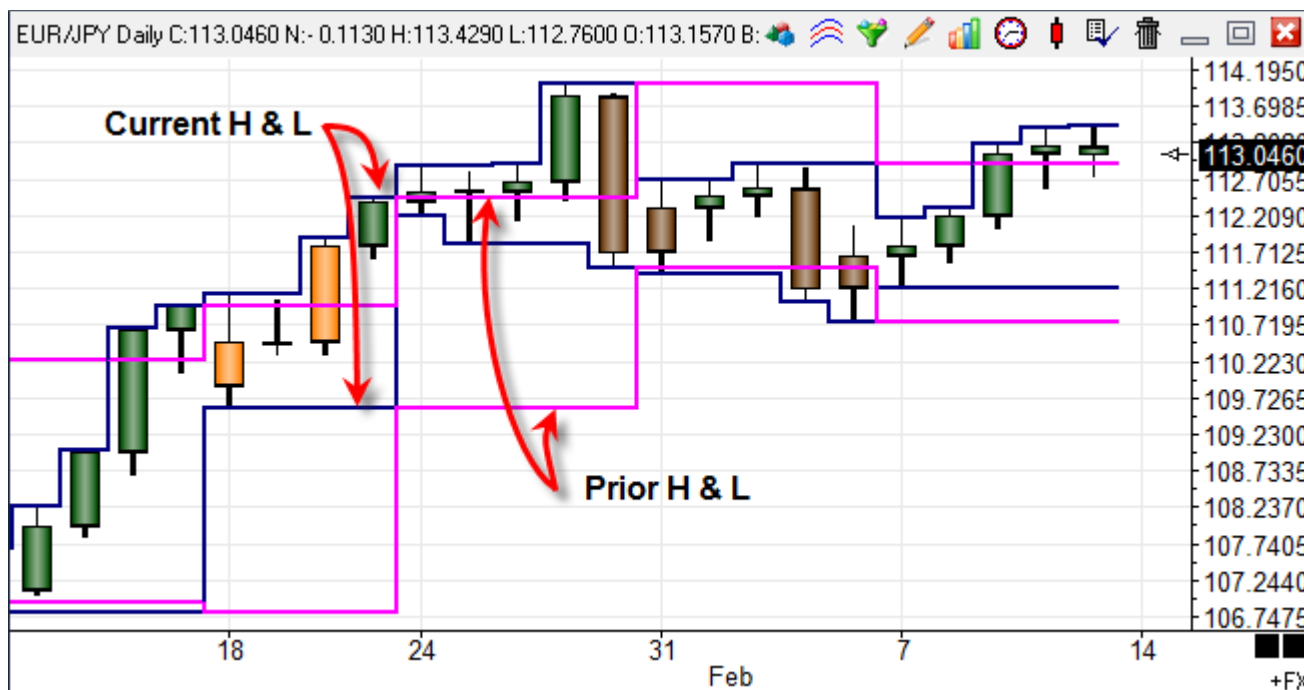


## Weekly High and Low

This example will discover the weekly high and low values from the bars on the chart.



Category	Variable	Selection #1 & #3	Op. [#]	Selection #2 & #4	Offset
Function	233 CurrentWeek	= Highest( #2, [#] )	229	High	0
Function		(			0
A	Flag	[NewWeek] := 1st bar of New Week			
B	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [PriorWeekHigh] := [CurrentWeekHigh]			
C	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [PriorWeekLow] := [CurrentWeekLow]			
D	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [BarCount] := 0			
E	Expression	[BarCount] := [BarCount] + 1			
F	Function	[CurrentWeekHigh] := Highest( High, [BarCount] )			Study Value
G	Function	[CurrentWeekLow] := Lowest( Low, [BarCount] )			Study Value
H	Expression	[0] := [PriorWeekHigh]			Study Value
I	Expression	[0] := [PriorWeekLow]			Study Value

A - Set a Variable to a flag which is True on the 1<sup>st</sup> bar of the new week.

B-C - On the 1<sup>st</sup> bar of the new week, set the Current weekly values in variables as the Prior weekly values.

D - On the 1<sup>st</sup> bar of the new week, reset a bar counter to zero.

E - Increment the bar counter variable. It counts the number of bars in the week.

F-G - These statements find the Highest High and the Lowest Low in a set of bar values. The size of the set is the bar counter. The set includes the current bar and bars ahead of the current bar. Blue lines plot these values. The value in Op.[#] is 229, which is the Index for the BarCount variable. Values in the range of 201

through 230 in this field are indexes to Variables. The variable BarCount holds the value used as the function parameter.

The previous example could be accomplished using another approach that does not use a bar counter and the functions for Highest and Lowest. Here is an alternate method, which should be easier to understand.

Category	Variable	Selection #1 & #3	Op. [#]	Selection #2 & #4	Offset
Function	233 CurrentWee	= Maximum( #2, ## )		High	0
		( [CurrentWeekHigh]			0
<b>A</b>	Flag	[NewWeek] := 1st bar of New Week			
<b>B</b>	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [PriorWeekHigh] := [CurrentWeekHigh]			
<b>C</b>	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [PriorWeekLow] := [CurrentWeekLow]			
<b>D</b>	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [CurrentWeekHigh] := -9999999			
<b>E</b>	Action	if ( [NewWeek] ) then [CurrentWeekLow] := 9999999			
<b>F</b>	Function	[CurrentWeekHigh] := Maximum( High, ( [CurrentWeekHigh] ) )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Study Value
<b>G</b>	Function	[CurrentWeekLow] := Minimum( Low, ( [CurrentWeekLow] ) )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Study Value
<b>H</b>	Expression	[0] := [PriorWeekHigh]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Study Value
<b>I</b>	Expression	[0] := [PriorWeekLow]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Study Value

A-C - These rows are the same as in the prior example. Prior week variables are set from the Current week variables before the Current week variables are reset on the 1<sup>st</sup> bar of the new week.

D-E - Initialize the Current Weekly High variable to a very low value. Initialize the Current Weekly Low variable to a very high value. This initialization is done on the 1<sup>st</sup> bar of the new week.

F-G - These functions compare current bar values with the weekly variables and set the weekly variables. If the bar's High is higher than the Current Weekly High, then the High is returned and assigned to the Current Weekly High variable. The Maximum function compares two parameters and returns the higher value.

H-I - These lines plot the values saved in the Prior weekly variables.