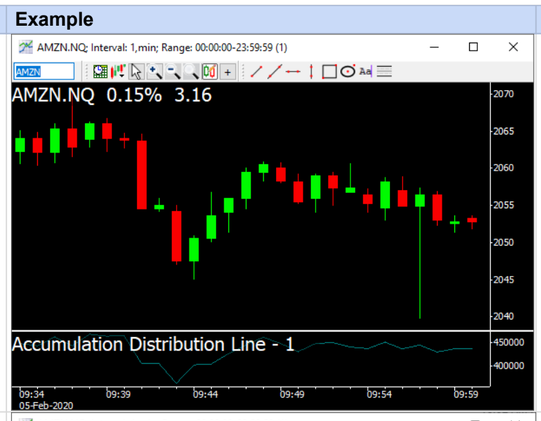
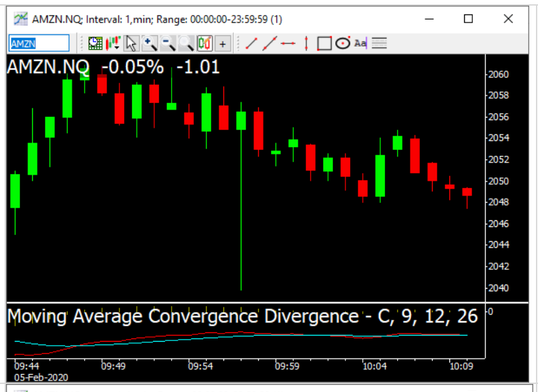
Indicator	Description	Available Settings	Additional Details	Example
Accumulation Distribution Line	A volume-based indicator that measures the cumulative flow of money into and out of a security. It can be used to affirm a security's underlying trend or anticipate reversals when the indicator diverges from the security price.	Line Color, Style & Width Hide or Show Indicator Title		
Bollinger Bands	This indicator combines a simple moving average with upper & lower boundaries plotted at 'x' standard deviations from that simple moving average. As a result, the bands will widen in periods of volatility and narrow when volatility drops.	Period: the number of periods over which the Bollinger Bands values will be calculated Standard Deviation: the number of standard deviations from the SMA to place the upper & lower bounds For each of TopLine, MiddleLine & BottomLine: Display, Color, Style & Width Shadow/Area: Display, Color Hide or Show Indicator Title		
Bollinger Bandwidth	One of two indicators that can be derived from Bollinger Bands (the other being %B). It measures the percentage difference between the upper band and the lower band. Bandwidth decreases as Bollinger Bands narrow and increases as Bollinger Bands widen. Because Bollinger Bands are based on the standard deviation, falling Bandwidth reflects decreasing volatility, while rising Bandwidth reflects increasing volatility.	Period: the number of periods over which the Bollinger Bandwidth values will be calculated Standard Deviation: the number of standard deviations from the Bollinger Bands to place the upper & lower bounds Line Color, Style & Width Hide or Show Indicator Title		
Commodity Channel Index	A versatile indicator that can be used to identify a new trend or warn of extreme conditions. It measures the current price level relative to an average price level over a given time period. CCI is relatively high when prices are far above their average, but is relatively low when prices are far below their average. In this manner, this indicator can be used to identify overbought and oversold levels.	Period: the number of periods over which the Commodity Channel Index values will be calculated Positive Divergence - Value: the threshold value to flag a positive divergence (upper line in the indicator) Negative Divergence - Value: the threshold value to flag a negative divergence (lower line in the indicator) For each of CCI, PositiveDivergence & NegativeDivergence: Display, Color, Style & Width Shadow/Area: Display, Color Hide or Show Indicator Title		
Exponential Moving Average	This form of moving average provides greater weight to the most recent price. The weighting assigned to the most recent price is greater for short-period EMA calculations than for longer-period EMA calculations. 10-day EMA = 18.8% 20-day EMA = 9.52%	Value: the number of periods over which the EMA will be calculated. Line: Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating the EMA.	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4	
Kurtosis	A measure of the "tailedness" of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable. Similarly to skewness, it describes the shape of a probability distribution.	Value: the number of periods over which the kurtosis will be calculated. Line: Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating kurtosis. Hide or Show Indicator Title		

Moving Average Convergence Divergence	An indicator (or "oscillator") designed to reveal changes in the strength, direction, momentum, and duration of a trend in a stock's price. It is a collection of three time series calculated from historical price data, most often the closing price. The three series are: the MACD series proper, the "signal" or "average" series, and the "divergence" series which is the difference between the two. The MACD series is the difference between a "fast" (short period) exponential moving average (EMA), and a "slow" (longer period) EMA of the price series. The average series is an EMA of the MACD series itself.	Value: the number of periods for the signal line (SMA of MACD Line) FastPeriod: the number of periods for the "fast" EMA SlowPeriod: the number of periods for the "slow" EMA For each of Signal, MACD, and Oscillator Lines: Display, Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating the MACD. Hide or Show Indicator Title	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4				
Parabolic SAR	This refers to price-and-time-based trading, also known as the Parabolic Time/Price System. SAR stands for Stop And Reverse, which is the indicator used in the system. SAR trails price as the trend extends over time. The indicator is below prices as they're rising and above prices as they're falling. Thus, the indicator stops and reverses when the price trend reverses and breaks above or below the indicator.	Value: the number of periods over which the PSAR will be calculated Line Color & Width Hide or Show Indicator Title					
Parabolic SAR Oscillator	See Parabolic SAR above.	Value: the number of periods over which the PSARO will be calculated Line Color & Width Hide or Show Indicator Title					
Simple Moving Average	Calculates a simple average over the number of periods specified.	Value: the number of periods over which the SMA will be calculated. Line: Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating the SMA.					
Skewness	A measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable about its mean. The skewness value can be positive, negative, or undefined.	Value: the number of periods over which the skewness will be calculated. Line Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating skewness. Hide or Show Indicator Title	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4				
Smoothed Moving Average	This is a sort of combination of a Simple Moving Average and an Exponential Moving Average, only applied over a longer time period. It gives recent prices an equal weighting to historic ones. The calculation does not refer to a fixed period, but rather takes all available data series into account.	Value: the number of periods over which the SMA will be calculated. Line Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from the previous periods to use in calculating SMA. Hide or Show Indicator Title	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4				

Standard Deviation	A statistical measure of the amount of variability or dispersion around an average, also indicating volatility. Dispersion is the difference between the actual value and the average value. The larger this dispersion or variability is, the higher the standard deviation. The smaller this dispersion or variability is, the lower the standard deviation.	Value: the number of periods over which the SD will be calculated. Line Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from the previous periods to use in calculating SD. Hide or Show Indicator Title	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4				
Standard Error	The standard error of a statistic (usually an estimate of a parameter) is the standard deviation of its sampling distribution or an estimate of that standard deviation.	Value: the number of periods over which the SE will be calculated. Line Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from the previous periods to use in calculating SE. Hide or Show Indicator Title	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4				
Stochastic	A momentum indicator that shows the location of the close relative to the high-low range over a set number of time periods. It can be used to predict reversals and identify overbought and oversold levels. There are three versions of the Stochastic Oscillator: Fast, Slow, and Full. In the Fast Oscillator, %K can appear choppy, while %D is the 3-day SMA of %K. In fact, %D can be used to generate buy or sell signals based on bullish and bearish divergences. Because %D in the Fast Stochastic Oscillator is used for signals, the Slow Stochastic Oscillator was created to reflect this emphasis. The Slow Stochastic Oscillator smooths %K with a 3-day SMA, which is precisely what %D is in the Fast Stochastic Oscillator. The Full Stochastic Oscillator is an adjustable version of the Slow Stochastic Oscillator. %K = (Current Close - Lowest Low)/(Highest High - Lowest Low) * 100 %D = 3-day SMA of %K **Fast Stochastic Oscillator:** Fast %K = %K basic calculation Fast %D = 3-period SMA of Fast %K **Slow Stochastic Oscillator:** Slow %K = Fast %K smoothed with 3-period SMA Slow %D = 3-period SMA of Slow %K **Full Stochastic Oscillator:** Full %K = Fast %K smoothed with X-period SMA Full %D = X-period SMA of Full %K	BasePeriod: the number of periods used for calculating PercentK (%K) SmaPeriod: the number of periods used for calculating PercentD (%D) Version: Fast / Slow / Full SmaFullPeriod: the number of periods used for calculating the Full Stochastic For each of PercentK and PercentD Lines: Display, Color, Style & Width Hide or Show Indicator Title					
Volume	Represents the number of shares traded in the specified time interval.	Color & Width	Tip: Setting the Width to Maximum is generally preferrable for visibility.				

Volume Weighted Average Price	An indicator for the average price weighted by volume. It equals the dollar value of all trading periods divided by the total trading volume for the current day. The calculation begins when trading opens and ends when it closes.	Line Color, Style & Width Hide or Show Indicator Title					
Weighted Moving Average	Similar to an EMA in that it weights recent data more heavily. The weighting is determined by the period selected for the indicator. E.g., 5-period WMA: WMA = [(P1*5) + (P2*4) + (P3*3) + (P4*2) + (P5*1)] / (5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1)	Value: the number of periods over which the WMA will be calculated. Line: Color, Style & Width Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating the WMA.					
Relative Strength Index	A momentum oscillator that measures the speed and change of price movements, oscillating between 0 and 100.	Value: the number of periods over which the RSI will be calculated. Line: Display, Color, Style & Width For each of LowerBand & UpperBand: Value; Line: Display, Color, Style & Width; ShadowArea: Display & Color Input Price: Determines the price from previous periods to use in calculating the RSI. Hide or Show Indicator Title	Input Price Options: - Open - High - Low - Close - HLC3 (High + Low + Close)/3 - HL2C4 (High + Low + 2*Close)/4 - HL2 (High + Low)/2 - HLCO4 (High + Low + Close + Open)/4