the Quote Page, you could type SP99Z on the keyboard and you will be moved down the Symbol list to SP99Z. If you make a mistake while typing, hit the space bar on the keyboard to clear the search and start over. For example, if you type SO99Z and realize that you meant to have the "O" be a "P", press the space bar and type SP99Z. Remember, if you are not getting the results you expect, just hit the space bar on the keyboard and start over. You can also choose a symbol from the Symbol list by using
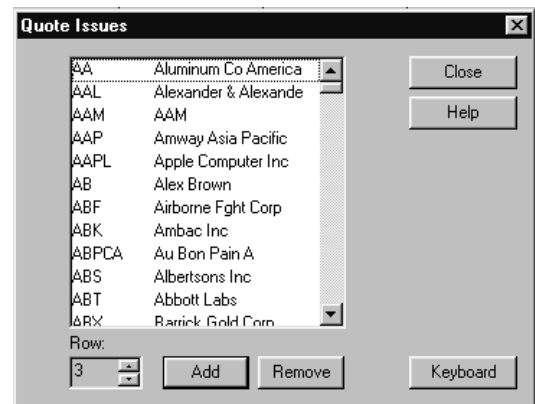
the Up and Down arrows on your keyboard, or by using the mouse and the up and down arrows on the Symbol Scroll List.

The **Row** number box indicates the number of the row *(from the top of the Quote Page)* where the symbol will be placed. If you want to skip a row between symbols, increment this number by 1 each time after placing a symbol on the Quote Page.

By pressing the **Keyboard** button, you are either turning on or off an additional keyboard at the bottom of the Issues dialog box. The keyboard at the bottom of the Issues dialog box works the same as the keyboard on your computer, and you use it by pressing your left mouse button on the keys. This keyboard is helpful when you need to type in a symbol and the computer keyboard is not available. As with the computer keyboard, if you make a mistake while searching for an issues symbol, you need to press the CL button *(on the computer keyboard you press the Space bar)* and you can start over in your search for an issues symbol.
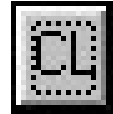
After highlighting the symbol you want to appear on the Quote Page either press the **Add** button or double click with your left mouse button on the issue in the Symbol List to add it to the Quote Page.

Removing A Symbol From the Quote Page

To remove a symbol from the Quote Page, put your mouse cursor into the far left hand column on the Quote Page, over the symbol that you want to remove, and press your right mouse button. This will open the Quote Page Issues dialog box. The symbol that was on the Quote Page should be highlighted. Press the **Remove** button and the symbol will be removed from the Quote Page.

The Quote Page Window

Across the top of the Quote Page window you have the Title. The **Title** of the window is Quotes by default, but can be changed from the Quote Properties sheet *(covered later)*.

Below the Title is the Total Profit/Loss Header. The **Total Profit/Loss Header** displays the total profit or loss of the positions entered onto the Quote Page *(explained later in this section)* and is the Header of the farthest left column. If all of the positions on the Quote Page produce a profit, you will see the profit value with a "+" in front of it. If the positions add up to be a loss, you will see a value with a "-" in front of it.

To the right of the Total Profit/Loss Header at the top of each column, but below the Title, are the **Column Headers**. The Column Headers show what type of data will be displayed in the Data Columns below each header. The Column Headers are easily adjusted by putting your mouse cursor on the Column Header and hitting your right mouse button.

This will display all of the available headers. Move your cursor down to the header you want displayed in that column and press your left mouse button. Column Headers can also be added or removed from the Quote Page Properties sheet *(covered later in this section)*.

[none]	= No information in this column
Open	= Daily Open price
High	= Daily High price
Low	= Daily Low price
Last	= Last traded price
Bid	= Bid price *(not applicable in End-Of-Day)*
Ask	= Asking price *(not applicable in End-Of-Day)*
Net Change	= The Net Change of the days trading range compared to the previous day
Position	= The number of contracts either (+)long or (-)short
Entry Price	= The entry price of the position
Profit/Loss	= The total profit or loss of this position *(for just this issue)*
Volume	= The total Daily volume
Open Interest	= The total Daily Open Interest
Insert Column	= Insert a blank column before this one
Delete Column	= Delete the current column

Title

Total Profit/Loss Header

Column Headers

Symbol Column

Data Columns

The columns below the Column Headers are the Data Columns. The **Data Columns** display the information determined in the Column Headers.

The far left hand column *(below the Total Profit/Loss Header)* is known as the **Symbol Column**. This is where your stock or future symbols will be displayed. Each row can contain either one stock or one future symbol. To add a symbol to the Symbol Column, move your mouse cursor into the Symbol Column and to the row where you want to have the symbol appear and hit your right mouse button. When the Quote Page Issues menu appears, find the symbol you want displayed in the Symbol list and double click on it. Please refer back to the heading "Adding A Symbol To The Quote Page" earlier in this section.

Adding A Position To The Quote Page

After adding a symbol to the Quote Page, you can enter the number of contracts you either bought or sold, at what price, and the Quote Page will keep track of your profit/loss on that position and the total profit/loss of all positions that you have entered on the Quote Page. The profit/loss for the symbol will be displayed if you have the Profit/Loss Column Header displayed, and the total profit/loss for all positions will be displayed in the Total Profit/Loss Header *(at the top of the Symbol Column)*.

To enter a position onto the Quote Page, you must add the Profit/Loss Header to the Quote Page. To do this, choose the Data Column that you want to display the profit/loss information and click your right mouse button on that Column Header. When the list of available headers appears, move your mouse cursor to Profit/Loss and hit your left mouse button. The Column Header at the top of the Data Column should display "$P/L".

Move your mouse cursor to the row that corresponds to the symbol in which you have a position you want to track, and then over to the column that is below the "$P/L" Column Header. Hit your right mouse button, and the **Position** dialog box will appear. From the Position dialog box, you can enter the direction of the position *(**Long** or **Short**)*, the number of **Contracts** that you traded, the **Entry** price of those contracts, and change the **Minimum Tick Value** if needed.

After entering the needed information, press the OK button and the $P/L Data Column will reflect the profit/loss of the position. If there is a plus "+" before the value, this indicates that there is a profit. If there is a minus "-" before the value, this indicates a loss.

The Total Profit/Loss Header should reflect the summed value of all of the entered positions on the Quote Page.
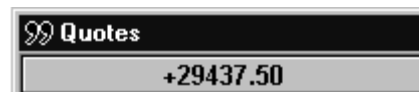
With the combination of multiple Quote Pages and the Total Profit/Loss Header, you can easily keep track of many portfolios. Have a separate Quote Page for each portfolio.

Accessing An "Instant Chart" From The Quote Page

After adding a symbol to the Quote Page, you can quickly access a chart of any issue displayed on the Quote Page. To open an "Instant Chart", put your mouse cursor on the symbol that you want displayed in a chart and double click with your left mouse button. A chart will appear that contains the issue you clicked on. The default time frame for an Instant Chart is a daily bar chart, but you can easily change this to be any time frame from the Quote Properties sheet *(covered next)*.

Quote Page Properties

The Quote Page Properties sheet allows you to change many aspects of the Quote Page including the Title, the fonts used on the Quote Page, the colors used in the Quote Page, the Column Headers, and the time frame of the Instant Chart.

There are three ways to access the Quote Page Properties:

1. You can press the Properties button located on the Quote Page Toolbar.

2. You can put your mouse cursor inside of a Data Column that contains no data and hit your right mouse button.

3. You can go to the Quote menu and choose Properties. Please note that the Quote menu only appears when a Quote Page is active.
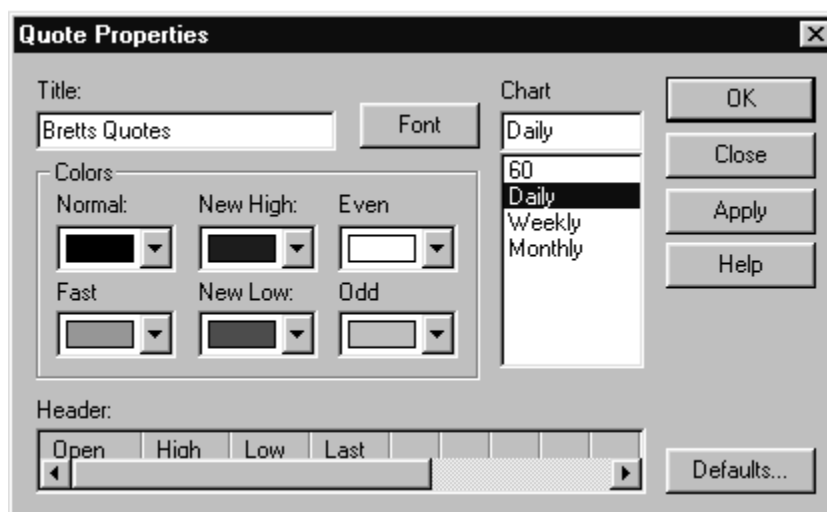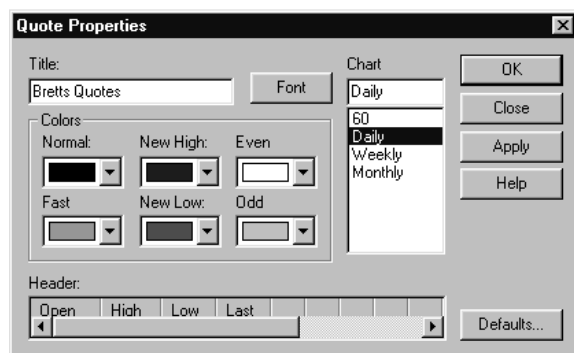
The **Title:** text box displays the current Title of the Quote Page. To personalize the Quote Page, type any text in this box that you want and it will be displayed in the Title bar of the Quote Page.

Press the **Font** button to get a selection of fonts that can be displayed on the Quote Page. Please note that all of the text on the Quote Page uses the same font, so changing the font will affect the display of the entire Quote Page.

The **Chart** number/text box indicates the default time frame of an Instant Chart. You can select from the pre-determined time frames. When a new Instant Chart is created, it will use the time frame entered in this field.

The **Colors** section allows you to choose the colors of various items on the Quote Page. **Normal** is the color used to display the information on the Quote Page under most circumstances. **New High** is the color used to display the price information when the market is making a new high. **Even** is the color of the even numbered rows on the Quote Page. **Fast** has no effect on the end of day version of GET, so ignore this setting. **New Low** is the color used to display the price information when the market is making a new low. **Odd** is the color of the odd numbered rows on the Quote Page. To change the color of any of these items, select the color from the associated drop down list.

The **Header** section displays a graphical representation of which Column Headers are currently on the Quote Page. To add, delete, or change the Column Headers, put your mouse cursor on the Column Header you want to alter and hit your right mouse button to get a list of available Column Headers. For more information on the definition of each of the Column Headers, please refer a few pages back to the Quote Page Window section of this section.

Quote Page Toolbar

The Quote Page Toolbar gives you quick access to the Quote Page Properties sheet, a Home button that resets the Quote Page to the original X Y position, as well as a Resize button. The Resize button, when pressed, automatically adjusts the size of each of the columns based upon the size of the fonts used on the Quote Page.

Pages

Pages are a simple way save a chart, a Quote Page, or multiple charts or Quote Pages so you do not have to recreate them in the future. If you load a chart and put multiple indicators on it, it would be nice to save this work so that you don't have to do it all over again. Save the chart as a Page and you won't have to redo your work. It would be very time-consuming to enter multiple items and positions onto a Quote Page each time you shut down and restart the program. Save the Quote Page as a Page and you can come back any time in the future and have the same Quote Page without having to re-enter the information. From just these two examples, you should be able to see how valuable Pages can be.

Saving A New Page *(Save Page As..)*
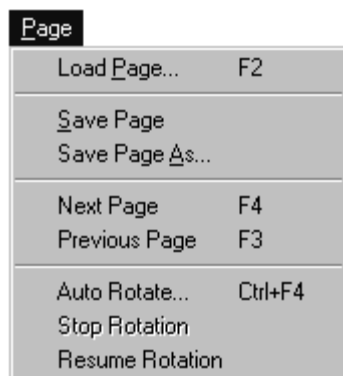
If you have something that you want to save as a page *(such as a chart),* go to the Page menu across the top of the Advanced GET Program window and choose Save Page As... Although the Save Page choice will work on the first page you are saving, it is a good idea to always use Save Page As... when you are saving a brand new Page *(this will avoid future confusion).* Just think of it as "Save Page As A New Page". When you select Save Page As... the Save As dialog box will appear.

The **Number** box indicates the number assigned to the Page. Each page will have a unique number; otherwise, you will be overwriting another page. To avoid accidentally overwriting another page, it is always a good idea to press the **Find Empty** button when saving a new page. The Find Empty button finds the next available empty page number and puts that number in the Number box.
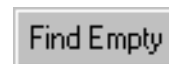
The **Title** text box shows the title for the page. You can type a title that will help you best identify the contents of the page *(when you are going to load the page in the future)* or you can press the **Auto Title** button. When you press the Auto Title button, GET will examine the contents of the page and determine a relevant title for the page.
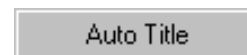
When you are satisfied with the page number and title, press the Save button.

Please Note: When you save a Page, you are saving every chart, indicator, study, Quote Page, line, etc. that is on the screen. If you have 10 charts open, all 10 charts will be saved to the Page.

Loading A Saved Page

There are three ways to load a previously saved Page:

1. Go to the Page menu and choose Load Page...

2. Press the Load Page button on the Toolbar.

3. The last way you can load a page *(for all you keyboard fans)* is by pressing the F2 key at the top of your keyboard.

Any of these three actions will cause the Load Page dialog box to appear.
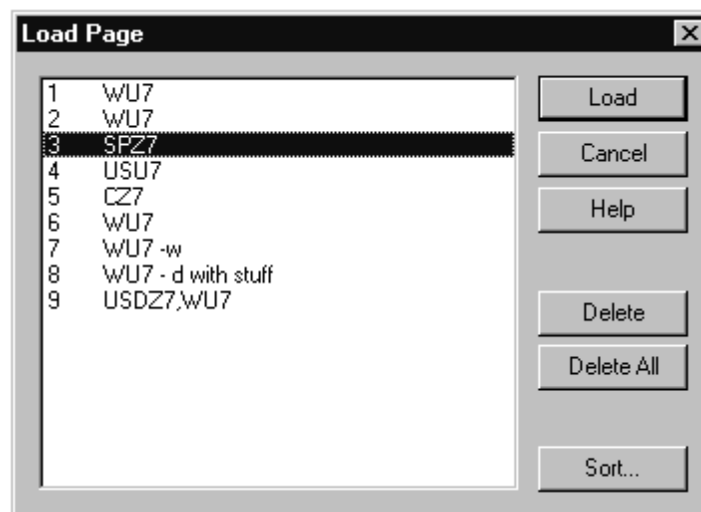
The **Load Page** dialog box has a scroll list of all saved Pages, sorted by their page number. Any Page that you have previously saved will be listed in this scroll list.

To load a Page simply highlight the Page title *(by putting your mouse cursor over the title and pressing your left mouse button once)* and press the **Load** button. You can also load a page by double clicking on the page title with your left mouse button.

After the Page is loaded, the Load Page dialog box will disappear.

Deleting A Saved Page
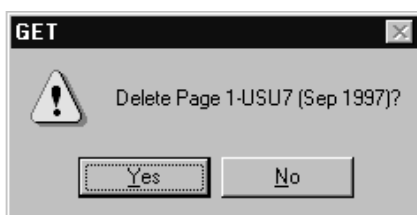
If you have a saved page that you no longer need or want, you can easily delete that page from the Load Page dialog box by highlighting the Page title *(by putting your mouse cursor over the title and pressing your left mouse button once)* and pressing the **Delete** button once. A confirmation dialog box will appear to make sure that you really want to delete this page. If you are confident that you are making the right choice by deleting this page, press the Yes button and the page will be permanently deleted.
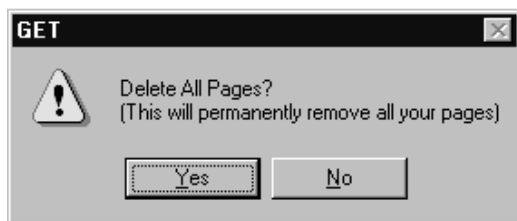
If, for some reason, you decide that you want to delete all of your Pages, you can press the **Delete All** button. A confirmation dialog box will appear warning you that you are about to permanently delete all of your pages. If you are sure that you want to delete all of your Pages, press the Yes button and all of your pages will be permanently deleted.

Please Note: After you have deleted a Page *(or all of your Pages)*, they are permanently removed and there is no way to "un-delete" a Page. If you have any questions about whether or not you should delete a Page, try loading the Page first so that you can examine the contents of the Page prior to deleting it.

Sorting Pages

There may come a time when you have a large number of Pages saved and it may become difficult to find the specific page you are looking for. The Sort function of the Pages will sort your Pages alphabetically by the first letter of the Page title. The Sort function can also renumber your Pages starting with any number you choose and increment *(step)* by any number you choose.

Press the **Sort** button on the Load Page dialog box and the Sort dialog box will be displayed.

The **Start** number box indicates the starting number in the series of pages that you want to sort. If you sort with a Start of 100 and a Step of 1, all of your pages will be renumbered to 100 and above *(Page 100, Page 101, Page 102...)*.
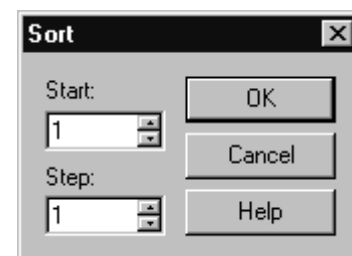
The **Step** number box indicates the increment used to increase the Page numbers. If you Sort with a Start of 1 and with a Step of 10, each page number will increase by 10 *(Page 1, Page 11, Page 21...)*.

After setting both the Start and the Step values, press the OK button and your Pages will be sorted alphabetically using the settings you indicated.

Saving A Page *(Save Page)*
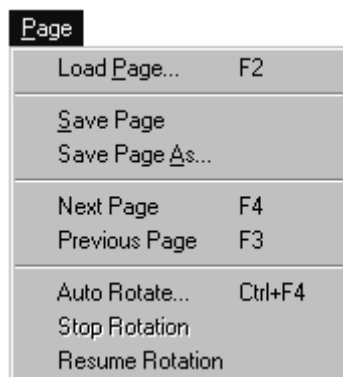
If you have updated a Page and would like to save those changes, go to the Page menu across the top of the Advanced GET Program window and choose **Save Page**. This action will save the items currently on the screen as the last Page loaded.

Be careful not to get Save Page and Save Page As... confused. Save Page is primarily used to update an existing Page where Save Page As... is used to save a new page.

Page Folders

You will notice that the Pages dialog has expanded. This is to accommodate Page Folders. Through the use of Page folders, you can now easily group your pages into a logical manner.

Main **Pages** Folder

Folder named
Brett *(example)*

New folder
button

Delete folder
button

Rename folder
button

List of pages in
current folder
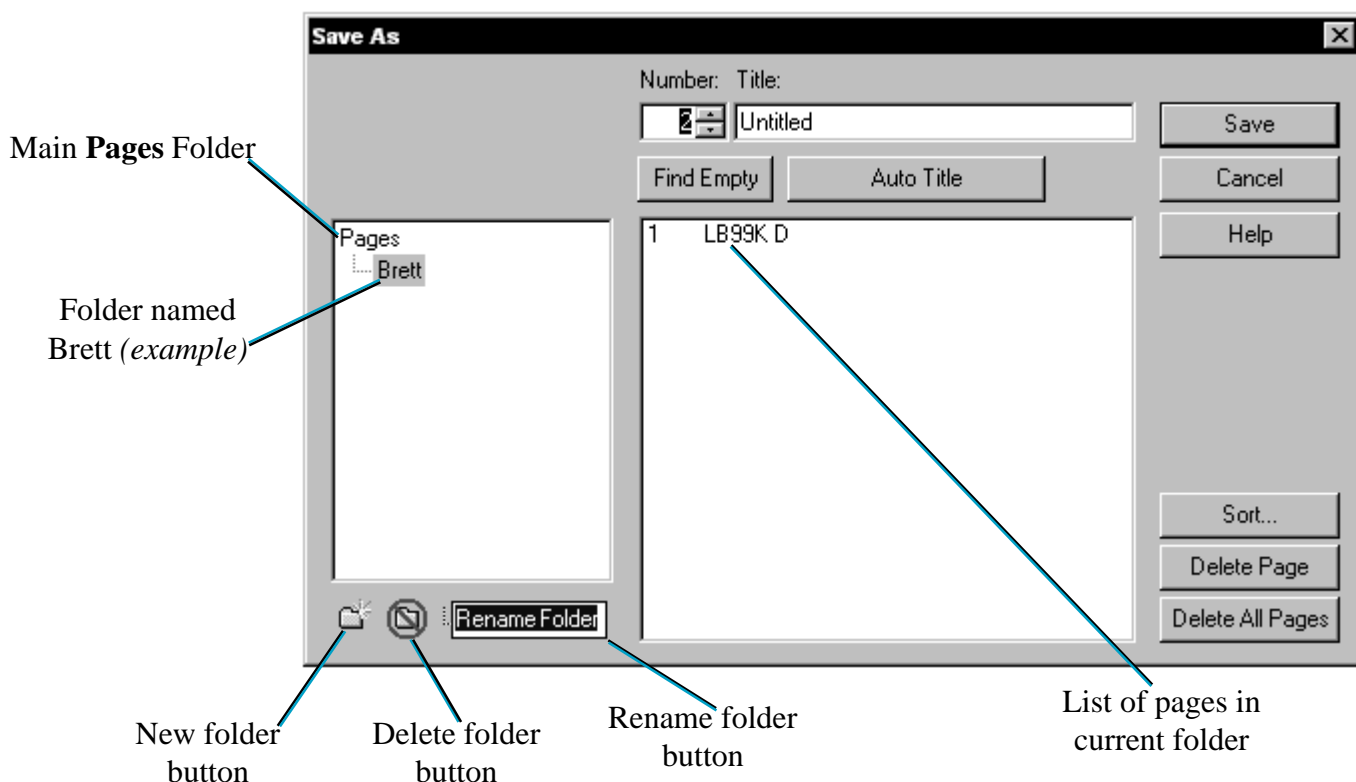
Default Page Folder

By default, your pages will be saved into the main page folder appropriately named Pages.

Creating A New Page Folder

To create a new folder, press the New Folder button. This will create a new folder below the folder highlighted and give you an opportunity to name the new folder.

New Folder button
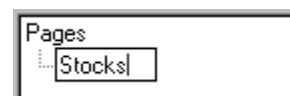
Naming the new folder "Stocks"

Deleting A Page Folder

To delete a folder, highlight the folder you want to delete by pressing your left mouse button on the folder name, then press the Delete Folder button. This will give you a warning that the folder, it's sub-folders, and all of the pages in the folder will be deleted. If you press the OK button, the folder and all of the pages will be permanently deleted. There is no way to "undelete" pages or folders once they have been deleted. Please note that you can not delete the main Pages folder.
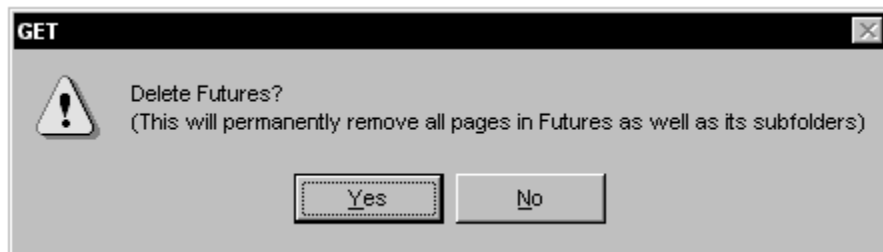
Delete Folder button

Working With Multiple Page Folders

You are not limited to a single page folder. As shown below, you can have more than one *(two are shown, but you can have 100's)* folder. In the example below, when the Futures folder is highlighted, only the pages saved in the Futures folder are listed and accessible. When the Stocks folder is highlighted, all of the pages saved in the Stocks folder are listed and accessible.

Futures folder highlighted

Stocks folder highlighted
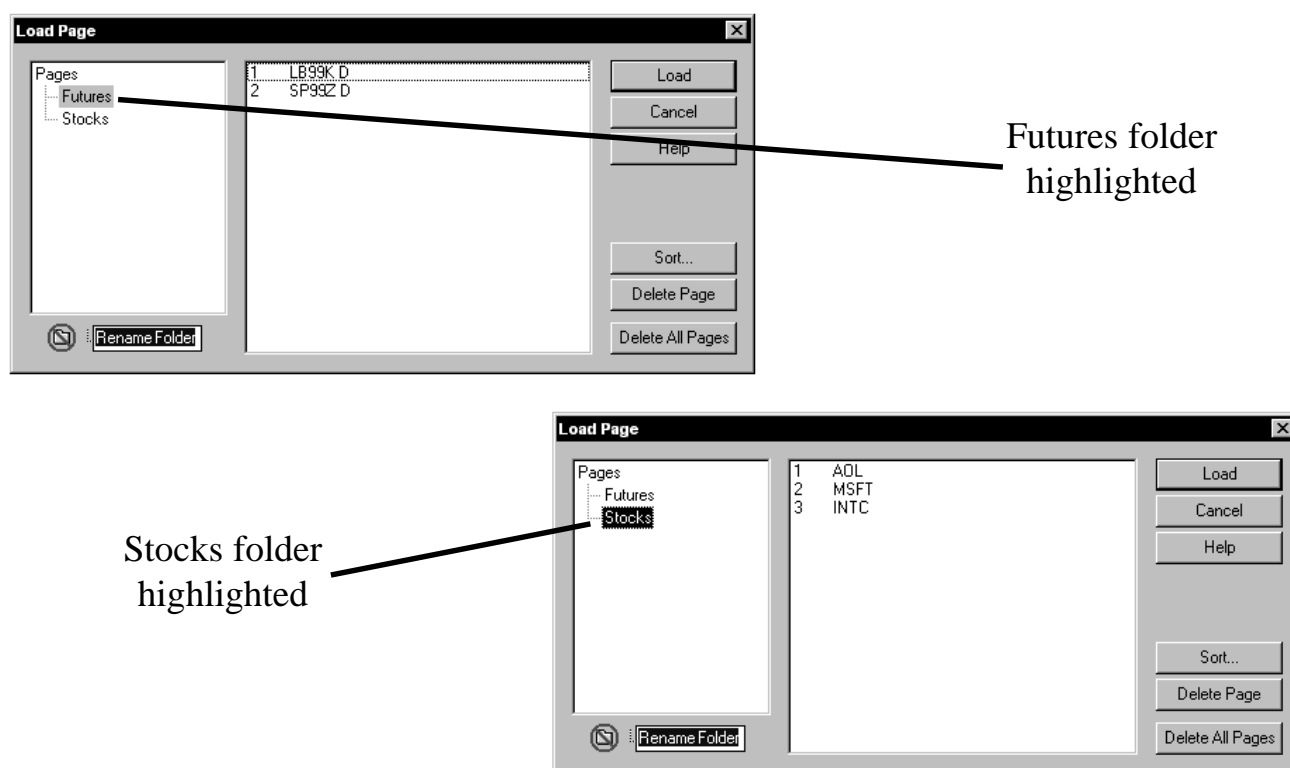
Renaming A Page Folder

To rename a page folder, highlight the folder you want to rename and press the Rename Folder button. This will highlight the folder name and give you an opportunity to rename the folder.
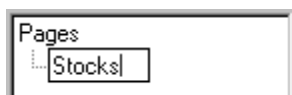
Renaming the folder "Stocks"

Rename Folder button

Auto Page
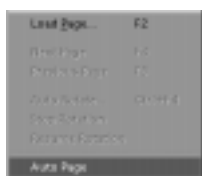
The **Auto Page** feature allows you to take the chart currently loaded on the screen and use it as a "template" to create new pages based upon issues contained in a **portfolio**. These pages can either be saved for future use, or simply "rotated" to the screen so you can view them for a set period of time *(previous users of GET knew this as Auto Rotate)*.

You would first create a chart that has the layout you want used on the new pages *(including any desired **studies and indicators**),* then select the portfolio that contains the list of issues you wish to have pages created for you.

Portfolio: lists the name of the **Portfolio** for the Auto Page to use as the issues to be put into pages.

When checked, **Save Auto Pages** will save a copy of each page in your Pages folder. If you want the Auto Pages saved in a different folder, press the Pages button and select the appropriate folder. **Please Note:** If Save Auto Pages is not checked, none of the pages will be saved on your hard drive for future use. They will just be "Auto Rotated" to the screen.

The **Rotation Speed** number box indicates the number of seconds that the newly created page will be displayed on the screen before the next page is created. The minimum time is 0 seconds, and the maximum is 300 seconds *(five minutes)*. If you are just saving the pages, it is best to leave this number at 0 or 1. If you do not have the Save Auto Pages checked, then set this number to the amount of time you feel is appropriate for viewing each page.

Press the **Pages button** if you wish to choose a different folder where the pages will be saved, or if you wish to load an already saved page as the "starting chart" for the Auto Page process.

Press the **Auto Page button** to start the Auto Page process *(either saving the pages to the disk, or rotating them to the screen)*.
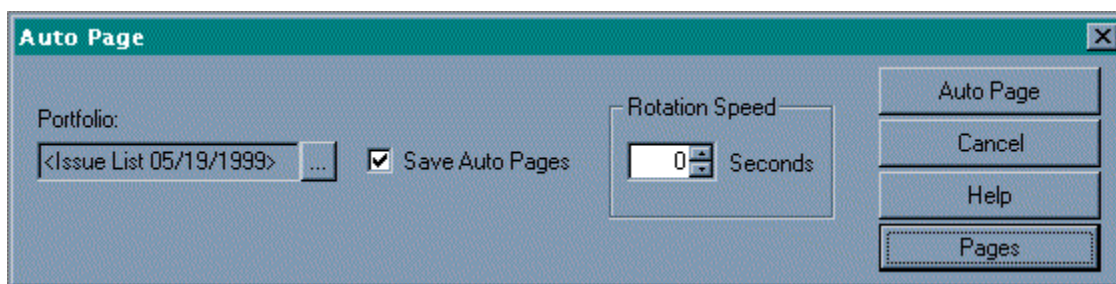
Toolbar Buttons

Located *(by default)* across the top of the Advanced GET Program window is a toolbar that gives you quick access to the most used features in Pages.

Next Page   Stop Rotation

Load Page

Resume Rotation

Previous Page   Auto Rotate
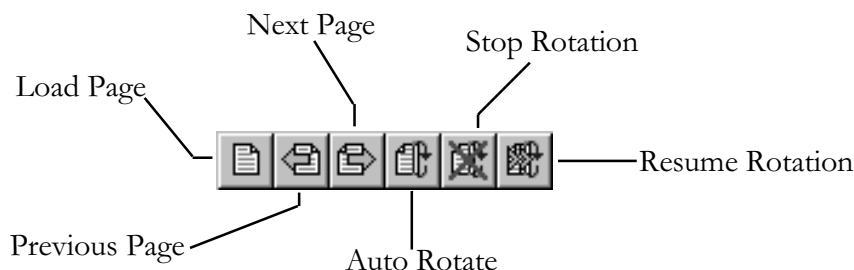
The **Load Page** button, when pressed, opens the Load Page dialog box *(covered earlier in this chapter)*. From the Load Page dialog box, you can load, delete, or sort pages. You can also use function key 2 *(F2)* at the top of your keyboard to open the Load Page dialog box or you can go to the Page menu and select Load Page.

The **Previous Page** button, when pressed, loads the Page numerically before the current Page. For example, if you have page number 4 loaded, and you press the Previous Page button, page number 3 would be loaded and displayed. You can also use the function key 3 *(F3)* at the top of your keyboard to load the Previous Page or you can go to the Page menu and select Previous Page.

The **Next Page** button, when pressed, loads the Page numerically after the current Page. For example, if you have page number 22 loaded, and you press the Next Page button, page number 23 would be loaded and displayed. You can also use the function key 4 *(F4)* at the top of your keyboard to load the Next Page or you can go to the Page menu and select Next Page.

The **Auto Rotate** button, when pressed, displays the Auto Rotate dialog box. Auto Rotate is a way to cycle through and look at each one of your Pages at a set time interval. The Rotation Speed number box reflects the number of seconds that a Page will be displayed on the screen before the next Page is automatically loaded. This feature is very handy when you have several markets that you are trying to follow at the same time. If you make a Page of each one of the markets, and Auto Rotate through them at a set time interval, then you can watch the markets without having to manually switch back and forth between charts. You can also start the Auto Rotate sequence by holding down the CTRL key and the function 4 key *(F4)* or by going to the Page menu and select Auto Rotate. The Auto Rotate sequence will continue until you press the Stop Rotate button.
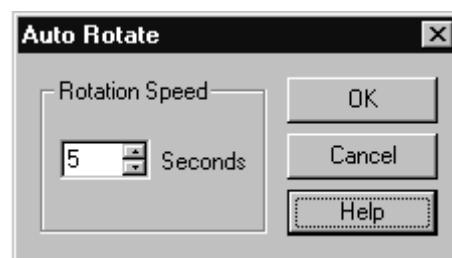
The **Stop Rotate** button, when pressed, will stop the Auto Rotate sequence. If you want to stop for more than the time allotted for in the Rotation Speed, then press the Stop Rotate button or go to the Page menu and select Stop Rotation.

The **Resume Rotation** button, when pressed, resumes the Auto Rotation sequence starting with the last Page used in the Auto Rotate before the Stop Rotate button was pressed. You can also choose to Resume Rotation by going to the P̲age menu and select Resume Rotation.

Temporary Page or "Workspace"

You may notice that when you enter GET, the same information that was on the screen when you exited the program is displayed *(even if you haven't saved it as a Page!)*

The information on the screen is in a temporary Page that GET automatically saves whenever you exit the program. This is done with the idea that you will want to start tomorrow where you left off today. This temporary Page, or Workspace, cannot be accessed from the Page menu and is only loaded upon start-up of GET. If you do not like this feature of GET, you can hold down the Shift key *(on the keyboard)* while you start GET, or you can edit your GET shortcut and add a forward-slash and the letter "c" after the target and this will prevent GET from loading the temporary Page at start-up.

To edit the GET, go to your Windows 95 or NT desktop and find the GET *(this would have been created automatically during the installation process)*. Put your mouse cursor on top of the GET icon and press your right mouse button once. This will cause a list to appear. Move your mouse cursor down to P̲roperties and press your left mouse button once.

With the GET Properties sheet displayed, put your mouse cursor on the Shortcut tab located in the top left hand corner. Look for the text box that is associated with Target: and, at the end of Get.exe, add a space, a forward-slash "/" and the letter "c". Please refer to your Windows 95 or Windows NT help file for more information on editing the properties of a shortcut.

C:\GET\Get.exe /c

Backing-Up Pages

If you have invested a large amount of time in preparing your Pages, you may want to back-up your Pages. Although this is not normally necessary, if you have some kind of computer problem and need to switch to a new computer, a set of Pages that have been periodically backed-up may save you a lot of time and aggravation.

The files that you will need to back-up are located in a sub-folder *(sub-directory)* of GET in a folder named Pages. The Pages files are fairly small and are easily copied to a floppy unless you have an extremely large number of Pages. Each file number corresponds to the page number that you see in the Load Page dialog box. All of the Pages files end with the extension of .PG except a file named Page.def. You will need to back-up all of the files in the Pages directory to insure that your Pages will work if you ever need to restore them.

Please refer to your Windows 95 or Windows NT help file for more information on copying, backing-up, or restoring files.
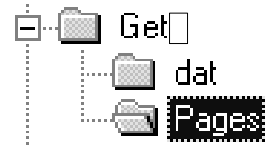
Search

The Search feature in Advanced GET allows you to instruct GET to examine several different issues for a specific set of criterion on any given time frame. This sounds like it would be complicated, but it isn't. The Search is comprised of three basic parts:

1. A **Portfolio**

2. A group of **Parameters**

3. **Results**

A **Portfolio** is nothing more than a list of issues that you want to have examined. For example, you may have a portfolio named 'Cotton', which includes all of the currently trading Cotton contracts. You might also have a different portfolio named 'All' which contains every issue that you have available for charting. Portfolios must be created (*discussed later in this section)* and updated as your data changes *(new symbols, new contract months)*. You can have as many Portfolios as you wish, and Portfolios are saved for future use.
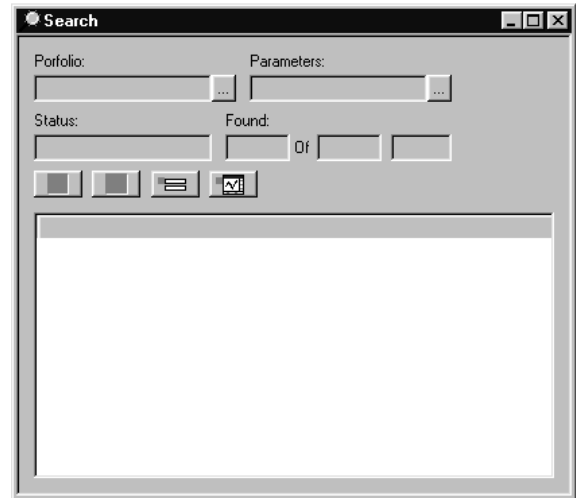
Parameters are the group of criterion you want used to find a positive result in the Search. For example, you may want to see all of the issues that are currently in an Elliott Wave 3 on a daily chart. In this Search you would specify *(in the Parameters)* the time period as being Daily, with Elliott Wave 3 as the criterion. You can have as many groups of Parameters as you wish, and in the Parameters you can have any combination of criterion. Once you have created a group of Parameters, they are saved for future use *(eliminating the need to constantly recreate them)*.

The **Results** of the Search is a listing of all of the different issues that have met one or more of your criterion in the Parameters. Now that you know which issues have met your criterion, you can take a closer look at the issue by loading a bar chart of the issue.

Selecting a Portfolio

GET needs to know which issues to examine when doing a Search. This is the purpose of a Portfolio. A Portfolio is simply a listing of issues. To select a Portfolio for use in the Search, you can press the button to the right of the Portfolio area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Portfolio. By doing this, you will open the Portfolios list.

The Portfolios list displays the names of all Portfolios that have been created. If you haven't created a
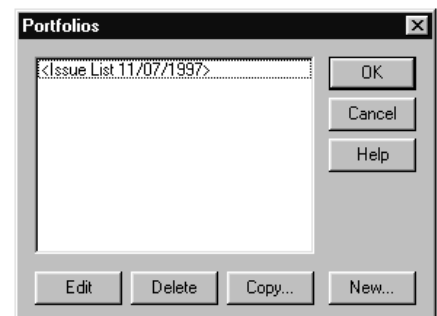
Portfolio before, a default Portfolio named 'Issue List' will be the only Portfolio displayed in the Portfolios list. The Portfolio named Issue List contains all of the issues that would be displayed in the Issue Scroll list as described in Section 2 - Bar Charts. This Portfolio can not be edited since it is a master list of available symbols, but it can be used in the Search.

To select a Portfolio for use in the Search, click twice with your left mouse button on the name of the Portfolio or highlight the Portfolio name with the left mouse button and then press the OK button. After you have done this, you will notice that the name of the Portfolio that you have chosen will be displayed in the Portfolio section of the Search window.

Making a New Portfolio

There will be times when you do not want to Search using the Issue List Portfolio, and you will want to Search through a specific set of issues. This is when you will want to create a new Portfolio.

To make a new Portfolio, you can choose **Make Portfolio** from the Search menu, or you can open the Portfolios list and press the **New..** button. To open the Portfolios list, you can press the button to the right of the Portfolio area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Portfolio. After choosing Make Portfolio or pressing the New.. button from the Portfolios list, the **Edit Portfolio** dialog box will open.
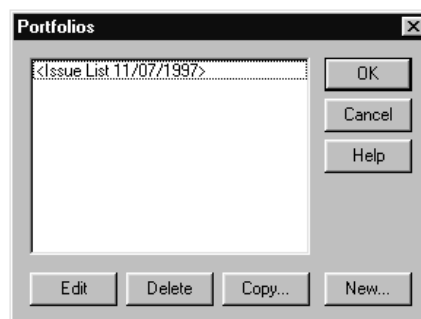
In the Edit Portfolio dialog box, you will notice a symbol list containing all of the issues that appear in the Issues List when opening a new bar chart will be on the left, and an empty symbol list will be on the right. The symbol list on the left should match the symbol list on the Issues menu *(when loading a new Bar Chart)*.

You can add issues to your Portfolio from this list by highlighting the symbol and pressing the **Add** button, or you can double click on the symbol. When a symbol has been added to the Portfolio, it will be displayed in the right symbol list. If you want to add every symbol that is in the symbol list on the left, press the **Add All** button.

To delete an issue from the Portfolio, highlight the symbol in the symbol list on the right and press the **Delete** button. If you want to delete all of the issues from the Portfolio, press the **Delete All** button.
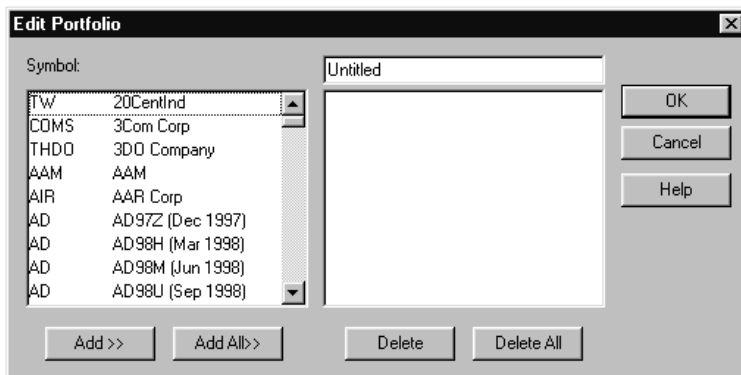
The text box above the symbol scroll list on the right is used to give the Portfolio a title. Before pressing the OK button, you should enter a meaningful title into this box.

Once you are satisfied with the issues that are contained in the Portfolio, press the OK button and the Portfolio will be saved.
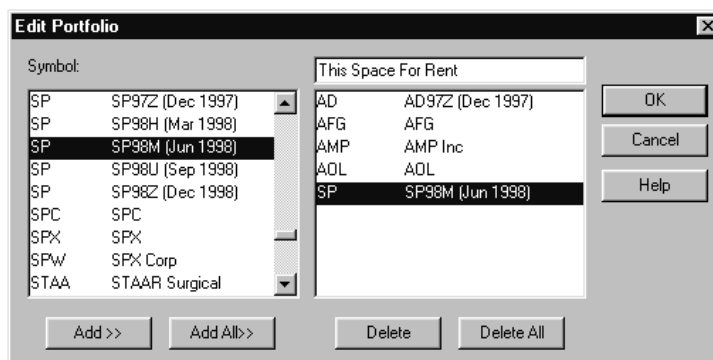
Editing A Portfolio

There will be times when you will want to change or update the issues in a Portfolio. For example, if many of the issues in a Portfolio are reaching their expiration date, you will want to add in the next contract month and remove the old contract months. This is when you will want to edit the Portfolio.

To select a Portfolio to edit, you can press the button to the right of the Portfolio area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Portfolio. By doing this, you will open the Portfolios list. To edit a current Portfolio, highlight a Portfolio name from the Portfolios list and press the **Edit..** button. After pressing the Edit.. button from the Portfolios list, the **Edit Portfolio** dialog box will open.
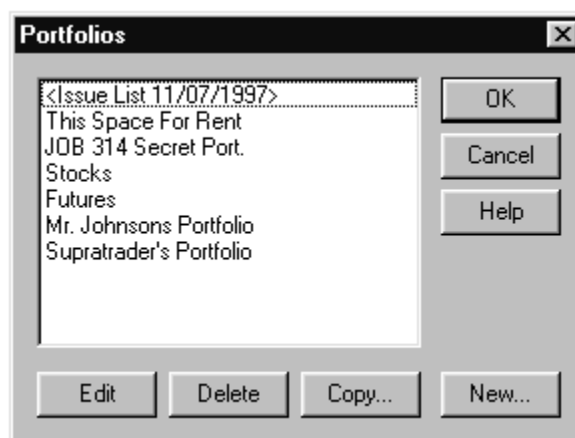
From the Edit Portfolio dialog box, you can add or delete issues or change the Portfolio name in the same way as described in earlier in this section.
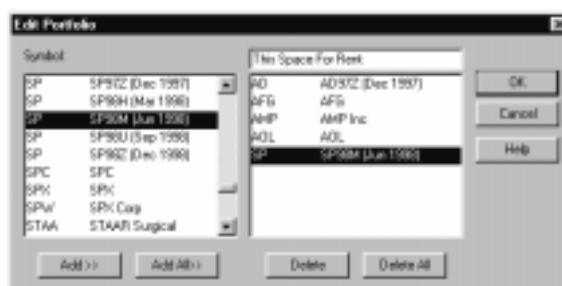
Copying A Portfolio

There may be times when you want a new Portfolio to be created, using a common Portfolio as a "starting point" so that you do not have to keep entering similar symbols into multiple Portfolios.

To select a Portfolio to copy, you can press the button to the right of the Portfolio area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Portfolio. By doing this, you will open the Portfolios list. To copy a current Portfolio, highlight a Portfolio name from the Portfolios list and press the **Copy..** button. After pressing the Copy.. button from the Portfolios list, a new untitled Portfolio will be created using the same issues as in the Portfolio that was highlighted, and the **Edit Portfolio** dialog box will open.

From the Edit Portfolio dialog box, you can add or delete issues as well as give this new Portfolio a name. The Edit Portfolio dialog box, when copying a Portfolio, will operate in the same way as described in earlier in this section.

Deleting a Portfolio

There may be times when a Portfolio is of no use to you any more.

To select a Portfolio to delete, you can press the button to the right of the Portfolio area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Portfolio. By doing this, you will open the Portfolios list. To delete a Portfolio, highlight a Portfolio name from the Portfolios list and press the **Delete** button. Please note that a Portfolio can not be recovered after it has been deleted, and you can not delete the Portfolio named Issue List. The Portfolio named Issue List contains all of the issues that would be displayed in the Issue Scroll list as described in Section 2 - Bar Charts. This Portfolio can not be deleted or edited since it is a master list of available symbols.

Selecting a Parameter Group

GET needs to know which criterion to use when doing a Search. This is the purpose of **Parameters**. A Parameter group is simply a group of indicators, and their settings to use, to find a positive match in the Search. To select a Parameter group for use in the Search, you can press the button to the right of the Parameters area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Param-eters. By doing this, you will open the Param-eters list.

The Parameters list displays the names of all Parameter groups that have been created. If you haven't created any Parameters previously, the Parameters list will be empty.

To select a Parameter for use in the Search, click twice with your left mouse button on the name of the Parameter or highlight the Parameter name with the left mouse button and then press the OK button. After you have done this, you will notice that the name of the Parameter group that you have chosen will be displayed in the Parameter section of the Search window.

Making a New Parameter Group

To make a new Parameter group you can open the Parameters list and press the **New..** button. To open the Parameters list, you can press the button to the right of the Parameter area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Parameters. After pressing the New.. button from the Portfolios list, the **Edit Parameters** dialog box will open.
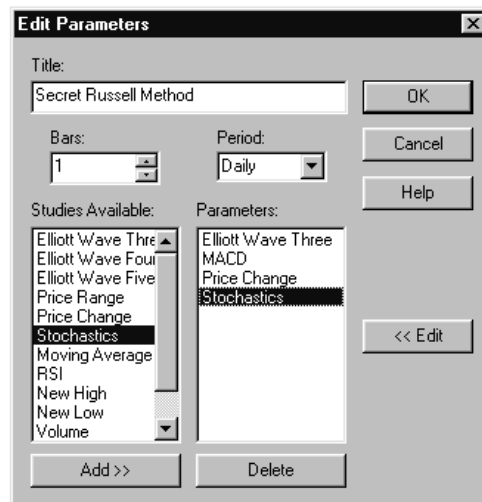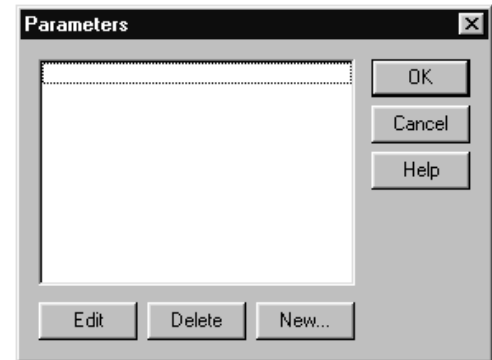
The **Title** area of the Edit Parameters dialog box allows you to give each Parameter group an unique name.

The **Bars** number box indicates the number of bars that should be examined during the Search. Please don't get this confused with the number of bars that each of the studies in the Search are using. For example, if you are Searching for an Elliott Wave 3, and you want to see any issue that is in, or has been in an Elliott Wave 3 in the past trading week *(if you are searching daily charts)*, then you would want to make the Bars 5 *(normally, 5 trading days in the week)*. If you were to set the Bars to 300, you would actually be searching for any issue that is or **was** in a Elliott Wave 3 **any time in the last 300 trading days**. Most of the time, you will want to leave the Bars number at 1, so that the Search is looking for what is happening right now *(on the last bar)*. The number of bars each study will be using will be discussed later in this section as each individual study is examined.

The **Period** box indicates the time period that you want searched. Select from one of the preset time periods in the drop down list or type in the time period that you want examined for the Search. Keep in mind that the Bars number box indicates the number of bars examined -- therefore, if you make the Period 60 and the bars 3 the Search will look at all of the issues on a 60 minute chart examining the last 3, 60 - minute bars, to see if they meet the Search criterion.

The **Studies Available** scroll list indicates what studies can be used in the Search.

The **Parameters** list indicates what Studies are currently in the Parameter group. To add a study to the Parameters list, highlight the name of the study from the Studies Available list and press the **Add** button, or click twice with your left mouse button on the name of the study. You will notice that the name of the study will appear in the Parameters list. Please note that you can have more than one instance of a particular study in the Parameters list. This gives you the option of being able to Search for the same study with different settings all in the same Search. To delete a study from the Parameters list, highlight the name of the study in the Parameters list and press the **Delete** button at the bottom of the Edit Parameters dialog box. To edit the settings of a study in the Parameters list, highlight the study name in the Parameters list and either press the **Edit** button, or click twice with your left mouse button when the mouse cursor is on top of the name of the study.
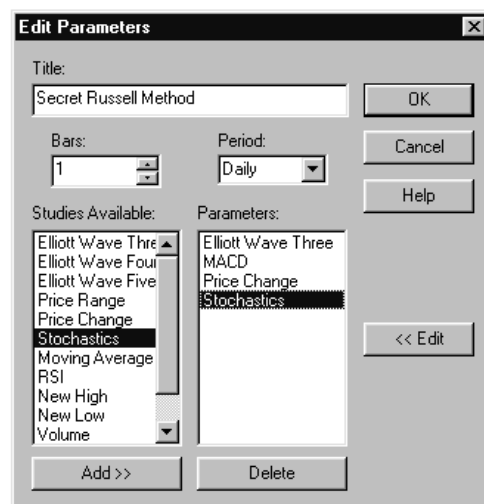
When you are finished adding studies to the Parameters list, press the OK button to save this Parameter group.

Editing a Parameter Group

To edit a current Parameter group you can open the Parameters list, highlight the Parameter group that you want to edit *(by pressing your left mouse button on the title of the Parameter group)* and press the **Edit..** button. To open the Parameters list, you can press the button to the right of the Parameter area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Parameters. After pressing the Edit.. button from the Portfolios list, the **Edit Parameters** dialog box will open.
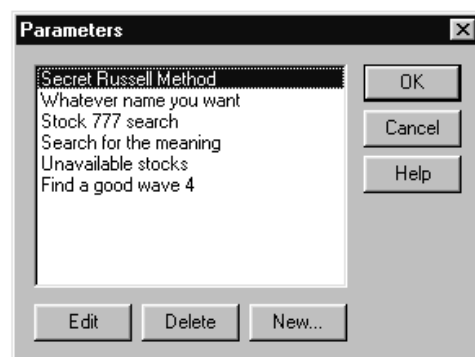
From the Edit Parameters dialog box, you can add or delete studies as well as change the Parameter group name. The Edit Parameters dialog box, when editing a Parameter group, will operate in the same way as described in earlier in this section.

Deleting a Parameter Group

To select a Parameter group to delete, you can press the button to the right of the Parameters area on the Search window, or you can go to the Search menu and select Parameters. By doing this, you will open the Parameters list. To delete a Parameter group, highlight a Parameter group name from the Parameters list and press the **Delete** button. Please note that a Parameter group can not be recovered after it has been deleted.

The Search Window

When you open a new Search window, you should familiarize yourself with the different functions of the buttons on the window, as well as to what each display means. The **Portfolio Name** field is just as it sounds, it displays the name of the currently selected Portfolio. If there is no Portfolio, this field will be empty. Press the **Portfolio Button** and the Portfolios menu will open where you can select a Portfolio for the Search. The **Parameters Name** field is just as it sounds, it displays the name of the currently selected Parameter group. If there isn't a Parameter group selected, this filed will be empty. Press the **Parameters Button** and the Parameters menu will open where you can select a Parameter group for the Search. The buttons located on the Search are just like buttons on a tape recorder. The **Start Search** button, the **Stop Search** button, and the **Pause Search** buttons do exactly what their name implies. The **Auto Chart** button is the only button you wouldn't find on a tape recorder, and this button *(when turned to the `On' position)* displays the currently "found" issue in a bar chart. As each new issue meets the Search Parameters, the chart will automatically change to display the matching issue. In the **Status** field, you will see the progress of the Search as it examines the issues in your Portfolio. In the **Found** filed, you will see the total issue that meet the Search Parameters, the number of total issues Searched, and the percentage of issues that meet the Search Parameters compared to the total number of issues Searched.

Portfolio Button

Parameters Name

Parameters Button

Portfolio Name

Search Progress

Start Search Button

Stop Search Button

Pause Search Button

Total Issues That Meet The Search Parameters

Total Issues Searched

Percentage Of Issues That Meet The Search Parameters Out Of Total Issues Searched

Auto Chart Button

Issues Found (*Meeting Search Parameters)*

Search Parameters

Search Results

At the top of the **Issues Found** column, there is a toggle button that is very important in relating information about the Search results. This toggle button will allow you to examine those issues who meet any or all of the Parameters in the Search *(when Any Parameter is displayed on the toggle button)* or it will display just those issues which have met every single one of your Parameters *(when All Parameters is displayed on the toggle button)*. For example with **Any Parameter** showing, if you are Searching for a Stochastics signal and Elliott Wave 3, any issue that has a Stochastics signal **or** any issue that is in an Elliott Wave 3 will be shown in the Search results. If you press this toggle button so that **All Parameters** is displayed, only the issues who are in an Elliott Wave 3 **and** have a Stochastics signal will be shown.

| Any Parameter | | | | | Any Parameter | EW3 | Rng | Stoch | | |

Any Parameter Selected

Any Parameter	EW3	Rng	Stoch	
20Centind		X		1 of 3
3Com Corp		X		1 of 3
3DO Company	X	X	X	3 of 3
AAM		X		1 of 3
AAR Corp		X		1 of 3
AD97Z (Dec 1997)	X	X	X	3 of 3
AD98H (Mar 1998)	X	X	X	3 of 3

In this Search, any issue that meets at least one of the Search Parameters will be displayed because Any Parameter is displayed.

All Parameters Selected

All Parameters	EW3	Rng	Stoch	
3DO Company	X	X	X	3 of 3
AD97Z (Dec 1997)	X	X	X	3 of 3
AD98H (Mar 1998)	X	X	X	3 of 3

In this Search, only those issues the meet all three of the Search Parameters will be displayed because All Parameters is displayed.

Parameters Available for Search

Elliott Wave 3/4/5 Parameters

The **Elliott Wave 3/4/5** parameters allow you to search for a market that is currently trading in the Elliott Wave sequence selected.

The **Bars:** number box is used to set the number of historical bars used to determine the Elliott Wave count.

The **Direction:** selection list allows you to choose what direction the overall Elliott Wave sequence should be. For example, if using Elliott Wave 4 with direction being Up, then the Search will find all 5 Wave sequences that are bullish that are currently in Wave 4. Even though Wave 4 would be literally moving down at this point, it is a Wave 4 in a 5 Wave sequence Up. Your choices are Up, Down, and Up & Down.

Price Range Parameter

The **Price Range** parameter allows you to look for issues having a value that falls between a maximum and minimum price range.

The **High:** number box indicates the maximum price the issue can be trading at and still meet the Search criterion.

The **Low:** number box indicates the minimum price the issue can be trading at and still meet the Search criterion.

For example, if you are searching through a Portfolio of stocks and you make the High: = 50 and the Low: = 15, only the stocks that are trading between $10 - $50 will appear in the Search results.

Price Change Parameter

The **Price Change** parameter examines your data to see what the price difference is, comparing the first bar selected in the Edit Parameters dialog box *(under Bars:)* from the previous bar.

The **Percent Change:** number box indicates the minimum percentage of change the issue must have to be found in the **Search** results.

The **Direction:** selection list indicates if the direction of the percentage of change is Up from the previous day, Down from the previous day, or both Up and Down from the previous day.

For example, if you want to find all of the issues whose price is 25% higher than the previous day, you would make Percent Change: = 25, make Direction: = Up, and use Bars: = 1 *(in the Edit Parameters dialog box)*.

Stochastics Parameter

The **Stochastics** parameter allows you to identify when the %K goes above or below a specified number.

The **Length** number box indicates the number of bars used to find a moving average when calculating %K.

The **%K** number box indicates the period of the moving average that is used to smooth %K.

The **%D** number box contains the period of the moving average that is applied to %K to find %D.

The %K **Is Above** and **Is Below** check boxes indicate if you are looking for a %K value that is above or below the number indicated in the corresponding number boxes. The values in the number boxes indicate what values to use in evaluating if the %K is above or below your target values.

Moving Average Parameter

The **Moving Average** parameter compares the results of two different moving averages to determine whether one is above the other or if they have crossed.

The **Length** number box is used to set the number of bars used to calculate the Moving Average.

The **Offset** number box indicates the number of periods the Moving Average should be shifted forward *(+ number)* or backward *(- number)*.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the Moving Average.

Put a check in the **Exponential** check box if you want the moving average to be calculated Exponentially.

Select the **Is Above** radio button if you want to see the issues in which the Moving Average 1 is above Moving Average 2.

Select the **Is Below** radio button if you want to see the issues in which the Moving Average 1 is below Moving Average 2.

Select the **Crossed Above** radio button if you want to see the issues in which the Moving Average 1 crossed above Moving Average 2.

Select the **Crossed Below** radio button if you want to see the issues in which the Moving Average 1 crossed below Moving Average 2.

RSI Parameter

The **RSI** parameter is used to find when the RSI value has crossed above or below a defined value.

The **Length** number box is used to set the number of bars used to calculate the RSI.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the RSI.

The RSI **Is Above** and **Is Below** check boxes indicate if you are looking for a RSI value that is above or below the number indicated in the corresponding number boxes. The values in the number boxes indicate what target values to use in evaluating if the RSI is above or below.

New High/New Low Parameters

The **New High** and the **New Low** parameters allows you to find issues that are currently making a new high or low compared to a specified number of historical periods.

The **Days:** number box is used to set the number of historical bars used to see if a New High or New Low has been placed.

For example, if you have chosen the New High Parameter and you are searching on a daily chart, and you put the Days: = 365, you are looking to see if a New High has come in compared to the last 365 days.

Volume Parameter

The **Volume** parameter allows you to find issues whose trade volume is a certain percentage above the previous volume.

The **Length:** number box is used to set the number of historical bars used to determine the average trading volume.

The **Minimum %** number box indicates the minimum percentage of volume above previous volume you wish to find. If you wish to find a 20% increase, make this 120%.

MACD Parameter

The **MACD** parameter allows you to find issues whose MACD histogram is above, below or just crossed the 0 line.

The **Oscillator Mov Ave** number boxes indicate the two moving averages to be used in the calculation of the MACD.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the MACD.

The **Radio Buttons** below the Source indicate the direction of the MACD relative to the zero line. If you want to find issues that have just crossed above the zero line, you would make sure that the **Crossed Above** radio button is selected. If you want to find all of the issues whose MACD is below the zero line, make sure that the **Is Below** radio button has been selected.

The **Smoothing Mov** number box indicates the moving average used to smooth the MACD calculation.

CCI Parameter

The **CCI** parameter is used to find when prices have deviated a certain percentage above or below the norm for a given period based upon the CCI calculation.

The **CCI Length** number box indicates the number of bars to use in the calculation of the CCI.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose what prices are used in the calculation of the CCI.

The **Standard Calculation** button enables you to choose between the standard formula that most other technical analysis programs use and the alternate formula that GET uses. With this button turned off, GET will recalculate the CCI as each new period is added to the bar chart, instead of doing the calculation on just the last bar and then combining that value with a derivative of the previous periods value. Turn this button to the On position if you wish to compare your CCI values to other standard technical analysis programs.

The **Is Above** and **Is Below** check boxes indicate the value that the CCI should either be above or be below for the CCI to be found in the Search. For example, if you have Is Above checked and the value for Is Above equal to 100, then only the issues whose CCI value is above 100 will show up as found in the Search.

ADX-DMI Parameter

The ADX-DMI parameter is used to find the relationship of the +DMI to the -DMI and the relationship of the ADX to a configurable ADX trigger value.

The **Is Above**, **Crossed Above**, **Is Below**, and **Crossed Below** radio buttons indicate the relative position of the +DMI to the -DMI. For example, if there is a mark in the Crossed Above radio button, you will be searching for a +DMI that has crossed above the -DMI value.

In the **ADX** section of this dialog box, you can choose one of the **Is Above**, **Crossed Above**, **Is Below**, and **Crossed Below** radio buttons. These selections make reference to the value of the ADX compared to the trigger value shown in the number box inside of the ADX section. The ADX Trigger Value is 40 by default, but can be changed by typing a different value into this box. For example, if the Trigger Value is set to 40, and the Is Above radio button is selected, you will be searching for all issues that have an ADX value greater than 40.

The **Length:** number box indicates the number of periods used to calculate the ADX.

XTL Parameter

The **XTL** *(eXpert Trend Locator)* parameter uses a statistical evaluation of the market that can tell the difference between random market swings *(noise)* and directed market swings *(trends)*. You can search for a XTL that is in an up trend, a down trend, or either an up or down trend.

The **Period:** number box indicates the number of periods *(bars)* to be used in the calculation of the XTL.

The **XTL Direction** radio buttons let you choose to search for a XTL that is **Up** *(Blue)*, **Down** *(Red)*, or **Both** *(either direction)*.

The **First Breakout** check box, when checked, indicates you are looking for a market that is currently changing into a trend rather than a market that is currently trending. When searching for the First Breakout Bar the search routine will compare the second to last bar with the last bar to see if the latest bar has changed to an up or down trend. For example, if the last 5 bars have been in an up trend *(Blue)*, if First Breakout was checked, it would not show in the search results. In contrast, if the last 4 bars have been neutral *(black)*, and the last bar has just changed to an up trend *(Blue)* this would show up in the search results.

PTI Parameter

The PTI parameter is useful in helping you find a good Type 1 trade setup in an Elliott Wave 4. The PTI only is applicable to those markets that are currently in Elliott Wave 4.

The # **Of Bars:** number box indicates the number of periods used in the calculation of the Elliott Waves which determines the PTI value.

The **PTI Is** radio buttons indicate if you want to search for an issue that has a PTI Above or PTI Below the Target PTI.

The **Target PTI** number box indicates the PTI number you want used as the criterion for the PTI Above or PTI Below setting.

The **Direction Of:** radio buttons indicate if you want to be searching for a PTI that is in a Five Wave Elliott sequence that is going Up, going Down, or either *(Both)* Up or Down. Please note that the direction is the overall direction of the entire Elliott Wave Sequence, and not the direction of just the Elliott Wave 4.

Oscillator Pullback Parameter

The **Oscillator Pullback** parameter is used to find all issues whose Oscillator has broken the Break Out Bands and is pulling back to the zero line. This is helpful when you are looking for a 5-35 Oscillator that is pulling back to zero or withing 10% of zero at the end of an Elliott Wave Four.

The **Moving Avg 1:** and **Moving Avg 2:** number boxes indicate the periods used to calculate the two moving averages used to make the Oscillator.

The **Direction** radio buttons indicate the direction the Oscillator is moving from and towards the zero line.

The **Min %** and **Max %** number boxes indicate the minimum amount and maximum amount the Oscillator can pull back to show as a positive find in the search results.

The **Break Out Bands Strength %** number box allows you to adjust where the Break Out Bands will be drawn. If the % is set to 100, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn exactly at the level where they were calculated. If the % is set to 110, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn at a level that is 10% higher than they were actually calculated *(moving them away from the zero line)*. If the % is set to 60, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn at a level that is 40% lower than they were actually calculated *(moving them closer to the zero line)*. The Break Out Bands are not just moving averages - they are a proprietary indicator developed by Trading Techniques, Inc.

Oscillator Breakout Parameter

The Oscillator Breakout parameter is used ot find all issues whose Oscillator has broken through the Break Out Bands. This is helpful when you are looking for an issue that is in a strong Elliott Wave Three.

The **Moving Avg 1:** and **Moving Avg 2:** number boxes indicate the periods used to calculate the two moving averages used to make the Oscillator.

The **Break Out Bands Strength %** number box allows you to adjust where the Break Out Bands will be drawn. If the % is set to 100, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn exactly at the level where they were calculated. If the % is set to 110, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn at a level that is 10% higher than they were actually calculated *(moving them away from the zero line)*. If the % is set to 60, then the Break Out Bands will be drawn at a level that is 40% lower than they were actually calculated *(moving them*

closer to the zero line). The Break Out Bands are not just moving averages - they are a proprietary indicator developed by Trading Techniques, Inc.

The **Direction** radio buttons allow you to look for an Oscillator that is Above or Below the Break Out Bands.

The **Crossed** check box, when checked, indicates you are looking for an Oscillator that has just crossed the Break Out Band, regardless of the direction.

Auto Channels Parameter

The Auto Channels parameter is used to find those issues that have just Broken, just Closed through, or just Gapped through the Auto Regression Trend Channels.

The **Type** radio buttons indicate the type of violation of the Auto Channels should be considered a signal.

A **Break** indicates you want any type of break through the channel to be considered a signal. This takes into consideration that the previous bar must not have broken through the channel as well.

A **Close Break** indicates that the closing price of the most recent bar must be through the channel. This also takes into consideration that the previous bar must not have broken through the channel as well.

A **Gap Break** indicates that you want the most recent bar to have made a gap *(open, high, low, and close prices all)* through the Auto Channels.

The **Break Direction** radio buttons allow you to set the direction of the bars you want to have broken through the Auto Channels. If the Break Direction is set to **Down**, then the trend was up and the bars have moved down through the Auto Channels. The reverse would be true for **Up** setting, and the **Both** setting indicates you don't care what direction the trend was, just that there was a valid break through the Auto Channels.

The **Source** selection list allows you to choose which prices are used in the calculation of the Regression line.

Open =   The regression line will be calculated using the open prices of the bars

High =   The regression line will be calculated using the highs of the bars

Low =   The regression line will be calculated using the lows of the bars

Close =   The regression line will be calculated using the closing prices of the bars

(H+L)/2 = The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows and dividing by 2

(H+L+C)/3 =   The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the highs with the lows with the close and dividing by 3

(O+H+L+C)/4 =   The regression line will be calculated by using the value derived from adding the opens with the highs with the lows and dividing by 4

H-L Flip =   The H-L flip indicates that the Automatic Trend Channels should be calculated using the Low of the bars when the trend is up and the High of the bars when the trend is down

The **Std. Devs.** check box indicates if the standard deviation of the regression line should or should not be used for the Upper and Lower Channels. When this box is checked, the Upper and Lower Channels will use the standard deviation indicated in the number box directly below it. If the Std. Devs. check box is not checked, the Upper and Lower Channels will be drawn using the highest or lowest bars in the trend encompassed by the channels.

The **Minimum Pivot** radio buttons indicates the degree of Pivots you wish the Automatic Trend Channels to use as the starting point of the Trend Channel. If Primary is marked, the Automatic Trend Channels will only use the Primary Pivot points as starting points for the channels and will not change until a new Primary Pivot point is in place.

JTI Parameter

The JTI Parameter allows you to find issues that are in a particular trend strength of the JTI.

The **Trend Length** drop down box indicates what length of trend the JTI should use.

The **Fast Mode** check box is used when you want the JTI to be extremely sensitive to any change in the trend strength. This setting should be used with caution due to the fact that it can give many false signals.

The **Bands is Above or Below** Band 1 and Band 2 number boxes indicate at what level the upper and lower bands will be drawn and if the JTI signal should be above or below these bands for a positive result for the search.

The **Data Set Parameters # Bars** number box allows you to select the number of bars used to calculate the JTI.

The **Trend Strength** Check boxes indicate and allow you to choose the strength of the trend you wish to search for.

Help

If, at any time, you have gotten yourself into a menu that you do not
understand, look for the Help button displayed to the right. This
button gives you quick access to our excellent on-line help system.
When you press the Help button, the Help system will identify the menu or dialog box
that is active and give you help on the specific menu you are on. You can also access
this same kind of help by pressing the F1 key.

If you are not in a menu but are looking for help on a topic, find the Help menu choice
located at the top of the Advanced GET program window and select **Help Topics**. This
action will open the Contents of the Advanced GET Help system.
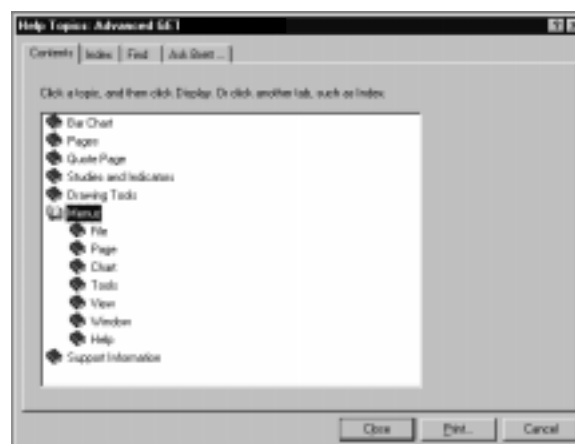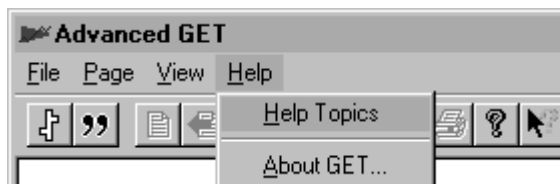
The **Contents** section of the Help system contains general topics of interest. To open a
topic, put your mouse cursor on that topic and press your left mouse button twice. This
action will either open the general topic to give you more specific areas of help or it
will take you to the specific topic you have chosen. To get back to this screen, look for
the Contents button at the top of the help topic and press it once with your left mouse
button.

The next tab on the Help system is
the **Index**. The Index is an alpha-
betical list of key words related to
the various help topics. If you are
looking for one particular word, the
Index is a quick way to get the help
you are looking for.
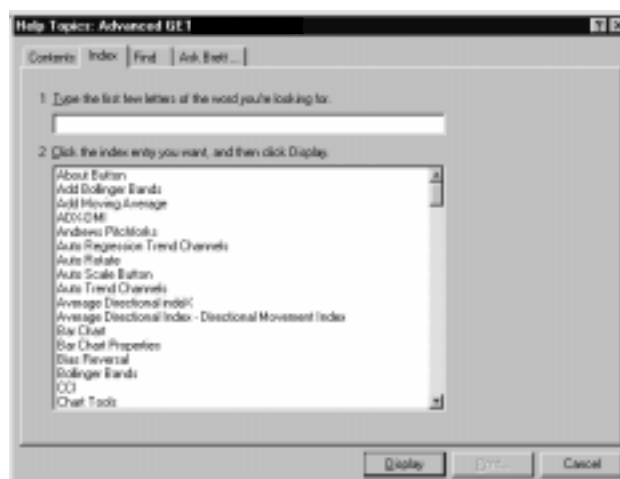
The tab located to the right of the Index is the Find tab. The Find function of the Help system is a way to search for a specific word anywhere in the Help file, even if it is not a key word. The Find function is somewhat helpful, but is limited to a single word search.

One tab that you might be unfamiliar with in the help system is the tab named **Ask Brett** This tab is the far right hand tab when looking at the Help system. Ask Brett is a feature included in the Help system to aid you in your search for information. Ask Brett uses a new natural language technology that allows you to type a question, and the help system then finds the topic that is closest to answering your question. The technology behind Ask Brett *(answerworks)* has been in development for over 8 years, and is an excellent way to find information in the Help system that you may have overlooked otherwise.

To use Ask Brett go to the Ask Brett tab and the Ask Brett dialog box will open similar to the one shown below.
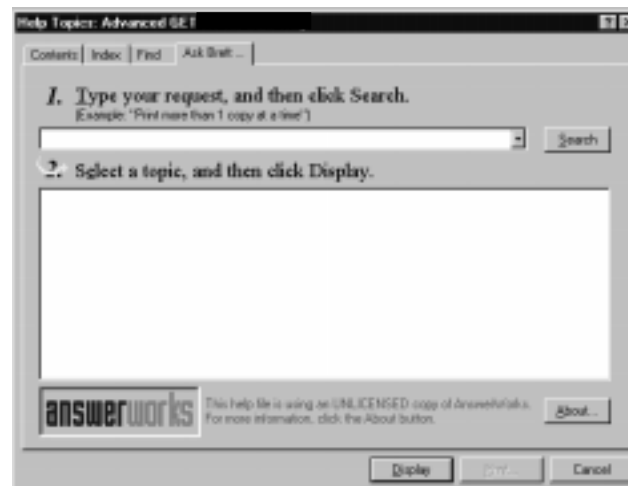
The Ask Brett dialog box is broken down into two regions. At the top of this dialog box you will notice **Step 1**, where you type your request or question. You don't have to be polite when asking your question, but the clearer you ask your question, the better the results. For example, if you just type "Elliott", you will get a list of all of the items that Ask Brett figures is related to Elliott. If what you really wanted to know is how to localize the Elliott Wave Count, then try typing "How do I Localize the Elliott Wave count?" This may give you similar results, but Ask Brett ranks the results and the top selection in the second region *(Step 2)* will have the greatest likelihood of containing the information you asked for. Please note that Ask Brett can only give you a selection of the information already contained in the Help file. If we haven't written about it, it can't compose it from existing information.

When you see the selections in the selection list in step 2, put your mouse cursor on the topic and press your left mouse button twice to display that topic.

Using Ask Brett

Go to the Ask Brett tab

Ask Brett Dialog Box

Type your question in plain
English

Press the Search button
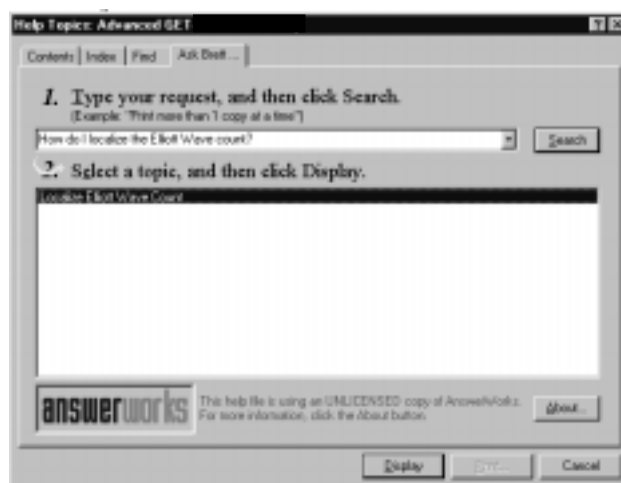
Select from the topics found
(top in the list is closest match)

Context Help
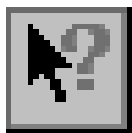
The **Context Help** button can be useful in quickly identifying the nature of a specific button or menu item, especially if you cannot recall the name of the particular button you need help on.

To use the Context Help, move your mouse cursor to the Context Help button and press your left mouse button once. When you move your mouse away from the Context Help button, you will notice that the shape of the cursor has changed into an arrow with a question mark attached to it. This indicates that your next "selection" should be the item you need help on. Move your mouse cursor to any button on any toolbar or to any menu choice and press your left mouse button. When you have done this, the Context Help for that particular item will display in the Help system.
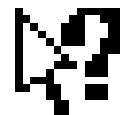
Context Help on the Reset Button

Context Help Localize Elliott
Wave Count

Program Toolbar

Load Page
(Section 6 - Pages)

Stop Rotation
(Section 6 - Pages)

Next Page
(Section 6 - Pages)

Print Chart

New Bar Chart
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Context Help
(Section 8 - Help)

New Quote Page
(Section 5 - Quotes)

About GET

Auto Rotate
Pages
(Section 6 - Pages)

New Search
(Section 7 - Search)

Previous Page
(Section 6 - Pages)

Resume Rotation
(Section 6 - Pages)

Chart Toolbar

Issues
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Auto Scale
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Reset Chart
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Studies & Indicators
(Section 4 - Technical Analsysis)

Elliott Waves
(Section 4 - Technical Analsysis)

Move Bars Up
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Move Bars Down
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Move Bars Left
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Move Bars Right
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Thicken/Thin Bars
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Expand/Shrink Bar Spacing
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Lengthen/Shorten Bars
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Display The Chart Grid
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Display Lines
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Display Gann Lines
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Display Fibonacci Lines
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Crosshair *(X-Hair)*
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Bar Chart Properties
(Section 2 - Bar Charts)

Drawing Toolbar
(All from Section 3 - Drawing Tools)

Pointer

Trend Lines

Regression Trend Channels

Fibonacci Retracements

Fibonacci Extensions

Fibonacci Time

Fibonacci Circles

Gann Fan

Gann Box

Ellipse

Andrews Median Line *(Pitchfork)*

Profit Taking Index Tool

MOB *(Make Or Break)*

What If

Text

Zoom

Eraser

Move Lines

Copy Lines

Magnet
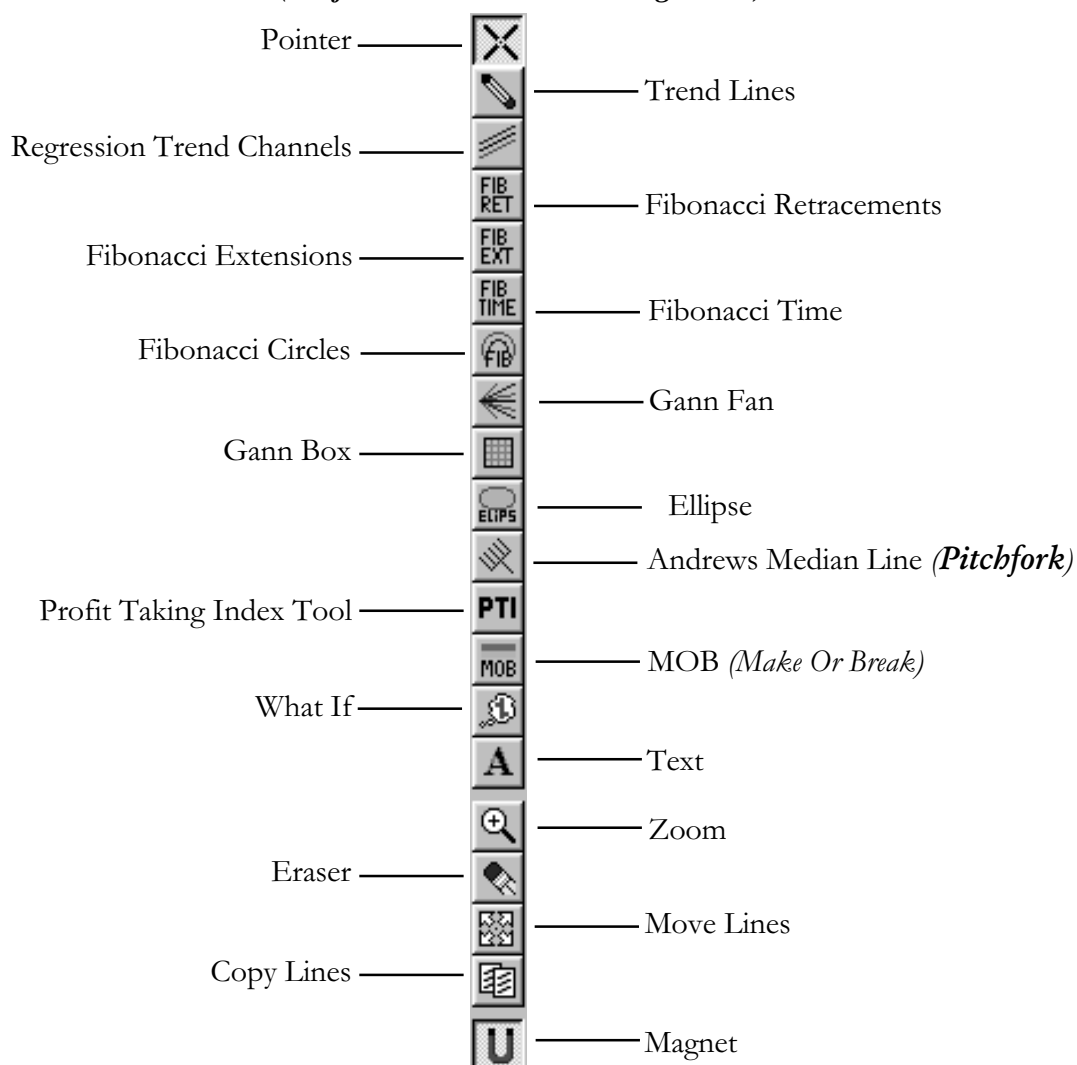
Quotes Toolbar
(All from Section 5 - Quote Page)

Quote Page Home

Quote Page Resize

Quote Page Properties
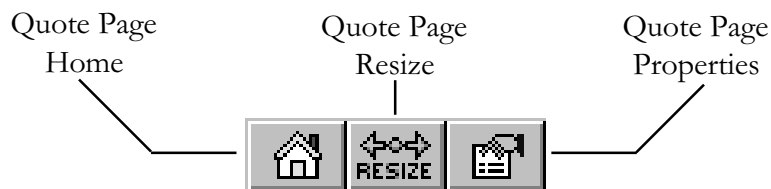
Search Toolbar
(All from Section 7 - Search)

Start Search

Stop Search

Pause Search

Auto Chart
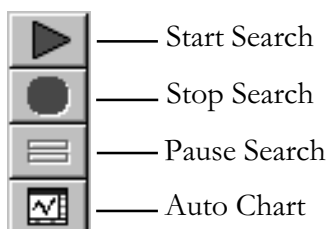
Moving The ToolBar

When a bar chart is first created, the ToolBar defaults to being placed on the far left-hand side of the bar chart. Because of the great flexibility in the use of GET, we have added the capability of easily moving the ToolBar to the top of the bar chart or to the right-hand side of the chart. You can even use it as a "floating" tool box inside of the chart.

To move the ToolBar, you first have to put your cursor right above the Issue button on the ToolBar. Once the cursor is above the Issue button, hold down your left mouse button and the outline of the ToolBar should appear in gray. Keep holding your left mouse button and move the ToolBar to the location where you want it to stay. Once it is in place, release your left mouse button.

You will notice that when you move the outline to the top of the bar chart, or to the sides of the bar chart, the ToolBar stretches to match the border of the chart. You can place the ToolBar on any side of the chart other than the bottom of the chart.

If you wish to have the ToolBar "float" inside of the bar chart, move the outline of the ToolBar into the data area of the chart and release your mouse button. This will make the Tool Box movable by a title bar. You can reshape the ToolBar by grabbing the edges of the Tool Box with your left mouse button and stretching or shrinking the ToolBar to the shape that you want.
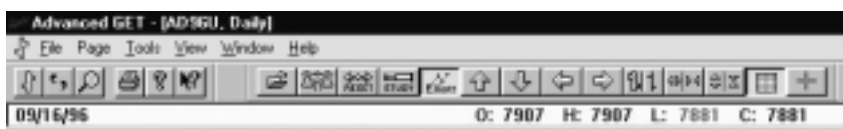
ToolBar Moved to Top of Chart

ToolBar Moved to the Right-Hand Side of Chart
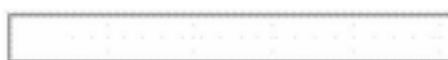
ToolBar Outline While Moving

ToolBar "Floating" in Chart and Reshaped
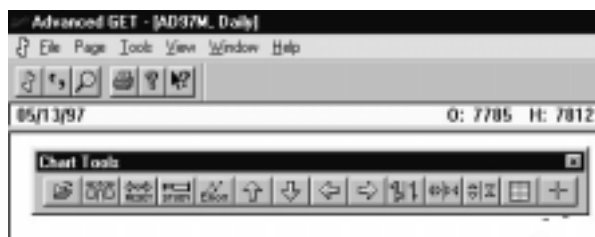
ToolBar "Floating" in Chart
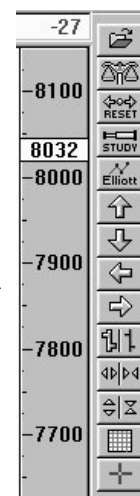
Customizing The ToolBar

The Customize Toolbar dialog box gives you the ability to choose which buttons will appear and in what order on the Drawing Tools, the Chart Toolbar, and the Studies and Indicators Toolbars. To acess this dialog box, put your mouse cursor on the tool box you wish to change and press your right mouse button.

The **Available Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently available to add to the toolbar. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

The **Toolbar Buttons** column indicates what buttons are currently placed on the toolbar and in what order. The Separator functions as a blank space between buttons.

To **add** a button to the toolbar, find the button that you want on the toolbar in the Available Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to add it to the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you want in the Available Buttons column, then press the Add -> button to place it in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To **remove** a button from the toolbar, find the button that you want to remove from toolbar in the Toolbar Buttons column and click on it twice with your left mouse button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column. Alternatively, you can highlight the button by pressing your left mouse button on the button that you to remove in the Toolbar Buttons column, then press the <- Remove button to remove it from the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **up** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved up on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Up button to move its position higher in the Toolbar Buttons column.

To move a button **down** on the toolbar, highlight the button you want moved down on the toolbar by pressing your left mouse button on the button in the Available Buttons column, then press the Move Down button to move its position lower in the Toolbar Buttons column.

The **Reset** button, when pressed, will place the default buttons on the toolbar in their default order.

Trend Lines button not on toolbar.

Trend Lines button on toolbar.

Function Keys

| F1 | The F1 key is used to invoke On-Line Help |

| F2 | The F2 key is used to open the Load Page Dialog box |

| F3 | The F3 key loads the previous numbered page |

| F4 | The F4 key loads the next numbered page |

| Control F4 | The Ctrl key pressed at the same time as the F4 key starts the Auto Page Rotation |

| F5 | The F5 key opens the Issues dialog box |

| F10 | The F10 activates the File menu |

Special Functions

| Control + **Left Mouse Button** | When you hold down the control key and press your left mouse button on a Delta turning point, that turning point will invert. Please note that is only applies to Delta Graphics members. |

| Shift | If you hold down the shift key as you start Advanced GET, the temporary workspace that was saved last time you started GET will not load. Please see Section 6 - Pages for more details on the temporary workspace and pages. |

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