Reactor

User guides

ALPHA group · twelve guides, with annotated screenshots

1 Sign-up, login and system tour p. 2

2 Market research with Reactor AI p. 17

3 Range bot for futures p. 23

4 Connecting Reactor to Claude via MCP p. 33

5 Connecting a Telegram bot to Reactor p. 39

6 Connecting a trading account to Reactor p. 46

7 Balances, positions and orders p. 51

8 Agents and schedules p. 61

9 Approvals p. 70

10 Risk, stops and Profit Guard p. 76

11 Options with tastytrade p. 84

12 Reactor and TradersPost: for prop traders p. 91

In every screenshot, the orange numbers match the explanation below it. Button names appear exactly as on screen.

Guide 1 · Getting started

Sign-up, login and system tour

Updated Nov 23, 2026

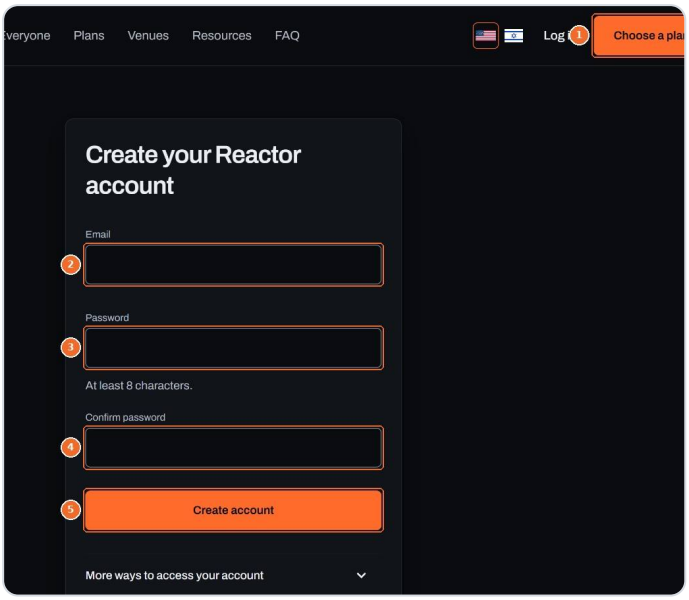
What you need

An email address you read, and a password of at least 8 characters. No trading account, deposit or trade is needed.

> **How to read the screenshots:** every orange box has a number, and the text under the screenshot follows the same numbers. Button names appear exactly as on screen.

Step 1 — Sign up

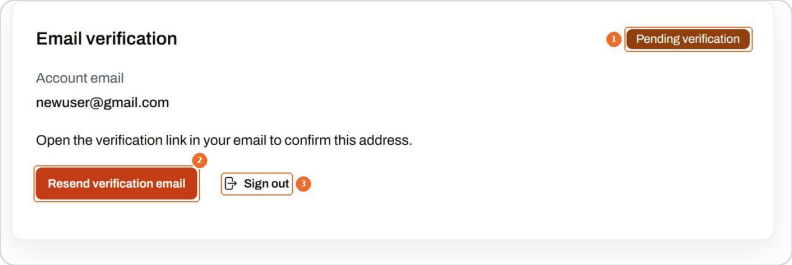
Open the sign-up form from **Create an account** on the home page, or pick a plan with **Choose a plan**.



1. **Choose a plan** — pick a plan, from any page on the site.
2. **Email** — an address you read. The verification email, sign-in links and security alerts go here.
3. **Password** — at least 8 characters.
4. **Confirm password** — the same password again.
5. **Create account** — creates the account and signs you in.

Step 2 — Verify your email

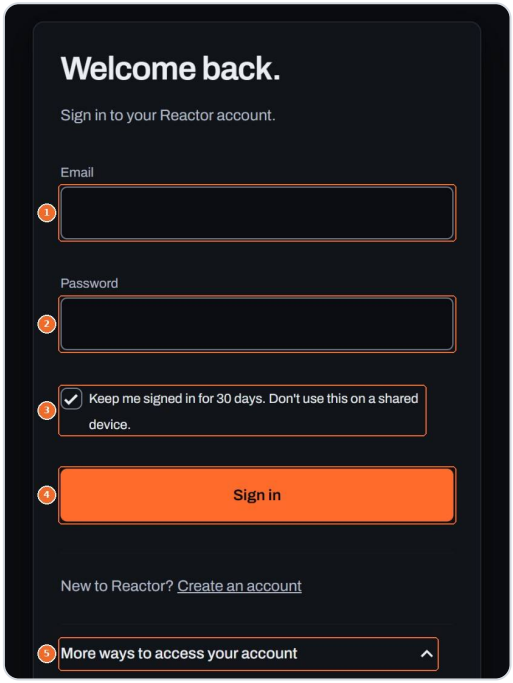
Right after you sign up, we send you a verification email. Open the link in it to confirm your address. You can look around the system before you verify.



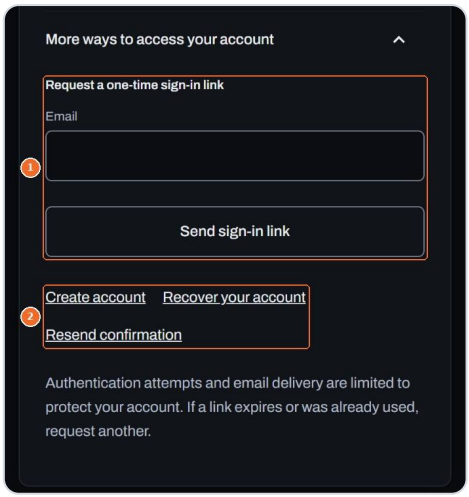
1. **Pending verification** — the address isn't verified yet.
2. **Resend verification email** — sends the email again. Check your spam folder too.
3. **Sign out** — signs you out.

This screen is in Settings → **Data and account**. You can also reach it from the **Email status and resend** link on the Get started screen.

Step 3 — Sign in again



1. **Email** — the address you signed up with.
2. **Password** — the password you chose.
3. **Keep me signed in for 30 days** — on by default. Turn it off on a shared computer.
4. **Sign in** — takes you to the Dashboard.
5. **More ways to access your account** — more sign-in options.

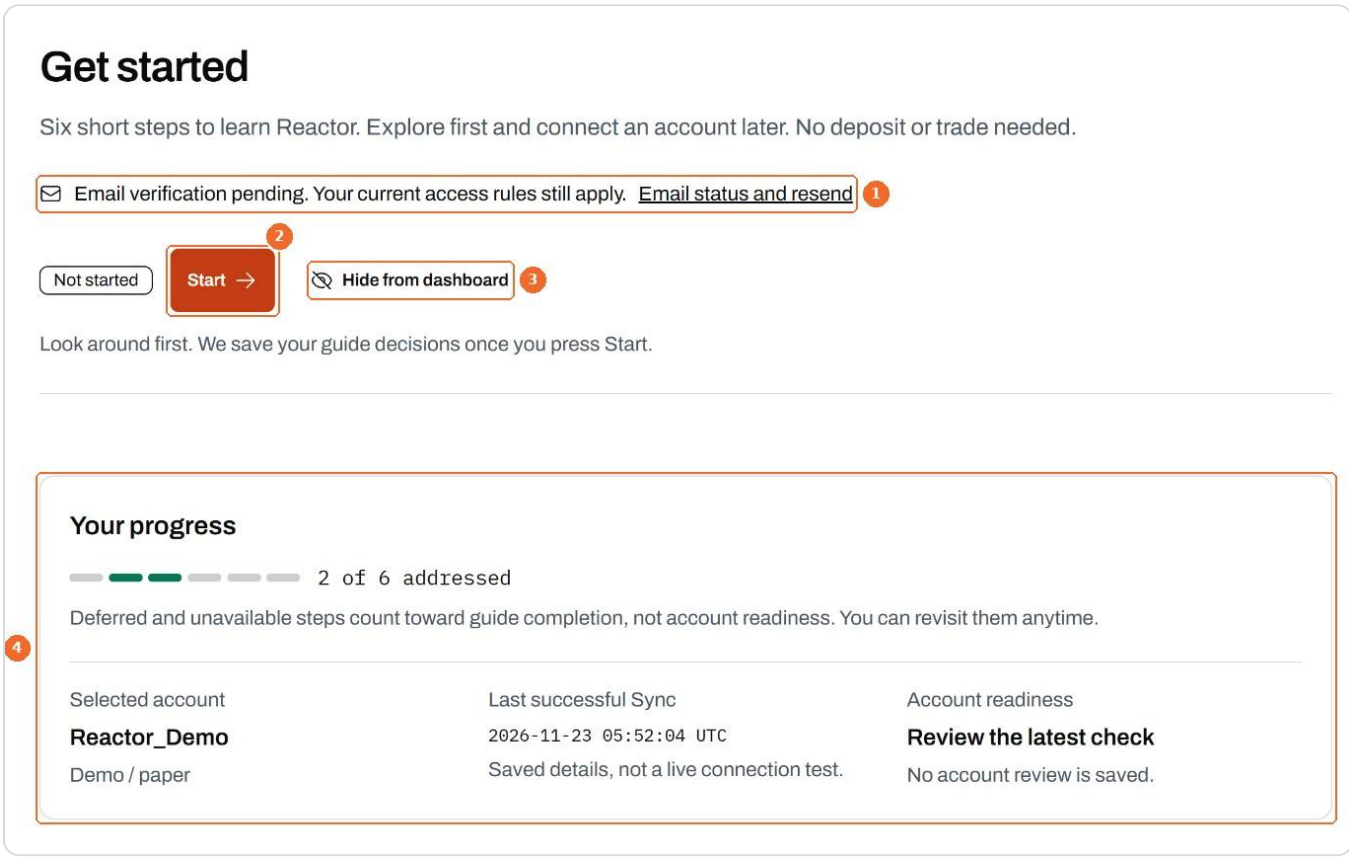


1. **Request a one-time sign-in link** — type your email and click Send sign-in link. A one-time link signs you in without a password.
2. **Create account / Recover your account / Resend confirmation** — sign up, recover access, and resend the verification email.

Sign-in attempts and emails are limited. If a link expired or was already used, request a new one.

Step 4 — Get started: six first steps

The **Getting started** screen in the sidebar (and the Get started with Reactor card on the Dashboard) teaches Reactor in six short steps. You can skip any step and come back to it from any device. No deposit or trade is needed.

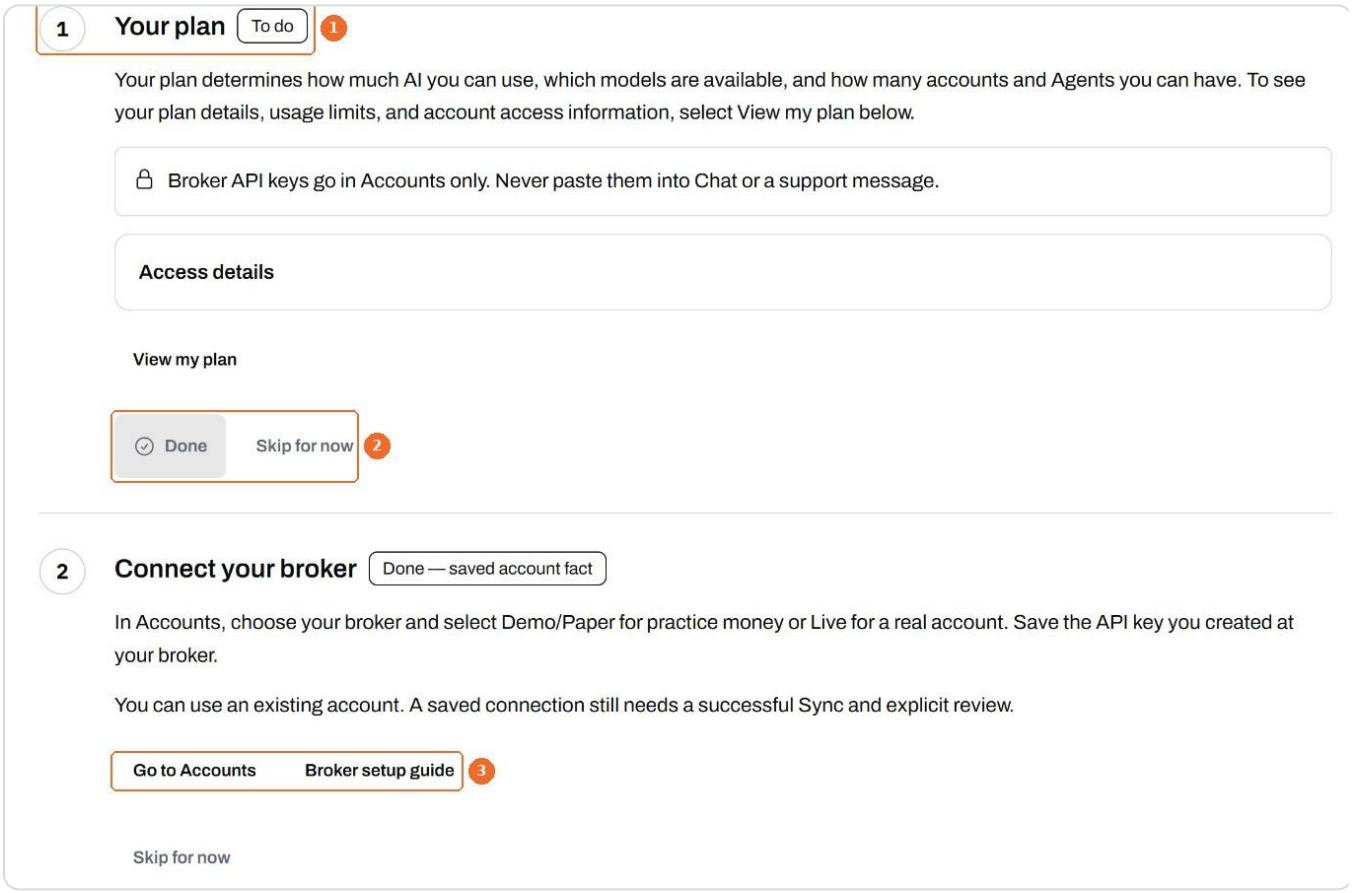


1. **Email verification pending** — a reminder to verify your email, with a link to the verification screen.

2 **Start** — starts the guide. Your choices are saved from this point.

3 **Hide from dashboard** — hides the Get started card from the Dashboard.

4 **Your progress** — how many steps are addressed, the selected account and the last successful Sync.



1 **The step** — number, title and status (To do, Done).

2 **Done / Skip for now** — mark the step as done, or put it off for later.

3 **Shortcuts** — buttons that go straight to the right screen, such as Go to Accounts and Broker setup guide.

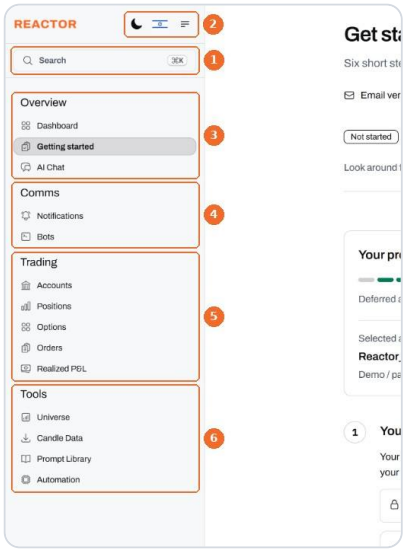
The six steps:

- **Your plan** — what your plan includes: how much AI, which models, and how many accounts and Agents.
- **Connect your broker** — connect a broker in Accounts, in Demo/Paper or Live (Guide 6).
- **Test the connection** — press Sync in Accounts. Sync only reads your account and never places an order.
- **Confirm your account** — check that this is your account and confirm the details. A zero balance with no positions is fine.
- **Try AI Chat** — optional. Each message uses your plan's AI allowance.
- **Need help?** — Help, the guides and contacting support.

> Broker API keys go in Accounts only. Never paste them into Chat or a support message.

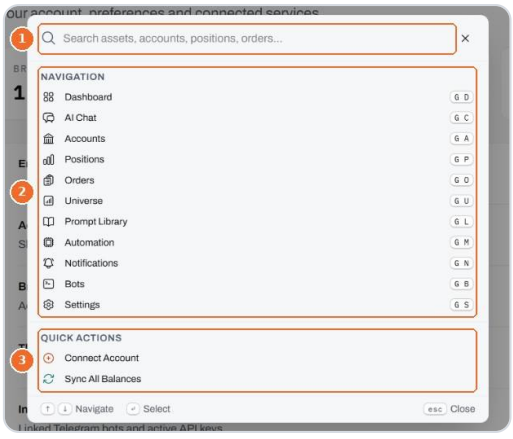
Step 5 — Sidebar, search and Help

Every screen is in the sidebar, in four groups. It is the same on every screen.



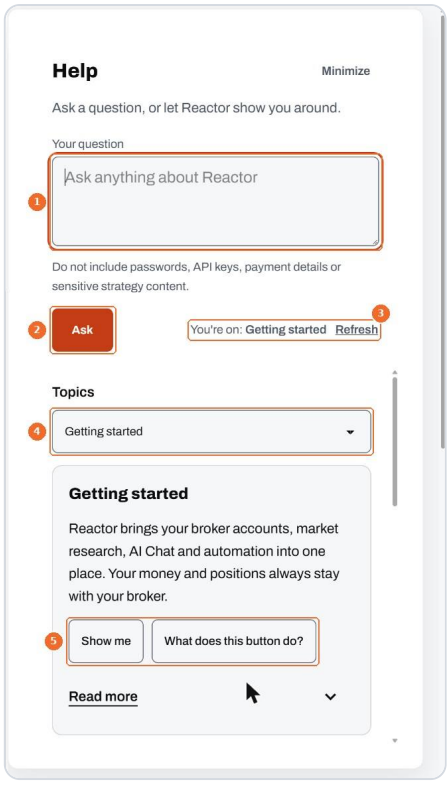
1. **Search ⌘K** — quick search and navigation.
2. **Theme, language and menu** — dark or light, Hebrew or English, and collapsing the sidebar.
3. **Overview** — Dashboard, Getting started and AI Chat.
4. **Comms** — Notifications and Bots: alerts, approvals and channels such as Telegram.
5. **Trading** — Accounts, Positions, Options, Orders and Realized P&L.
6. **Tools** — Universe, Candle Data, Prompt Library and Automation.

Click Search (or ⌘K on Mac, Ctrl+K on Windows) and type the name of an asset, account, position or order.



1. **The search box**.
2. **Navigation** — go to any screen. Each screen has a shortcut: G, then a letter, for example G D for Dashboard and G C for Chat.
3. **Quick actions** — Connect Account and Sync All Balances without leaving the screen.

The **Help** button in the bottom corner (or Ctrl/⌘ + Shift + /) opens a help panel on any screen.



1. **Your question** — ask in plain language. Don't include passwords, API keys, payment details or sensitive strategy details.
2. **Ask** — sends the question.
3. **You're on** — Help knows which screen you're on. Refresh updates it.
4. **Topics** — ready topics: creating an Agent, Universe, models, plans, account safety, contacting support and more.
5. **Show me / What does this button do?** — a guided tour of the screen, or an explanation of a specific button.

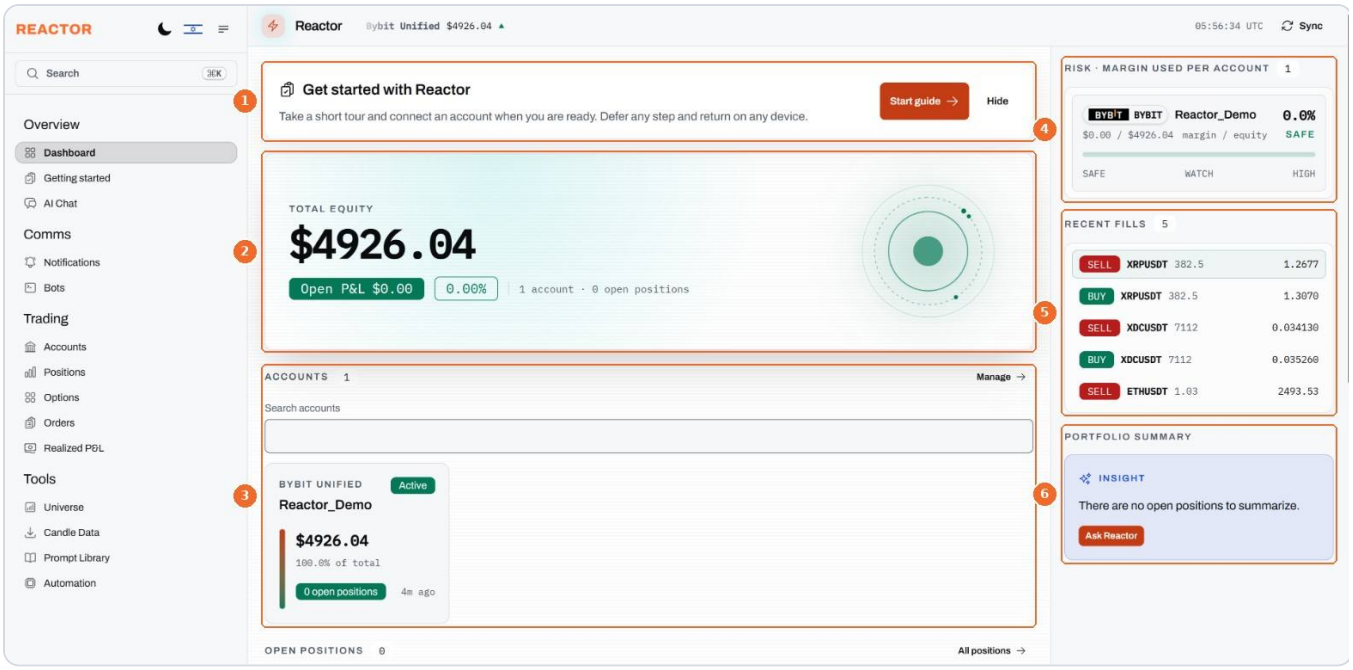


1. **Settings / Sign out** — opens when you click your address.
2. **Your address** — at the bottom of the sidebar.

Step 6 — Screen tour

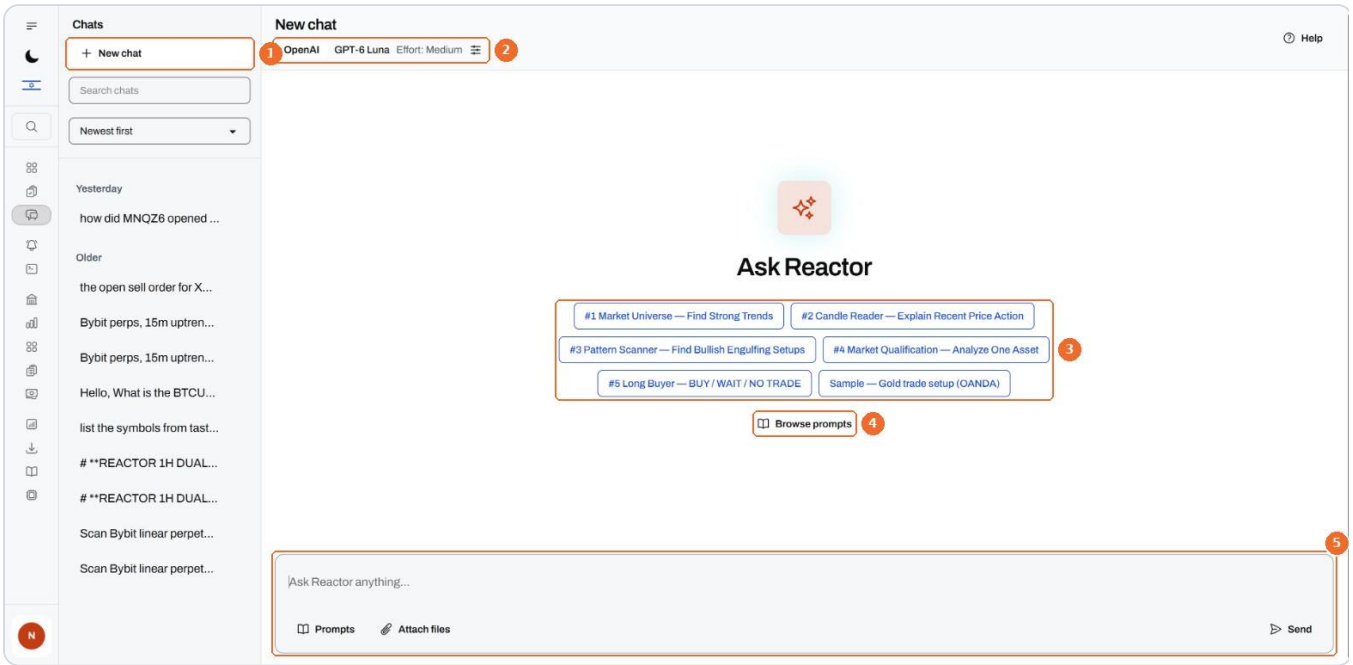
Each screen answers one question. The screenshots were taken with a demo user that has a Bybit Demo account connected.

Dashboard — where things stand now



1. **Get started with Reactor** — a card that leads to the six steps. Hide hides it.
2. **Total equity** — total equity, open P&L, and the number of accounts and positions.
3. **Accounts** — a card for each connected account. Manage goes to the Accounts screen.
4. **Risk · Margin used per account** — how much margin each account uses.
5. **Recent fills** — your latest fills.
6. **Portfolio summary** — a short insight about your portfolio, with Ask Reactor.

AI Chat — talk to Reactor



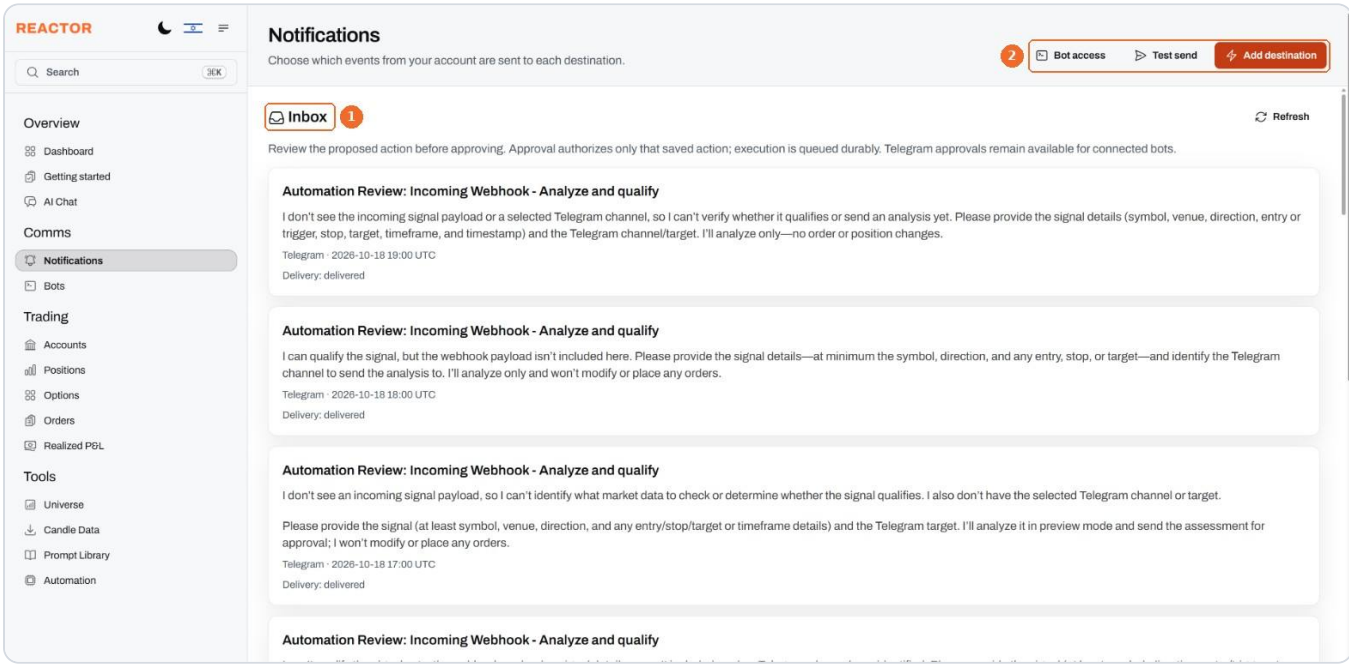
1. **New chat** — a new conversation. Below it: search and your chat list.
2. **Model** — provider, model and effort for the chat.

3 **Ready prompts** — #1 to #5 and a gold trade sample.

4 **Browse prompts** — the Prompt Library.

5 **Ask Reactor anything** — type a question. Prompts adds a saved prompt, Attach files adds files.

Notifications — what happened and what is waiting for approval

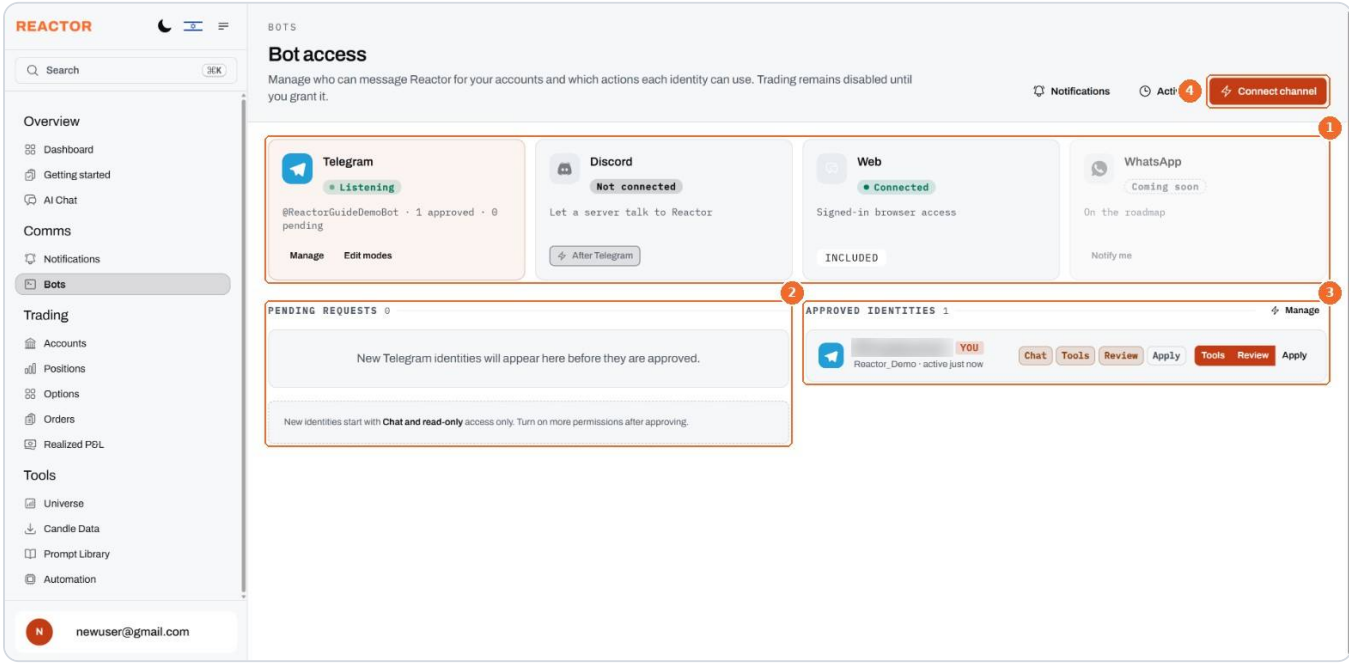


1 **Inbox** — actions waiting for your approval and automation results. Approving approves only that saved action.

2 **Bot access, Test send, Add destination** — manage bots, send a test and add a destination.

Further down the screen, you choose which channel gets each type of event.

Bots — who talks to Reactor from outside



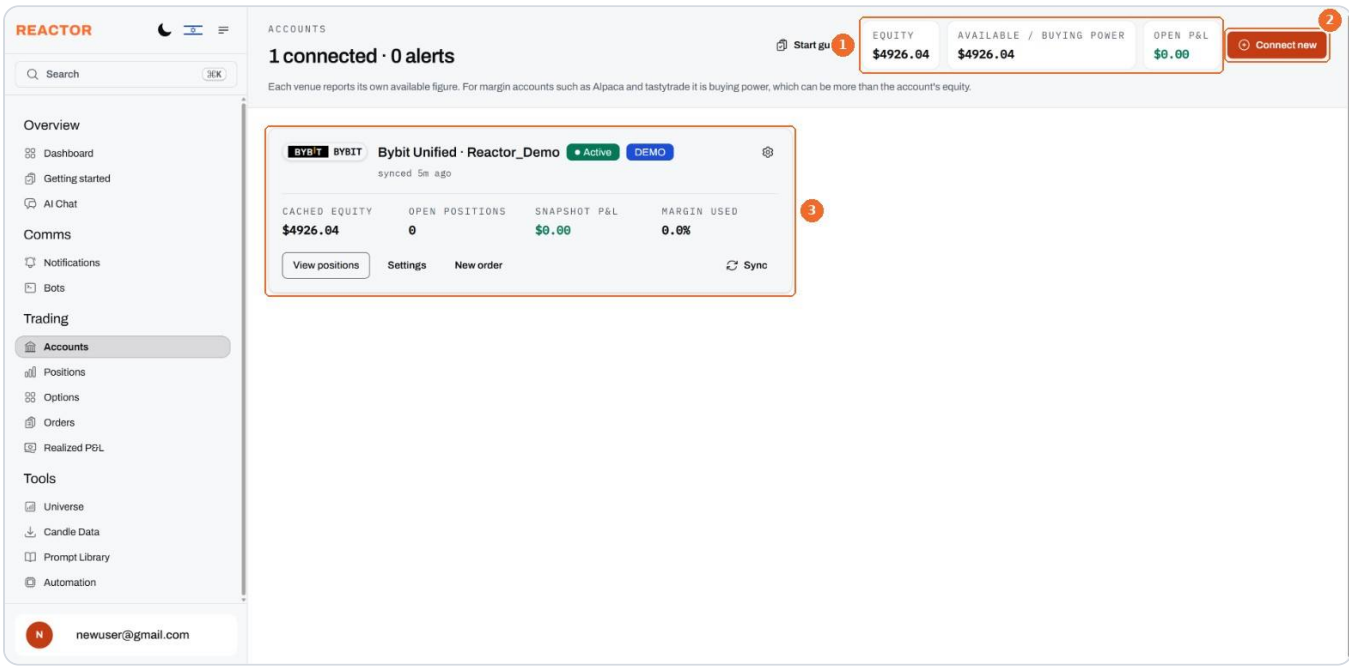
1 **Channels** — Telegram, Discord, Web (always included) and WhatsApp (coming soon).

2 **Pending requests** — new Telegram users wait here for approval. They start with chat and read-only access.

3 **Approved identities** — approved users and their permissions.

4 **Connect channel** — connect a new channel. Trading through a bot stays off until you explicitly allow it.

Accounts — your connected accounts

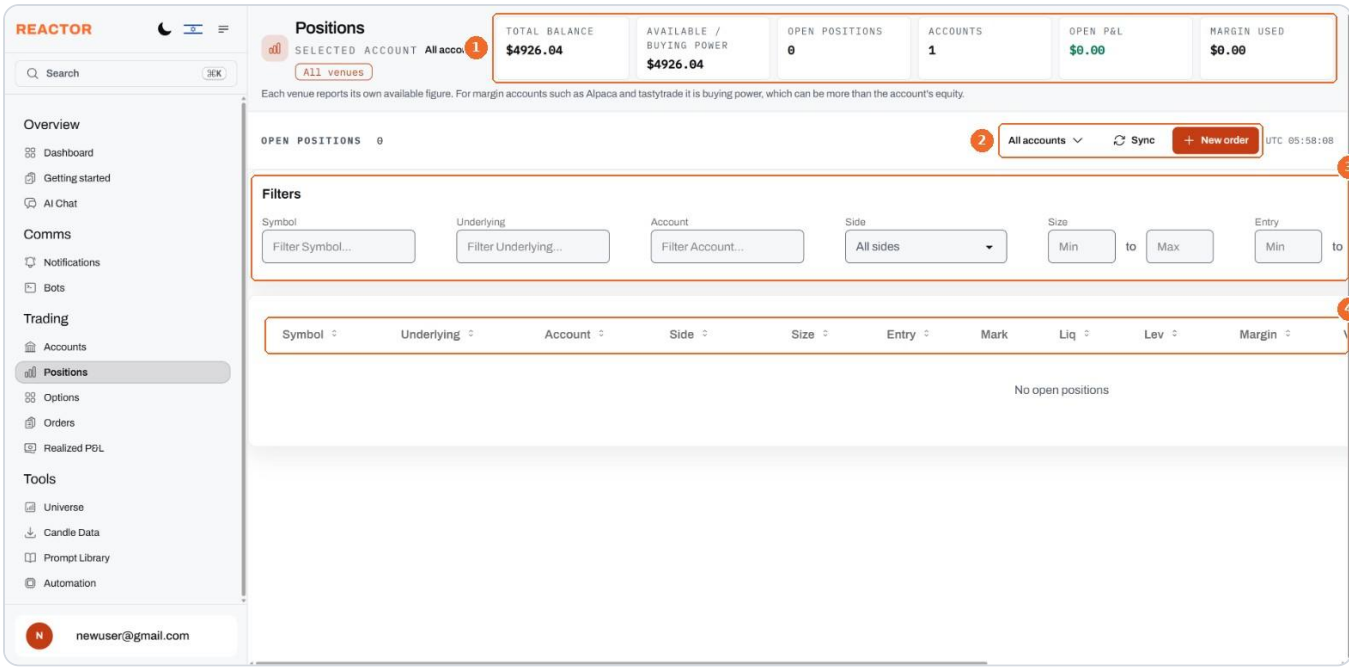


1 **Equity / Available / Open P&L** — a summary across all accounts.

2 **Connect new** — connect an exchange or broker account (Guide 6).

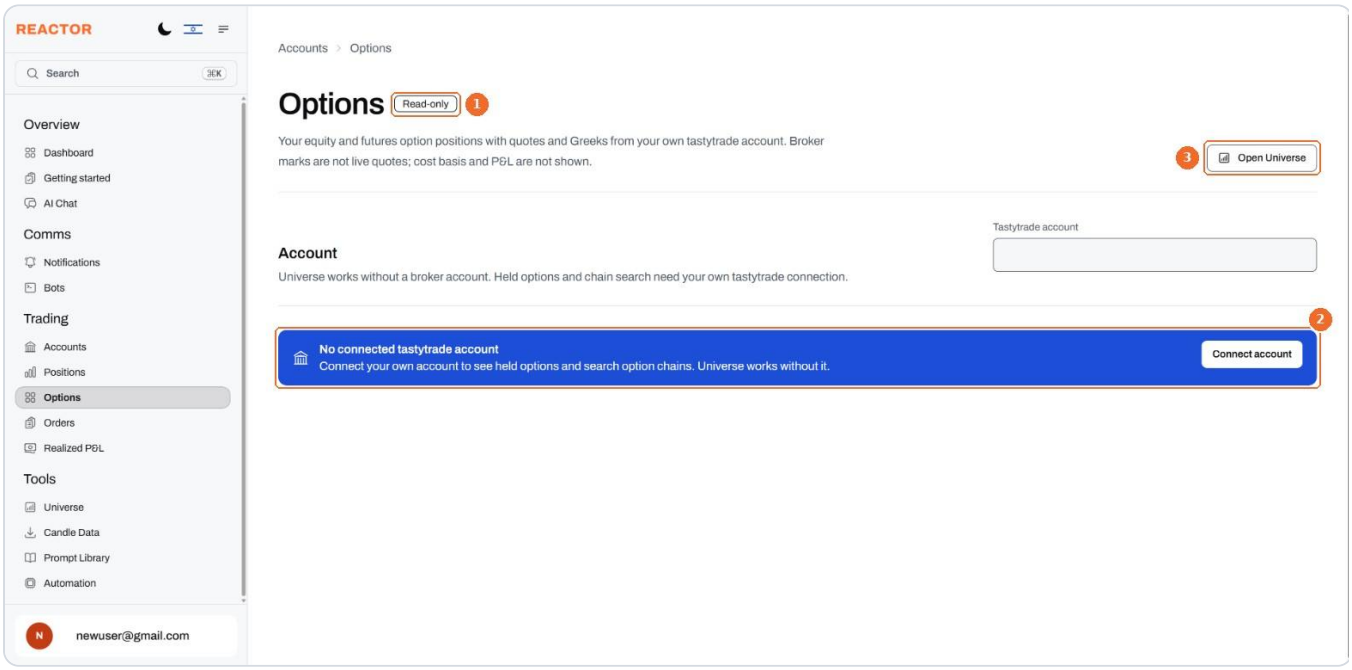
3 **Account card** — environment (DEMO or LIVE), equity, positions and margin, with View positions, Settings, New order and Sync.

Positions — all positions in one place



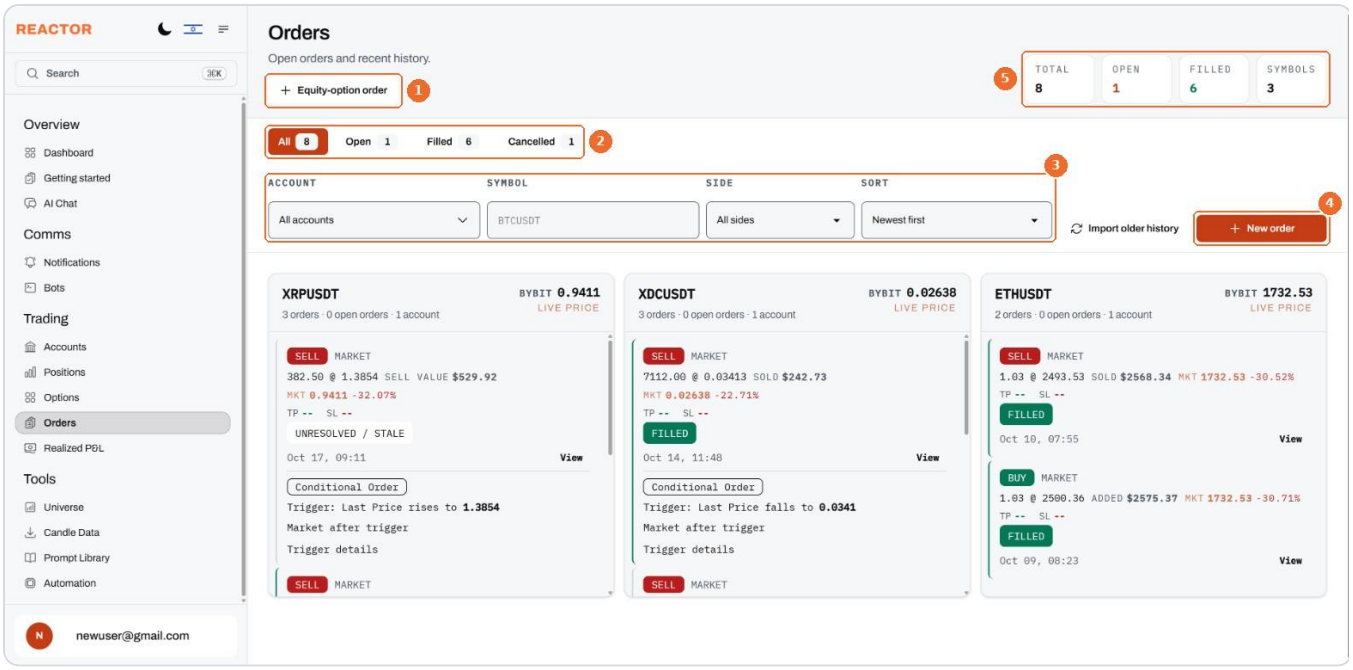
1. **Summary** — balance, available, positions, accounts, open P&L and margin.
2. **Account selector, Sync and New order**.
3. **Filters** — filter by symbol, underlying, account, side, size and more.
4. **The table** — symbol, account, side, size, entry, mark, liquidation, leverage and margin.

Options — options from your tastytrade account



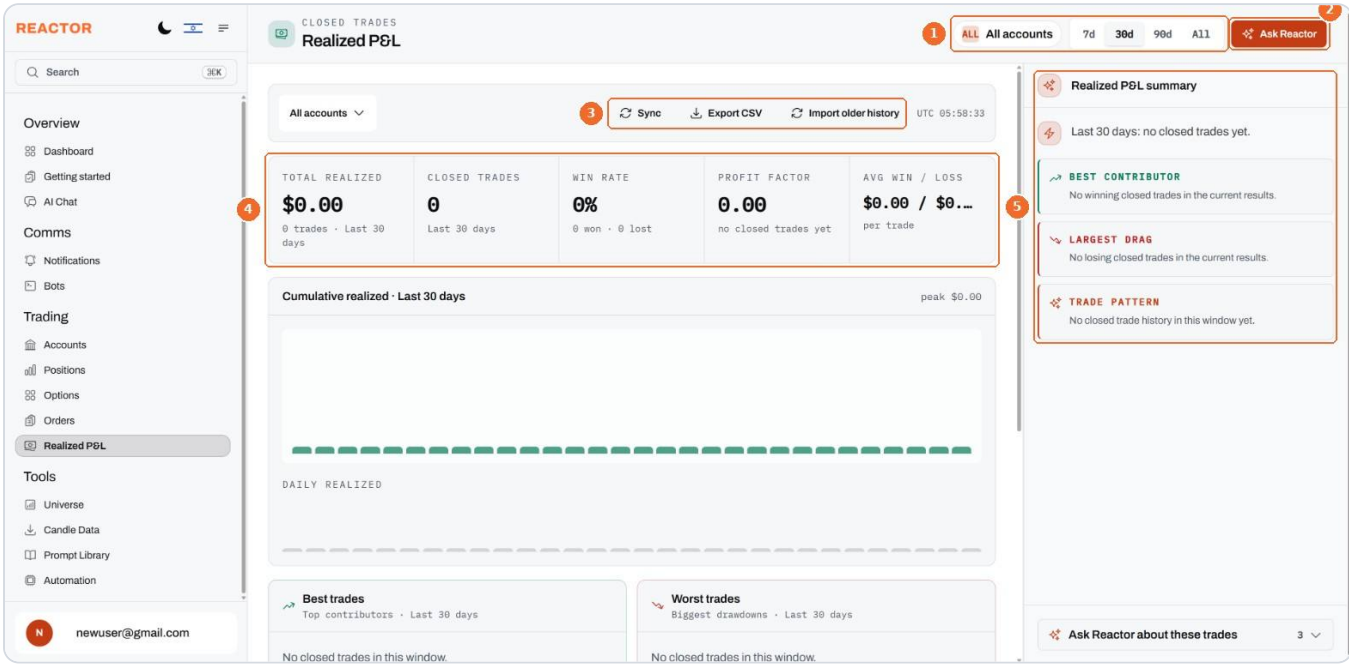
1. **Read-only** — this screen is read-only: held options with quotes and Greeks.
2. **No connected tastytrade account** — the screen needs a connected tastytrade account. Connect account starts the connection.
3. **Open Universe** — search symbols, even without a broker account.

Orders — open orders and history



1. **Equity-option order** — an equity option order through tastytrade. You approve it yourself on the preview page.
2. **All / Open / Filled / Cancelled** — switch between statuses.
3. **Filters** — by account, symbol, side and sort order.
4. **New order** — a new order. Import older history imports older history.
5. **Summary** — total orders, open, filled and number of symbols.

Realized P&L — what you actually made

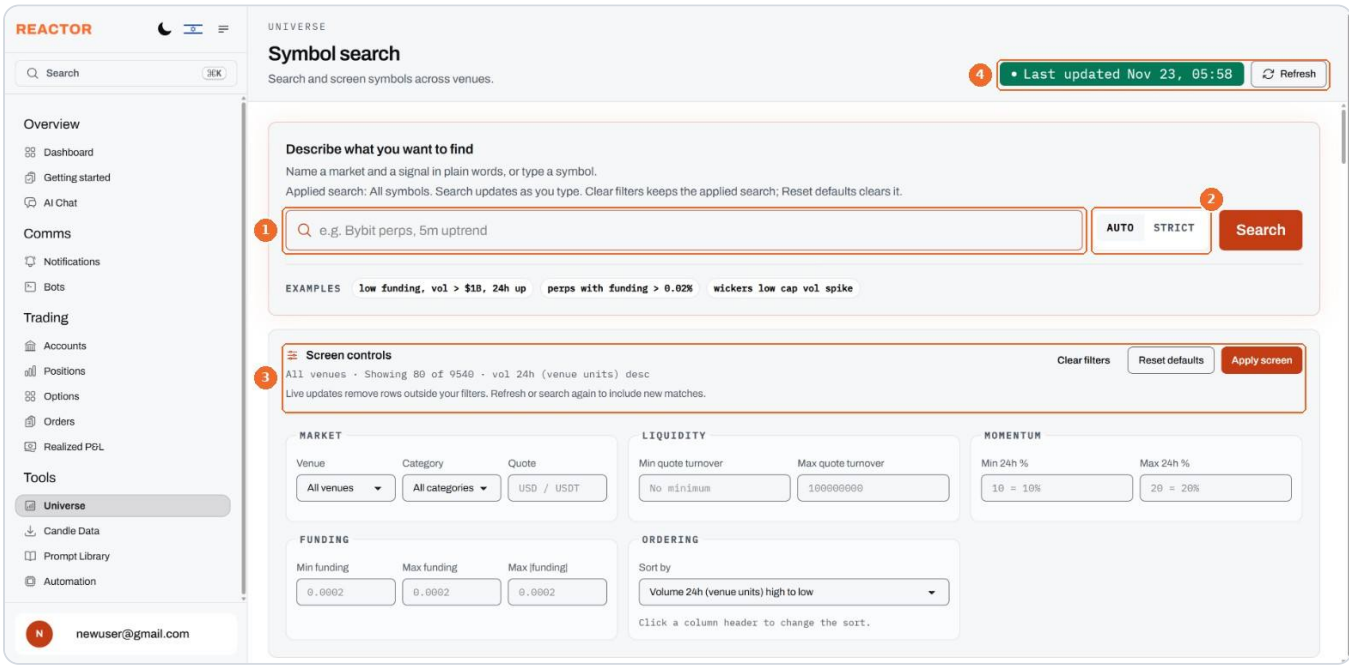


1. **Account and period** — 7d, 30d, 90d or All.
2. **Ask Reactor** — ask about the trades in the period.
3. **Sync, Export CSV and Import older history**.

4 **Metrics** — total realized, closed trades, win rate, profit factor and average win/loss.

5 **Realized P&L summary** — the best contributor, the largest drag and a trade pattern.

Universe — search and screen symbols



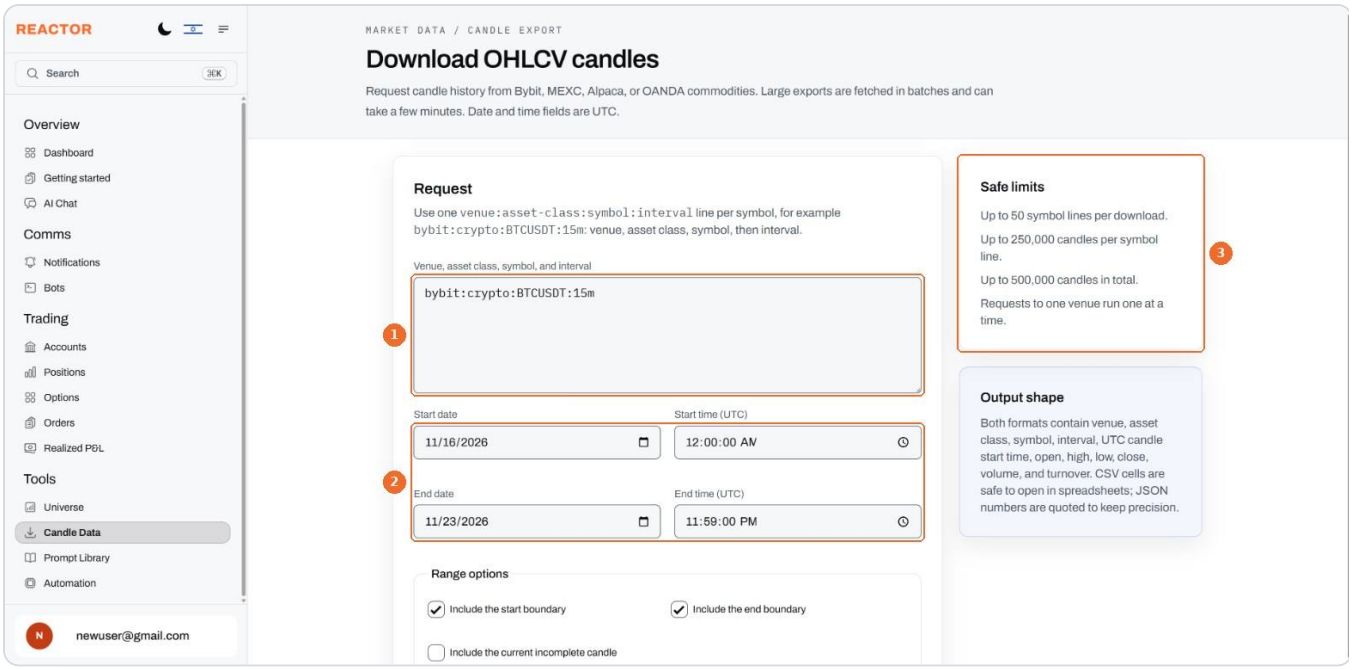
1 **Describe what you want to find** — type in plain language, for example "Bybit perps, 5m uptrend", and click Search.

2 **AUTO / STRICT** — how strict the search is.

3 **Screen controls** — manual filters for market, liquidity, momentum and funding. Apply screen runs it.

4 **Last updated / Refresh** — when the data was last updated.

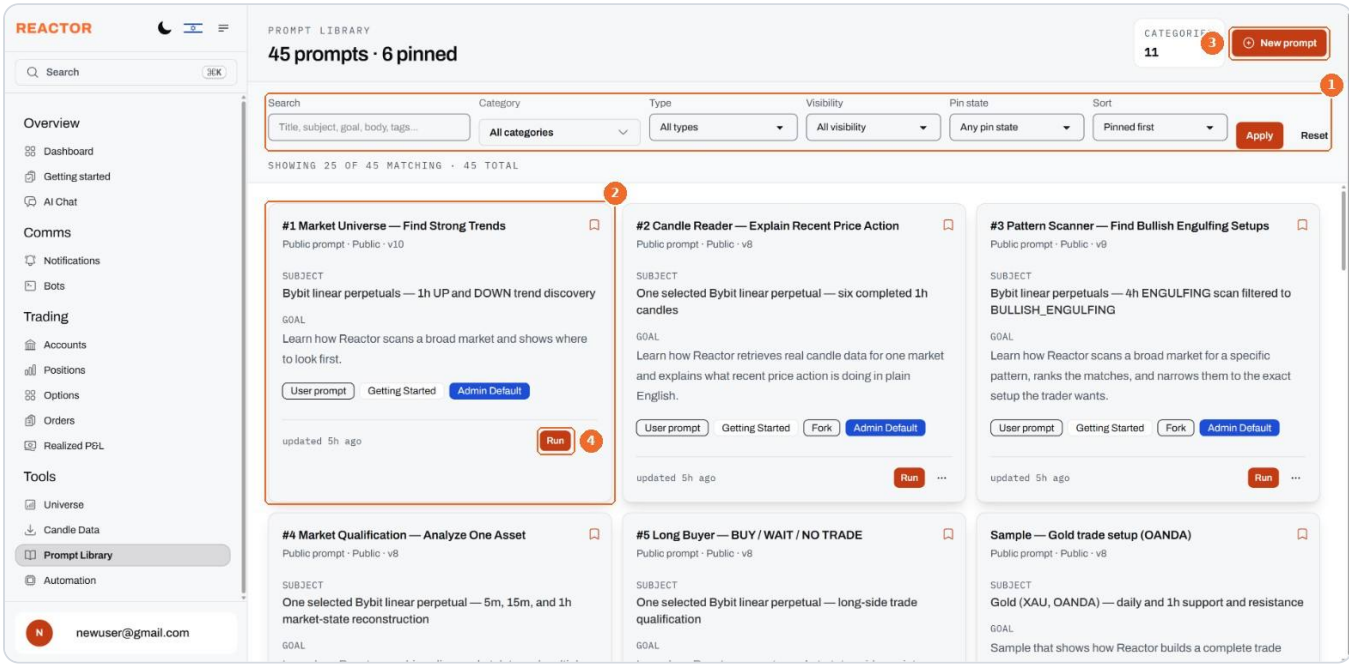
Candle Data — download candles



1. **Request** — one line per symbol in the format venue:asset-class:symbol:interval, for example bybit:crypto:BTCUSDT:15m.
2. **Range** — start and end date and time, in UTC.
3. **Safe limits** — up to 50 lines, 250,000 candles per line and 500,000 in total.

At the bottom of the screen: Download CSV and Download JSON. Bybit, MEXC, Alpaca and OANDA commodities are supported.

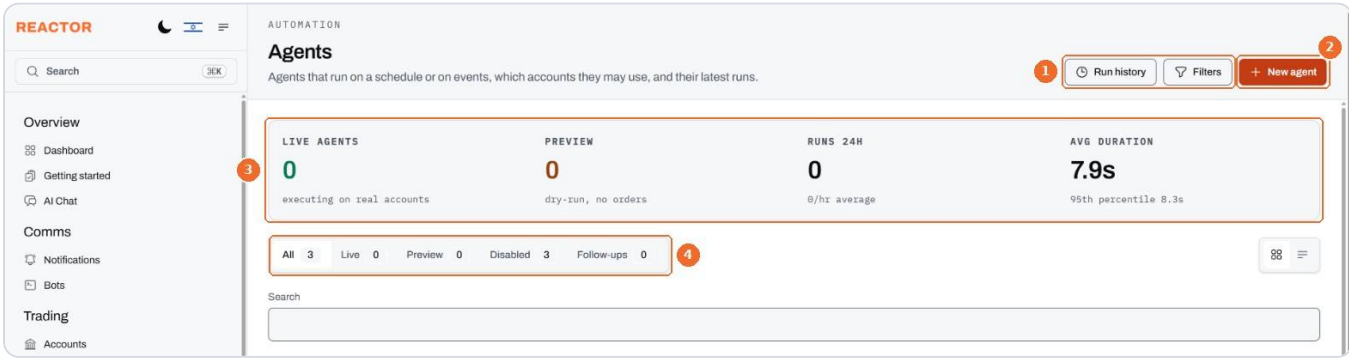
Prompt Library — ready prompts



1. **Filters** — search, category, type, visibility, pin state and sort.
2. **Prompt card** — subject, goal and tags.
3. **New prompt** — create your own prompt.

4 **Run** — runs the prompt in Chat.

Automation — Agents



1 **Run history / Filters** — run history and filters.

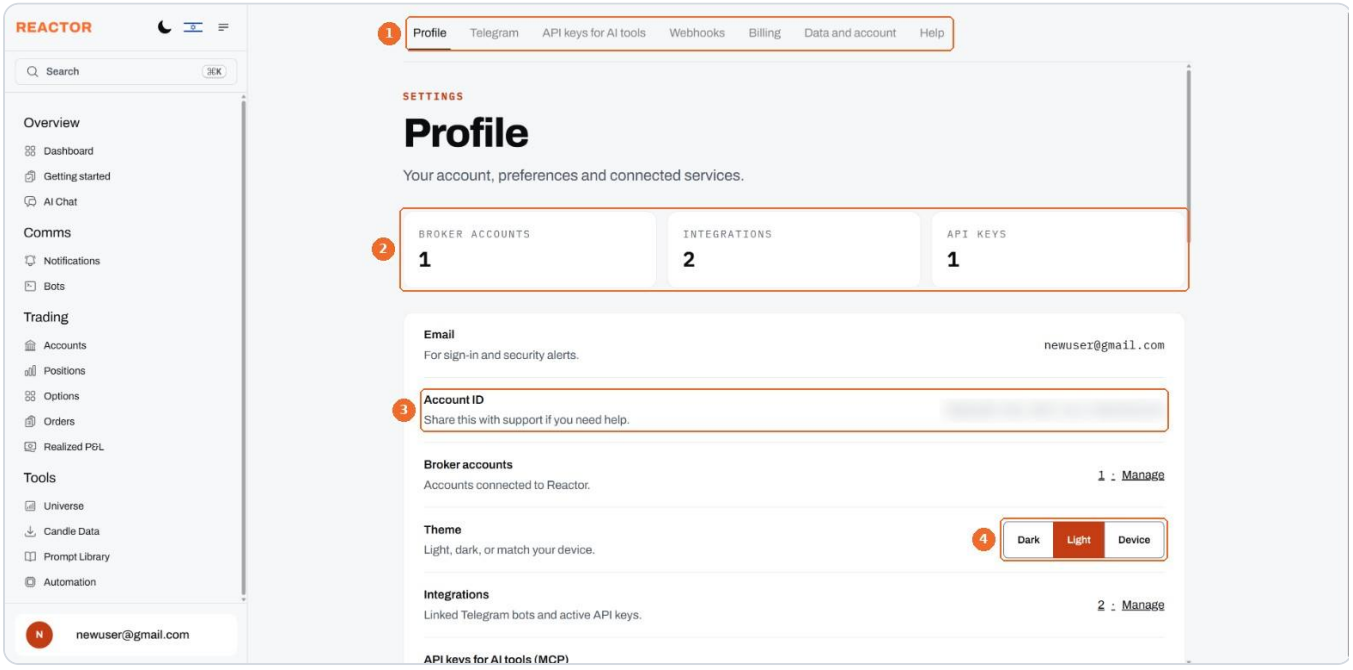
2 **New agent** — a new Agent from a prompt: model, schedule and which accounts it may use.

3 **Metrics** — live Agents, Preview (no orders), runs in 24h and average duration.

4 **Filter by state** — All, Live, Preview, Disabled and Follow-ups.

Creating an Agent is covered in a separate guide.

Settings — your account settings



1 **Tabs** — Profile, Telegram, API keys for AI tools, Webhooks, Billing, Data and account, and Help.

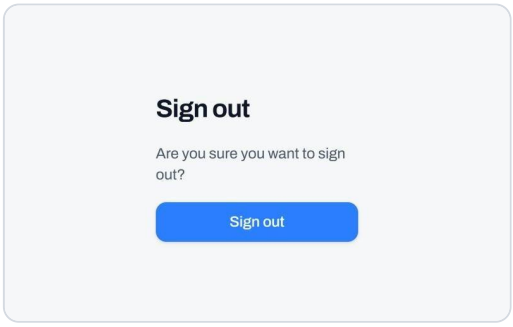
2 **Counters** — broker accounts, integrations and API keys.

3 **Account ID** — give it to support when you need help.

4 **Theme** — dark, light or match your device.

Step 7 — Sign out

Click your address at the bottom of the sidebar and choose **Sign out**. On the confirmation screen, click Sign out again and you're back on the home page.



What's next

1. **Guide 2** — market research with Reactor AI.
2. **Guide 6** — connecting a trading account.
3. **Guide 4** — connecting Reactor to Claude.

Market research with Reactor AI

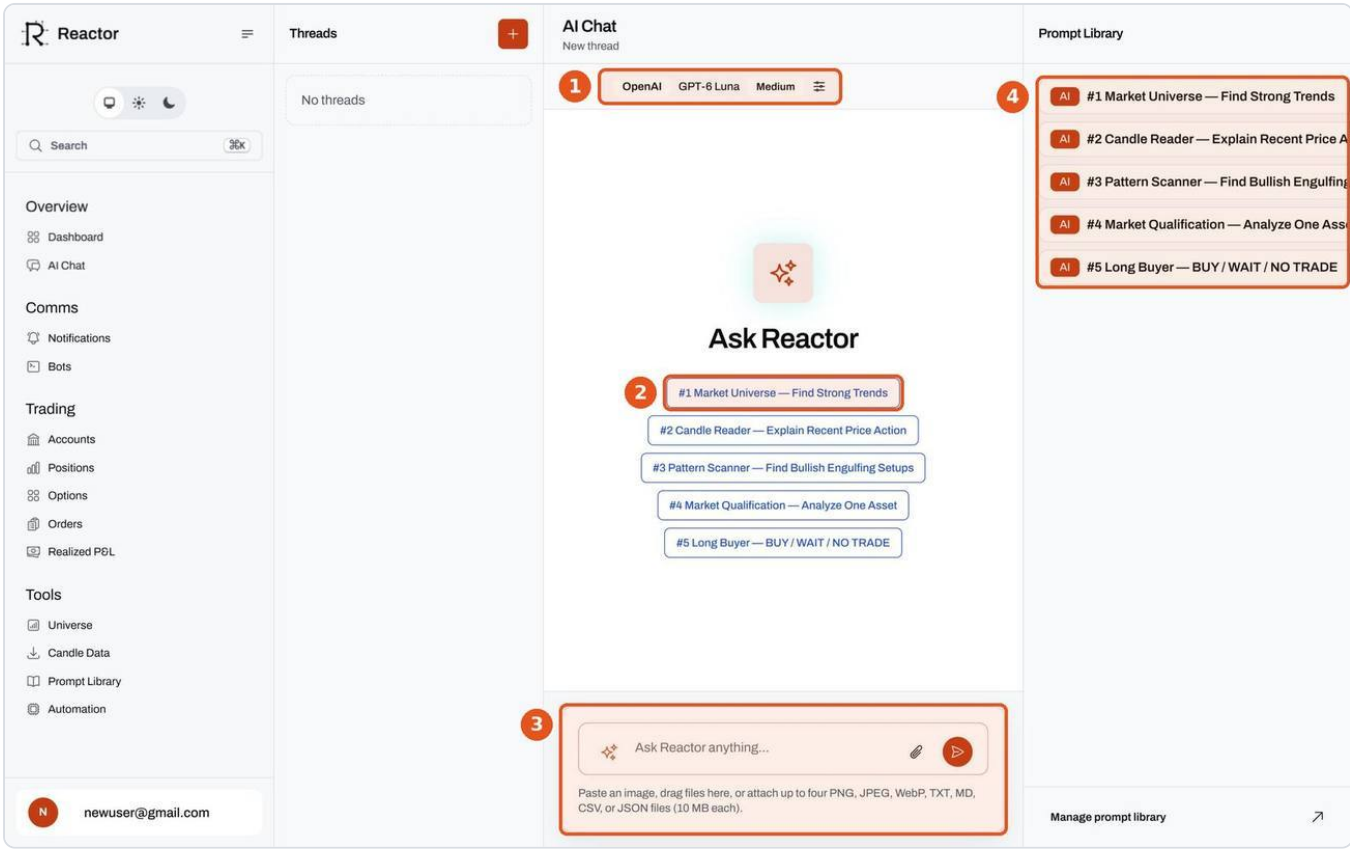
With one click, Reactor scans 200 crypto markets and returns the 5 strongest uptrends and the 5 strongest downtrends.

In this guide you run prompt #1 from the chat, read the result slowly, piece by piece, and at the end take the prompt itself apart. That way you'll see how it's built, and how to change it to look for what you want.

What you need first: a Reactor account you're signed in to (guide 1). You don't need a trading account, because the scan reads market data only and never places orders.

Step 1: The chat screen

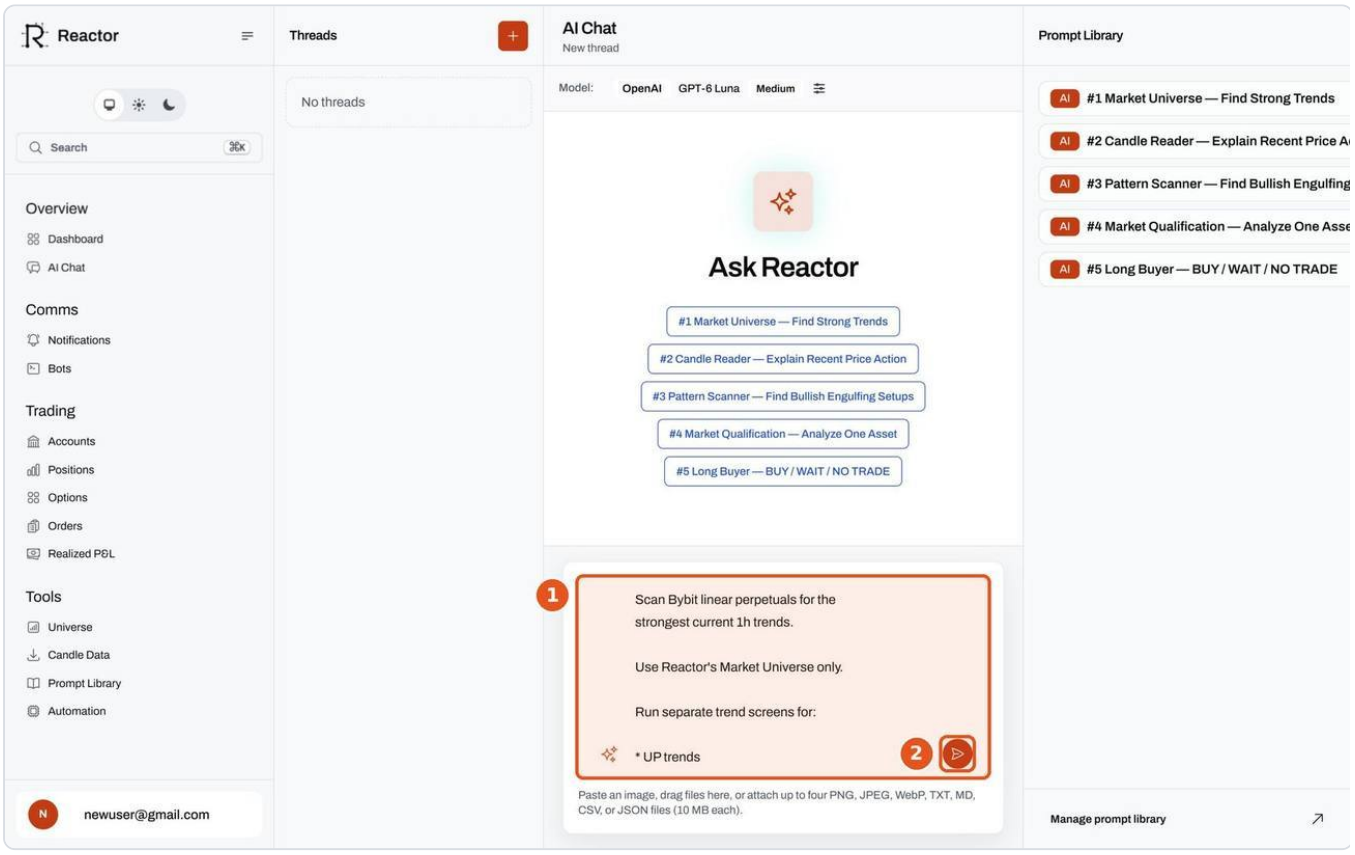
Every user starts with **GPT-6 Luna at Medium**. This model works very well for every kind of prompt, so you can start right away without changing any settings.



1. **Model** – the active model: GPT-6 Luna, Medium.
2. **Ready-made prompts** – five quick starts. This guide uses #1.
3. **Message box** – a free-form question or file attachments.
4. **Prompt Library** – your saved prompts.

Step 2: Click prompt #1 and send

On the chat screen, click **#1 Market Universe — Find Strong Trends**. The click fills the message box with the full prompt text, but doesn't send it yet.



1 **Message box** – the full prompt appears here. You can read it and change it before sending.

2 **Send** – the orange button sends the prompt to Reactor.

Step 3: Reactor at work

After sending, there's nothing to do. Reactor works out on its own which tools to use to get the data, runs them, and returns an organized answer in about 15 seconds.

Step 4: Reading the result

The answer is built exactly the way the prompt asked: a numbers summary, two tables, and at the end an explanation of what Reactor did. In our run, 200 markets were scanned: 57 matched an uptrend and 30 a downtrend.

1

Total unique markets evaluated: 200
UP trend matches: 57
DOWN trend matches: 30
Bias: More UP-biased
Universe ready: Yes
Universe coherent: Yes
Universe complete: Yes
Universe coherent-as-of: 2026-10-11 02:00 UTC

2

TOP 5 UP TRENDS

Symbol	Score	Trend Strength	Recent Move %	ATR %	Structure	24h %
AEROUSDT	100.00	100.00	0.98	2.10	NONE	+16.86
AZTECUSDT	100.00	100.00	1.50	2.18	NONE	+11.35
EIGENUSDT	100.00	100.00	2.10	1.93	NONE	+7.91
LAUSDT	100.00	100.00	5.84	1.40	NONE	+9.44
STONKUSDT	100.00	100.00	6.66	2.68	NONE	+5.26

3

TOP 5 DOWN TRENDS

Symbol	Score	Trend Strength	Recent Move %	ATR %	Structure	24h %
GRIFFAINUSDT	100.00	100.00	-0.06	2.31	NONE	-11.71
MAGICUSDT	100.00	100.00	-0.61	4.24	NONE	-35.67
PIXELUSDT	100.00	100.00	-2.93	1.76	BOS_DOWN	-25.07
RVNUSDT	100.00	100.00	-6.44	1.44	BOS_DOWN	-12.46
KAIAUSDT	96.65	96.65	-4.74	2.51	FAILED_BREAKDOWN	-9.30

1 **Summary** – how many markets were scanned, how many matched each direction, which way the market leans (More UP-biased), and when the data was updated. ready, coherent and complete mean the data is complete and consistent.

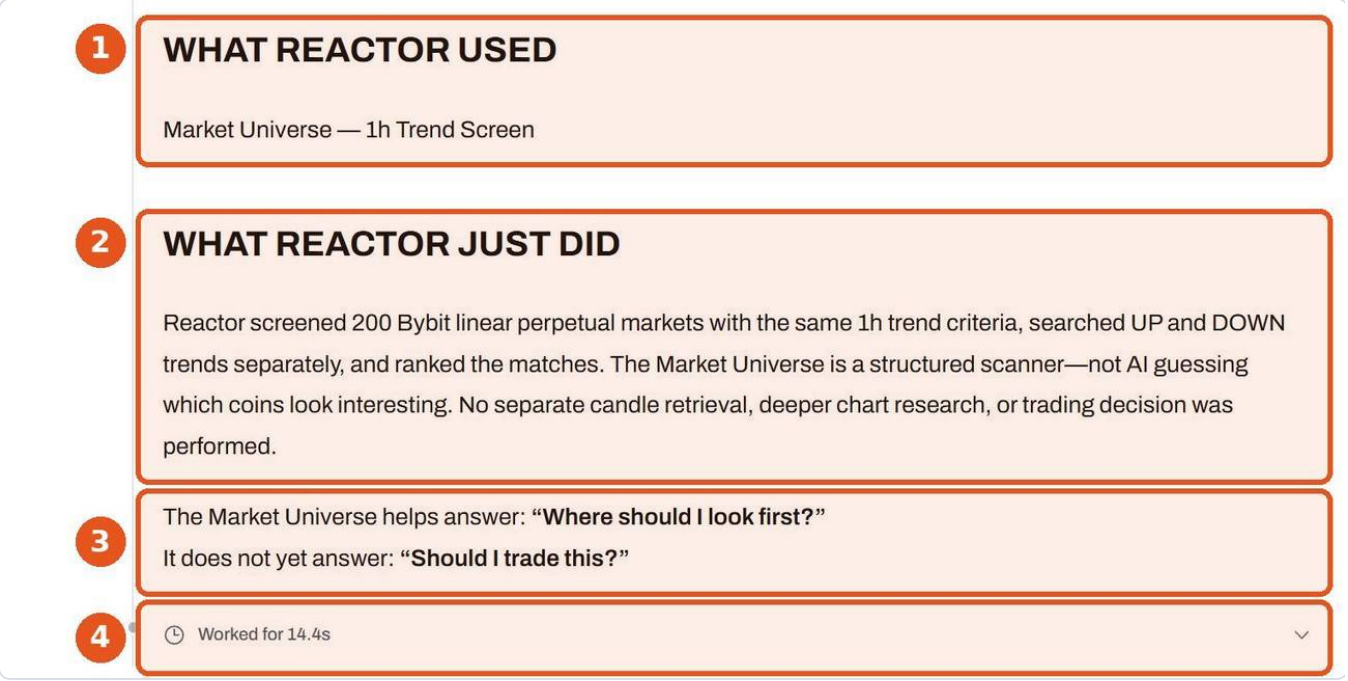
2 **TOP 5 UP TRENDS** – the five strongest uptrends, ranked by Score.

3 **TOP 5 DOWN TRENDS** – the same fields, for the downside.

What each column in the table shows:

Column	What it shows
Symbol	The asset (a perpetual futures contract on Bybit)
Score	How well it matches the scan, up to 100. Results are ranked by it
Trend Strength	Trend strength on the 1-hour timeframe
Recent Move %	Recent price move, in percent
ATR %	Volatility: average range of movement, in percent
Structure	Market structure detected, for example BOS_DOWN (break of structure down) or FAILED_BREAKDOWN (a breakdown that failed)
24h %	Price change over the last 24 hours

What Reactor did

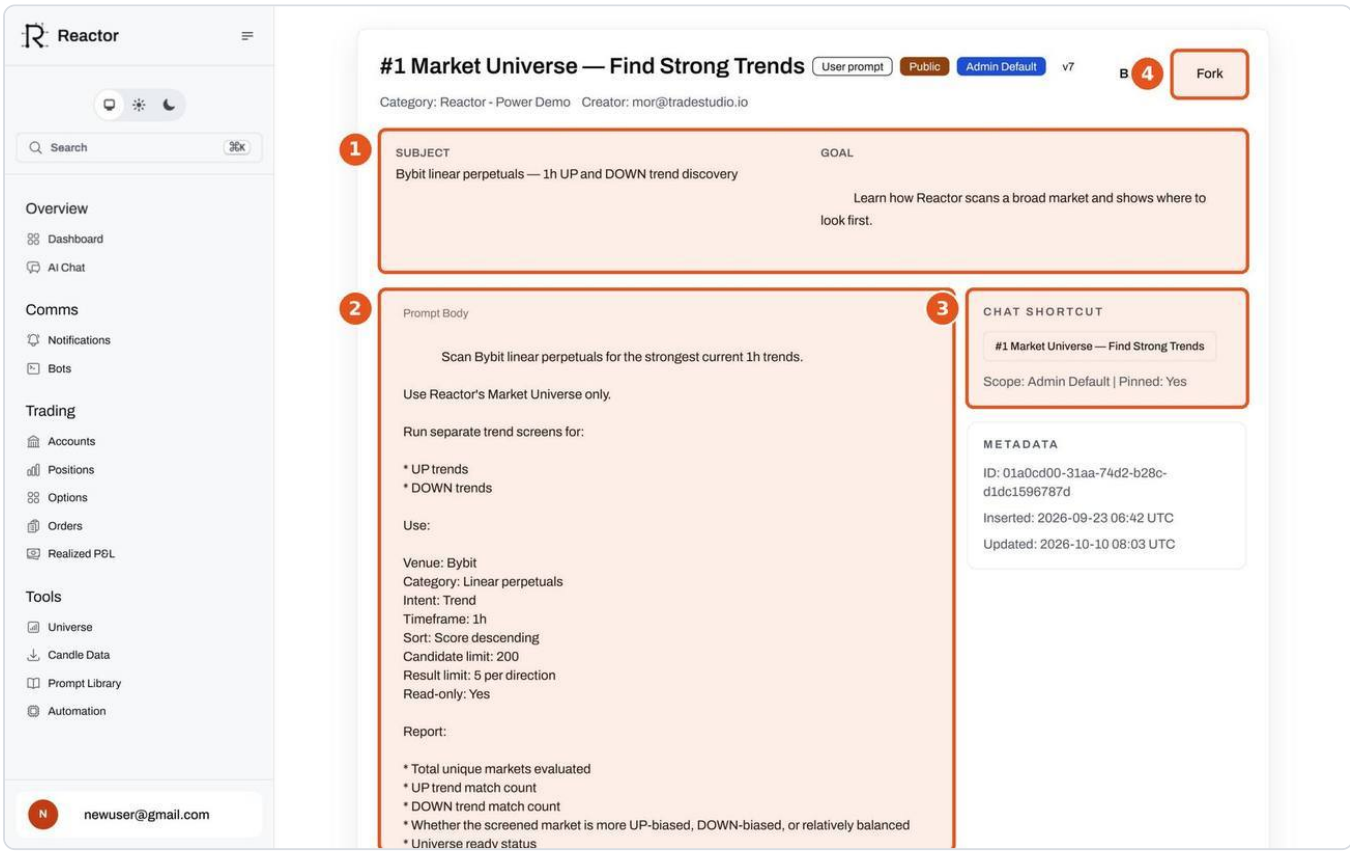


1. **WHAT REACTOR USED** – which tool Reactor used: Market Universe — 1h Trend Screen.
2. **WHAT REACTOR JUST DID** – a plain-language explanation: the same 1-hour trend test was run on 200 markets, up and down separately, and the results were ranked. This is a structured screener, not an AI guessing which coins look interesting.
3. **The practical value** – the scan answers "where should I look first?", but not yet "should I trade this?". That's the job of prompts #4 and #5.
4. **Worked for 14.4s** – how long the work took.

The numbers change from run to run, because the scan runs on live market data.

Step 5: The prompt itself

Prompt #1 is a ready-made example for spotting trends in the crypto market. Changing a line or two turns it into a scan of your own. Open it in the **Prompt Library**.



1. **Subject / Goal** – what the prompt works on and what it aims for.
2. **Prompt Body** – the full text sent to Reactor.
3. **Chat shortcut** – the prompt appears as a ready button in the chat.
4. **Fork** – creates your own copy. You edit the copy without touching the original.

How to adapt the prompt

Every setting in the prompt is written on its own line under **Use:**. To scan something else, replace the value on the matching line. The rest of the prompt stays exactly as it is.

You want	The line in the prompt	Change it to
4-hour trends instead of 1-hour	Timeframe: 1h	Timeframe: 4h
A different exchange	Venue: Bybit	Venue: MEXC
More results	Result limit: 5 per direction	Result limit: 10 per direction
Scan fewer markets	Candidate limit: 200	Candidate limit: 100

Two ways to change it:

1. **For one run** – click #1 in the chat, fix the line in the message box and send. The saved prompt doesn't change.
2. **For regular use** – in the Prompt Library, open #1 and click **Fork**. Fix the line in the copy and save. The copy stays in your library, and you run it with **Run**.

How to build a good research prompt

Prompt #1 is built from six parts. The same parts fit any research prompt you write.

Part	Why it matters	How it looks in #1
One goal	A focused question gets a focused answer	Scan Bybit linear perpetuals for the strongest current 1h trends
A defined tool	Reactor doesn't guess which tool to use	Use Reactor's Market Universe only
Explicit parameters	The same result on every run, and easy to change one value	Venue, Category, Timeframe, Sort, Candidate limit, Result limit
A fixed output format	The same fields in the same order, easy to compare runs	Report: ... / TOP 5 UPTRENDS ... Include only: Symbol, Score...
Boundaries	Keep Reactor from going beyond the prompt's step	Do not retrieve candles. Do not place or prepare an order
An explanation at the end	You see what was done, and can trust the result	WHAT REACTOR USED / WHAT REACTOR JUST DID

The key rule: one step per prompt. Scan first, analyze next, and decide only at the end.

A complete prompt library

Reactor comes with a complete prompt library for research, analysis and structured risk management. On top of that, we teach you how to write any strategy you want, the right and efficient way.

The five ready-made prompts in the chat are built as a path, from a wide scan to a decision:

1. **#1 Market Universe** – where to look first (this guide).
2. **#2 Candle Reader** – what one asset's price is doing, in plain language.
3. **#3 Pattern Scanner** – look for a specific pattern across a whole market.
4. **#4 Market Qualification** – an in-depth analysis of one asset across several timeframes.
5. **#5 Long Buyer** – an explicit BUY / WAIT / NO TRADE decision, without placing an order.

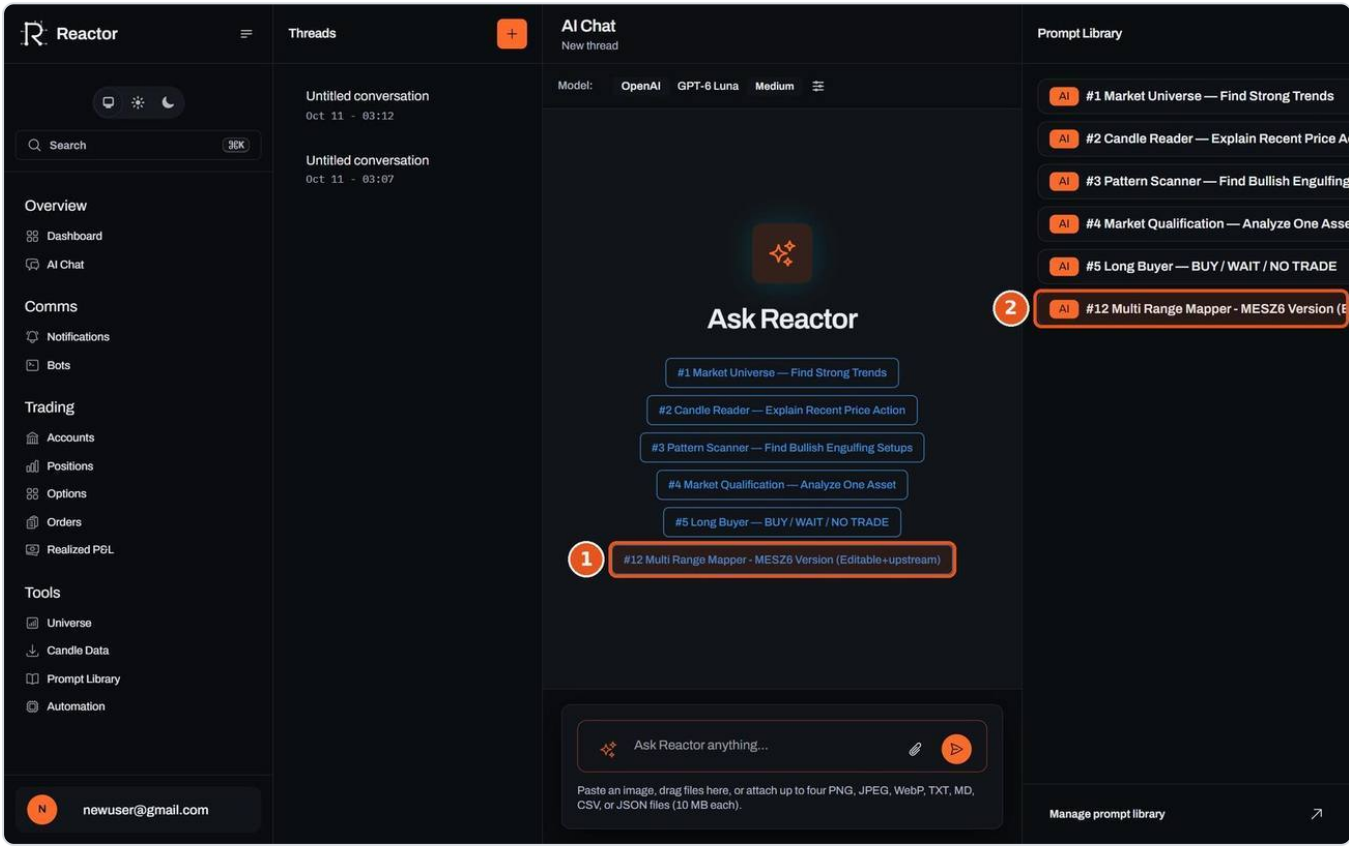
Next guide: a range bot for futures.

Range bot for futures

In this guide Reactor identifies a short range and a medium range on the /MESZ6 contract (Micro S&P 500) and validates the data. Then you turn the check into a bot that runs every hour, and with one follow-up message you get a trading plan in your own style and risk. The same process works on any asset, in any market.

Step 1: Open prompt #12 in the chat

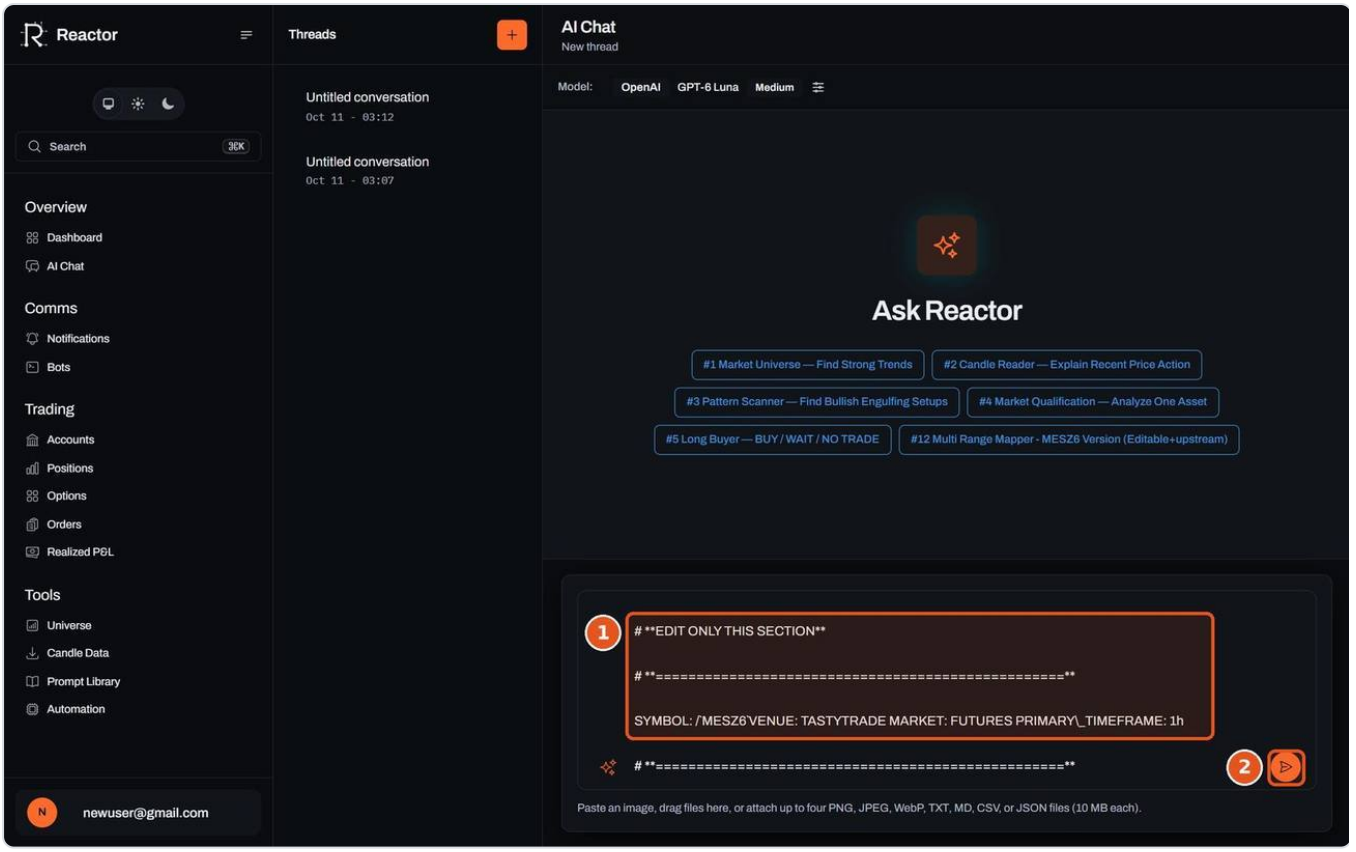
In **AI Chat**, click **#12 Multi Range Mapper – MESZ6**. The prompt loads into the message box and isn't sent yet.



1. **#12 Multi Range Mapper** – the shortcut in the middle of the screen.
2. The same prompt also appears in the **Prompt Library** column on the right.

Step 2: Choose a contract and send

The prompt has one section to edit: **EDIT ONLY THIS SECTION**. Every line in it can be changed – **SYMBOL**, **VENUE**, **MARKET** and **PRIMARY_TIMEFRAME** – so the same range model works on any asset: /MNQZ6 in futures, BTCUSDT on Bybit or a stock on Alpaca. The rest of the prompt stays as it is.

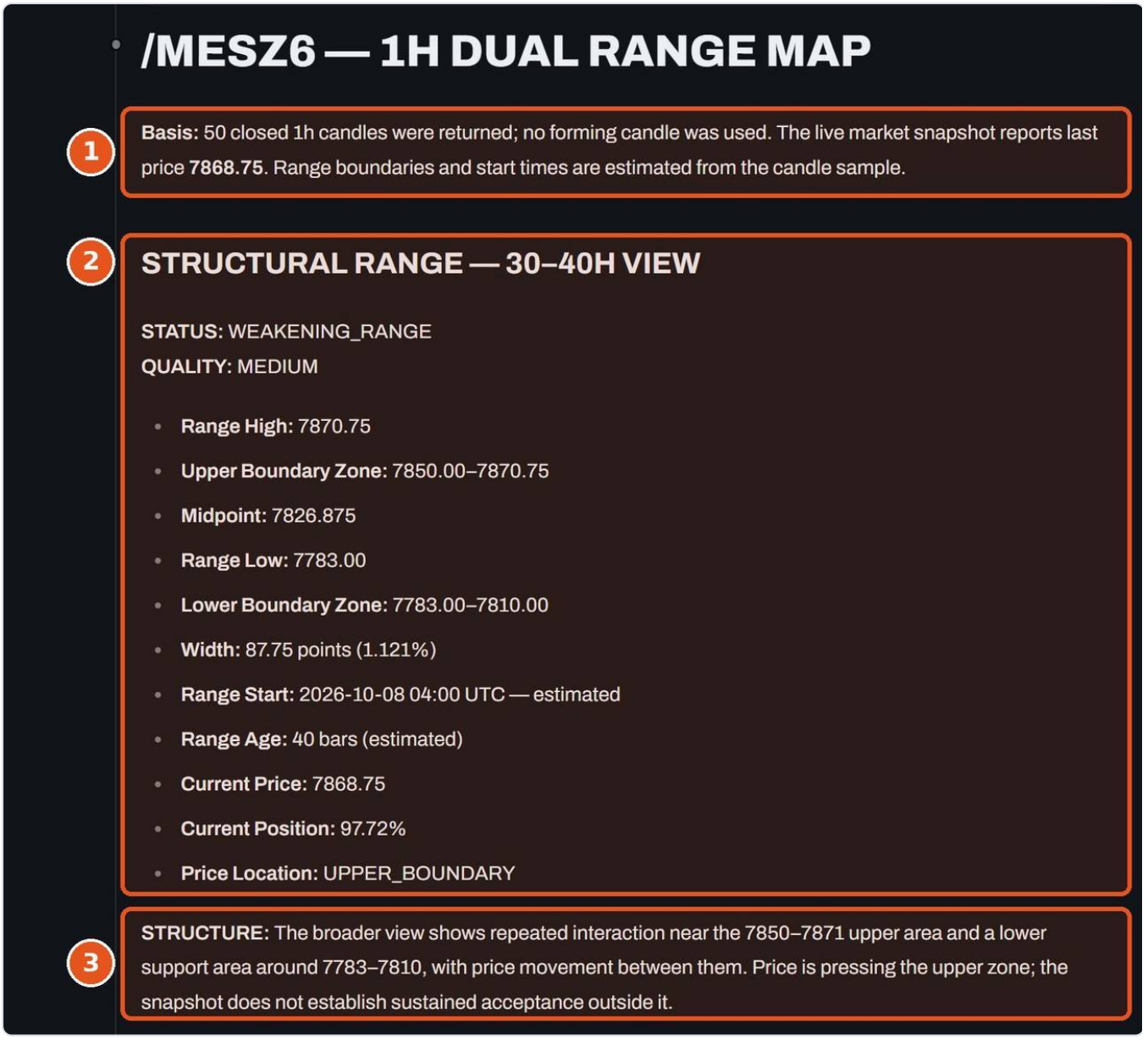


1 **EDIT ONLY THIS SECTION** – symbol, venue, market type and timeframe. Here: /MESZ6 · TASTYTRADE · FUTURES · 1h.

2 **Send** – send it. The analysis takes about a minute.

Step 3: Read the range map

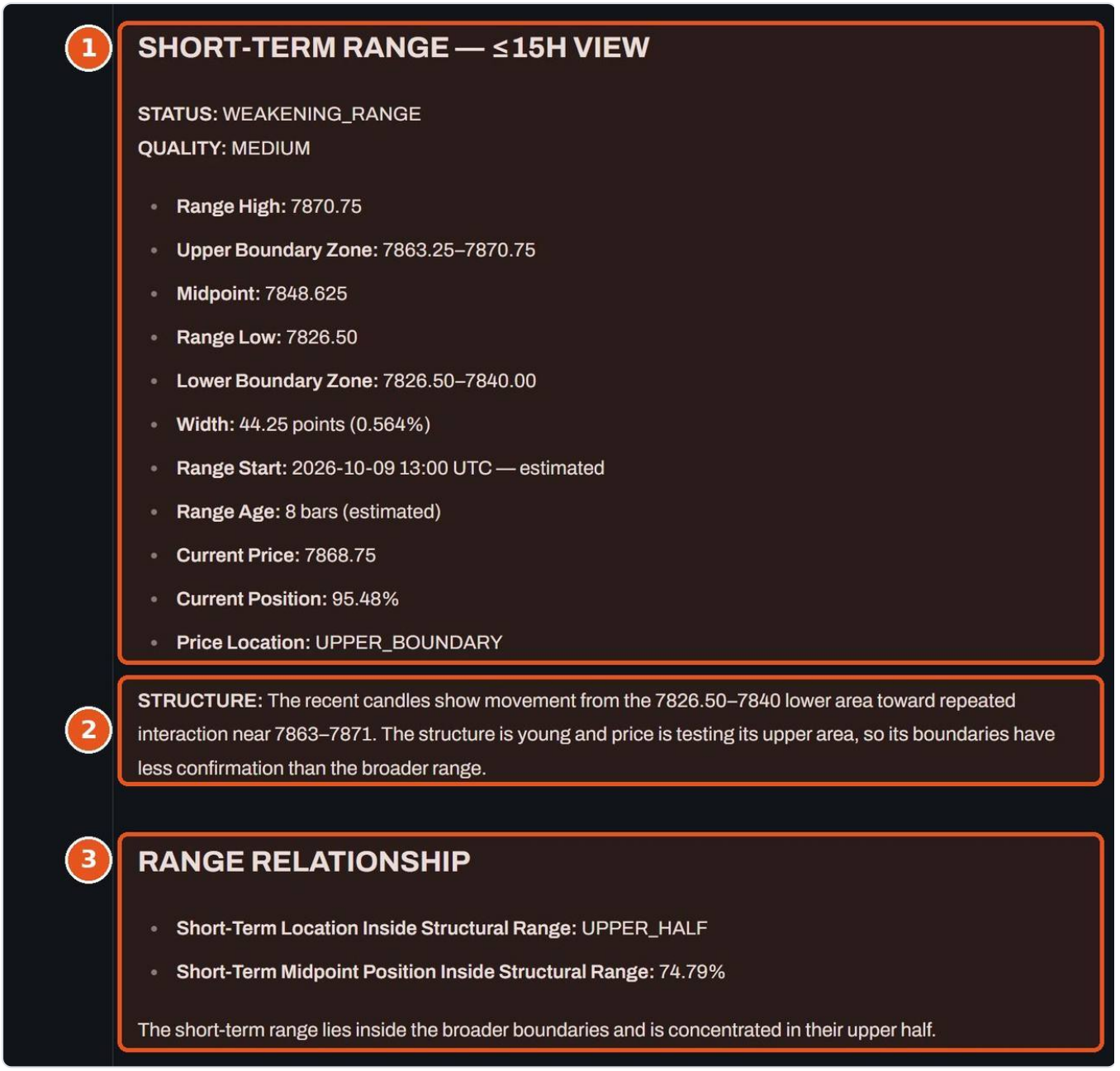
Reactor returns two ranges on 1-hour candles: a medium range over the last 30–40 hours and a short range of up to 15 hours. The boundaries are defined as zones, not a single line. The screenshots are from a live trading hour.



1 **Basis** – data validation: 50 closed 1-hour candles, without the candle still forming, and a separate live price (7868.75).

2 **STRUCTURAL RANGE** – the medium range: 7783.00–7870.75. Status, quality, boundary zones, midpoint, width and where price sits (97.72% = pressed against the top).

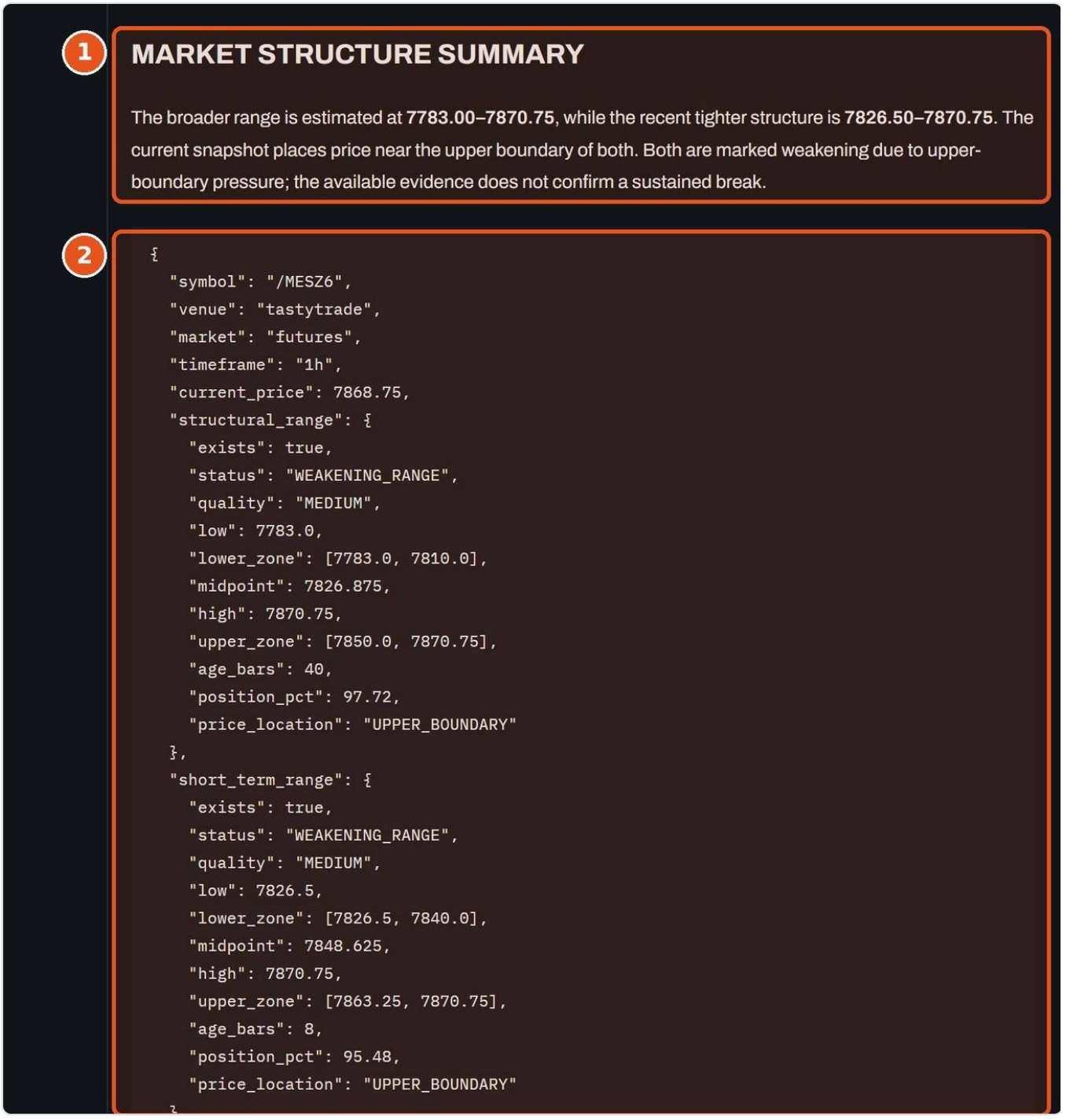
3 **STRUCTURE** – why these are the boundaries.



1 **SHORT-TERM RANGE** – the short range: 7826.50–7870.75, a young range of 8 candles.

2 **STRUCTURE** – the explanation: the structure is young, so its boundaries are less confirmed.

3 **RANGE RELATIONSHIP** – the short range sits in the upper half of the medium range (74.79%).

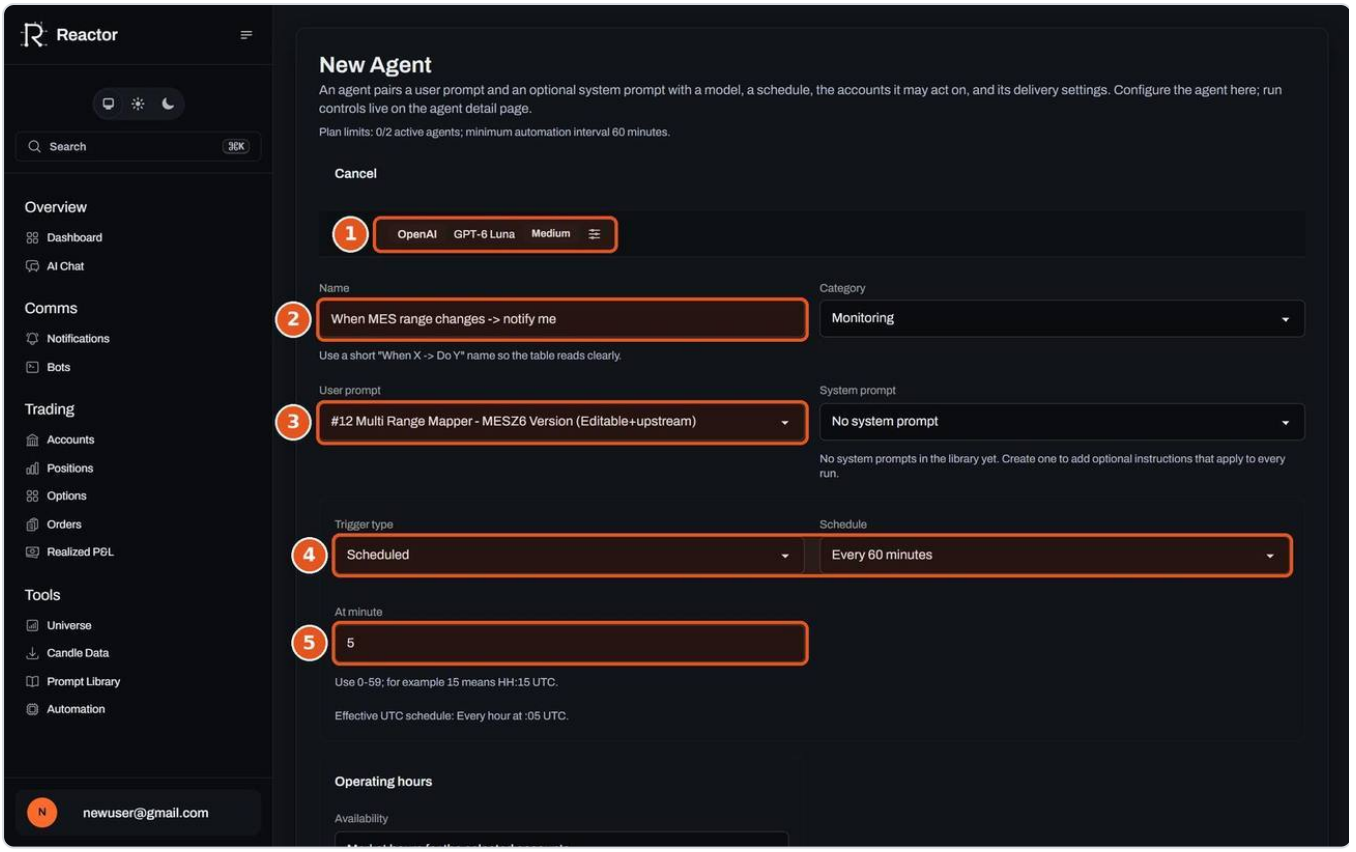


1 **MARKET STRUCTURE SUMMARY** – price is pressing on the upper boundary of both ranges, with no confirmed breakout.

2 **JSON** – the same data in a format another bot can read. This is the basis for the follow-up message (step 5).

Step 4: Turn the check into a bot that runs every hour

In **Automation**, click **New agent**. The bot runs the same prompt on a schedule, without you opening the chat.



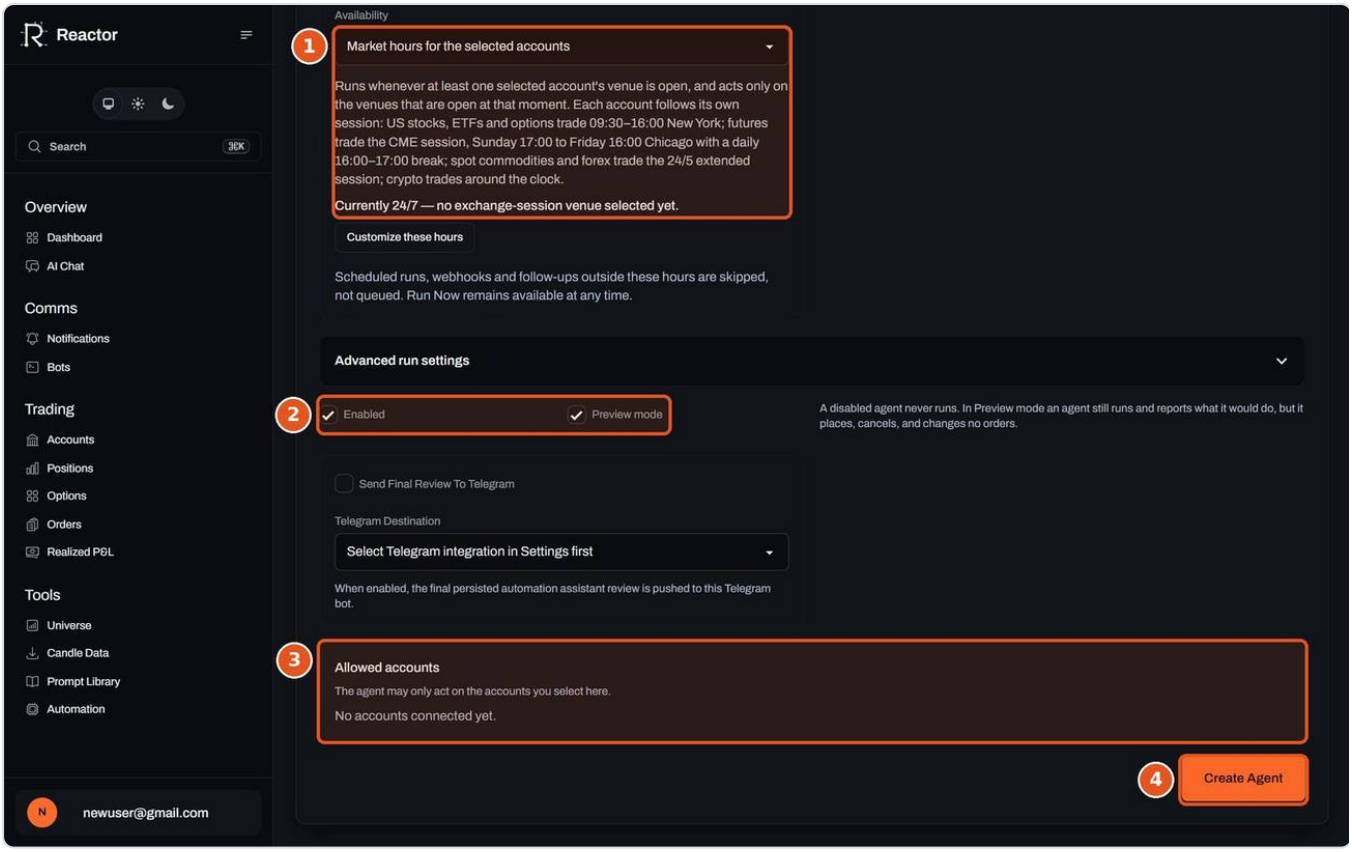
1 **Model** – GPT-6 Luna on Medium is recommended, as in the chat.

2 **Name** – a name in the style "When X -> Do Y", for example When MES range changes -> notify me.

3 **User prompt** – choose #12 Multi Range Mapper.

4 **Trigger type / Schedule** – Scheduled, Every 60 minutes.

5 **At minute** – the minute within the hour. 5 = run at :05, after the hourly candle closes.

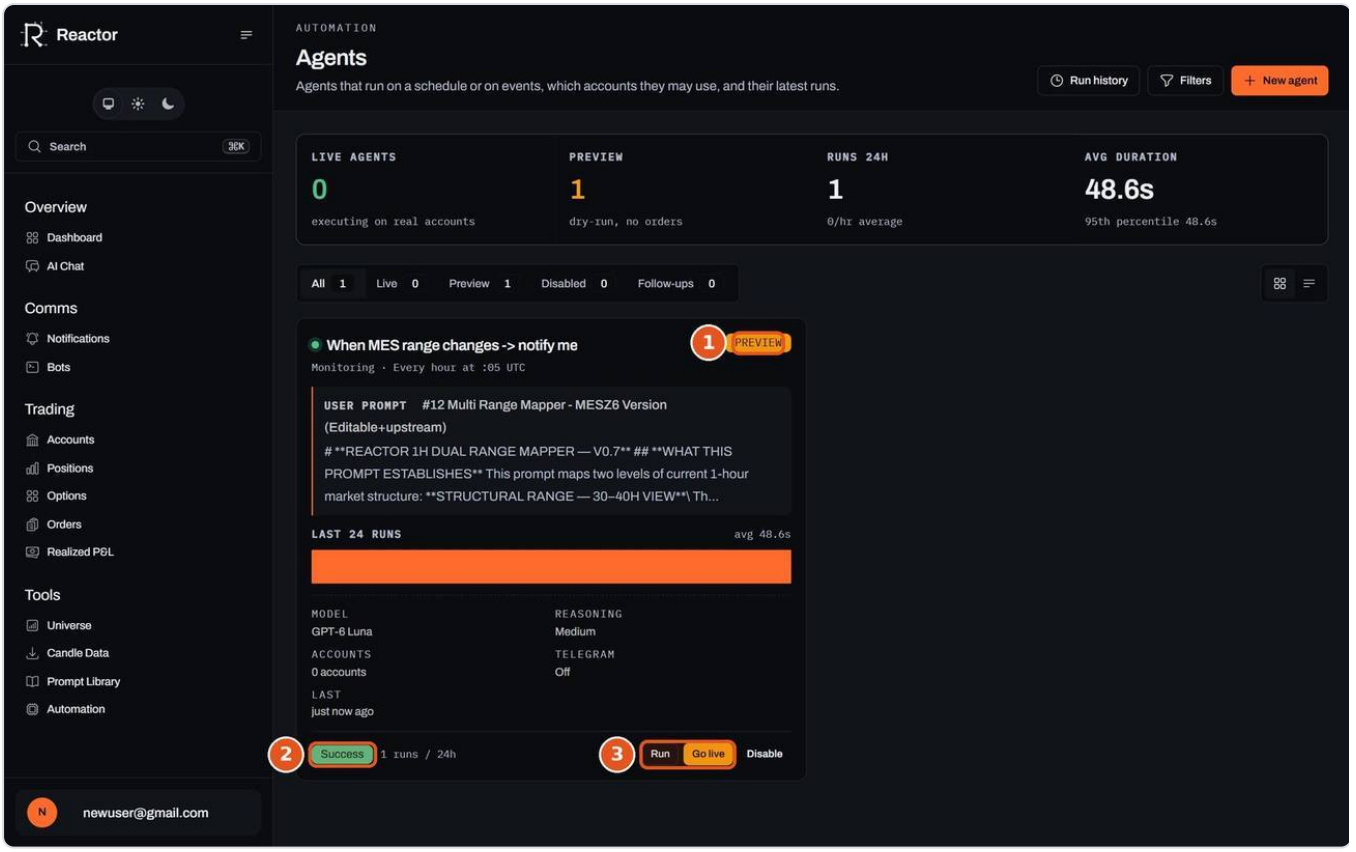


1 **Availability** – Market hours: when you connect a futures account, the bot runs only during CME trading hours.

2 **Enabled / Preview mode** – in Preview the bot runs and reports, but doesn't touch orders.

3 **Allowed accounts** – which accounts it may see. A range check doesn't need an account.

4 **Create Agent** – save.



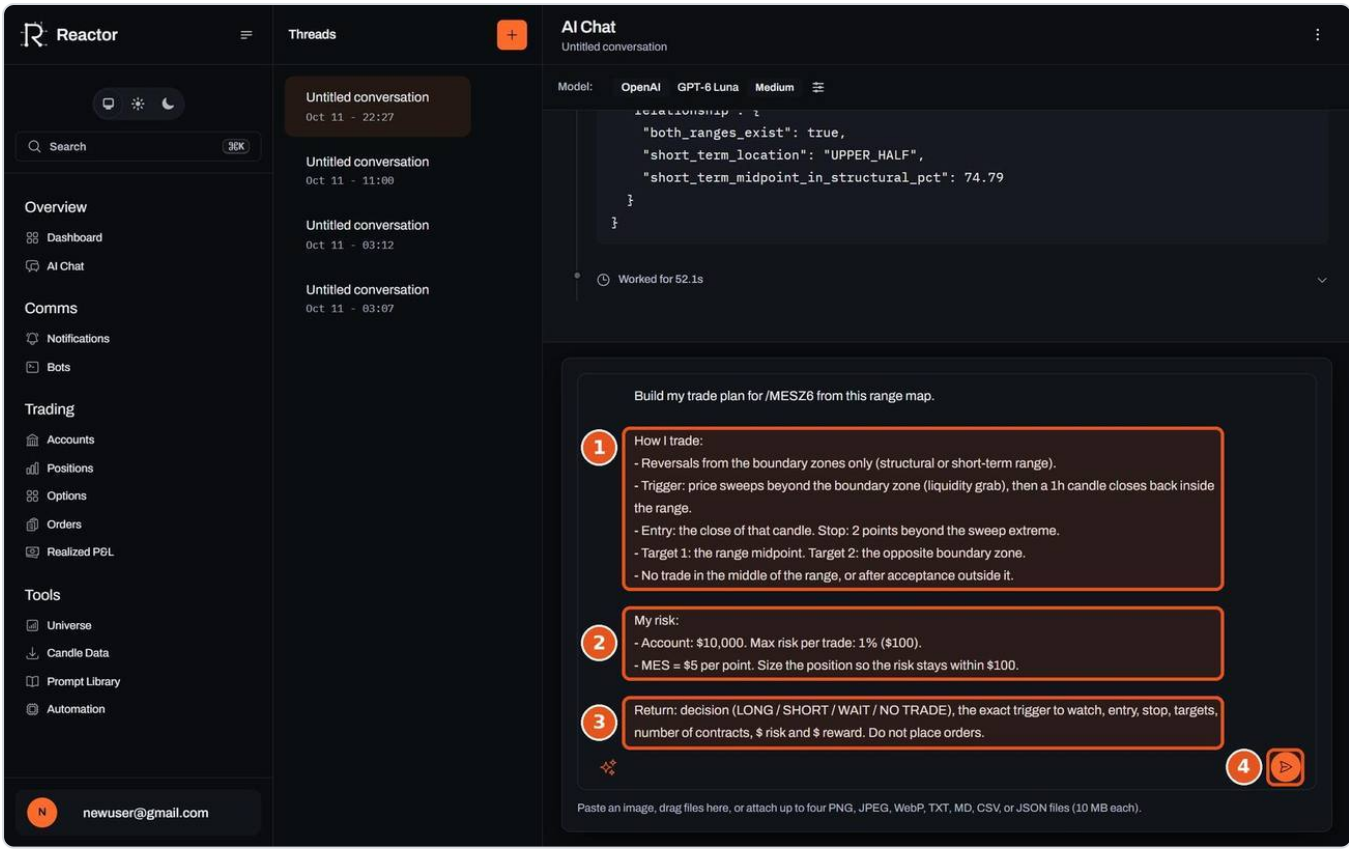
1 **PREVIEW** – the bot is active in trial mode, every hour at :05.

2 **Success** – the result of the last run. Clicking opens the full answer.

3 **Run / Go live** – Run runs it now. Go live takes it out of Preview, only when you want it to act on an account.

Step 5: From a range to a trading plan in your own style

The analysis prompt doesn't give recommendations. To get a trading plan, send a follow-up message in the same conversation that describes how you trade and how much you're willing to risk. In the example: a reversal from the range boundaries after a liquidity sweep, in a $10,000 account risking 1% per trade.

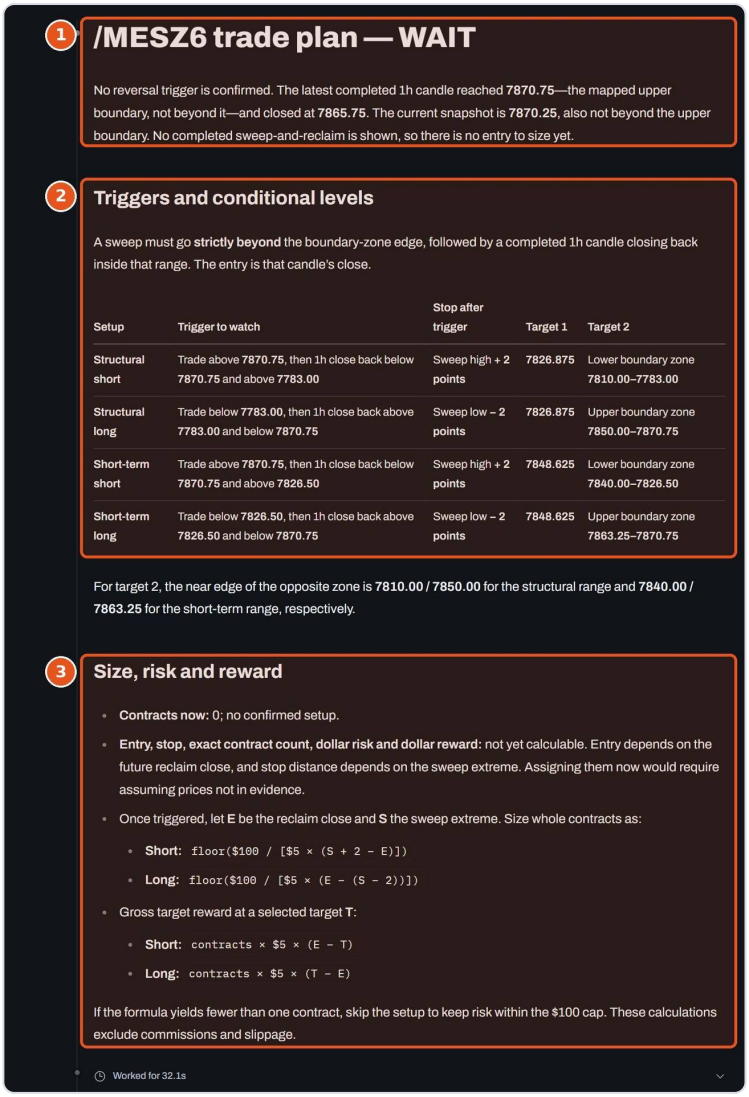


1 **How I trade** – the style: a reversal from the boundary zones, a trigger (a sweep and a 1-hour candle that closes back inside), entry, stop, two targets, and when not to trade.

2 **My risk** – account size, percent risk per trade and the contract's point value (MES = $5).

3 **Return** – what to return: decision, trigger, entry, stop, targets and number of contracts, and Do not place orders.

4 **Send** – send it.



1 /MESZ6 trade plan — WAIT

No reversal trigger is confirmed. The latest completed 1h candle reached **7870.75**—the mapped upper boundary, not beyond it—and closed at **7865.75**. The current snapshot is **7870.25**, also not beyond the upper boundary. No completed sweep-and-reclaim is shown, so there is no entry to size yet.

2 Triggers and conditional levels

A sweep must go **strictly beyond** the boundary-zone edge, followed by a completed 1h candle closing back inside that range. The entry is that candle's close.

Setup	Trigger to watch	Stop after trigger	Target 1	Target 2
Structural short	Trade above **7870.75**, then 1h close back below **7870.75** and above **7783.00**	Sweep high + 2 points	**7826.875**	Lower boundary zone **7810.00–7783.00**
Structural long	Trade below **7783.00**, then 1h close back above **7783.00** and below **7870.75**	Sweep low – 2 points	**7826.875**	Upper boundary zone **7850.00–7870.75**
Short-term short	Trade above **7870.75**, then 1h close back below **7870.75** and above **7826.50**	Sweep high + 2 points	**7848.625**	Lower boundary zone **7840.00–7826.50**
Short-term long	Trade below **7826.50**, then 1h close back above **7826.50** and below **7870.75**	Sweep low – 2 points	**7848.625**	Upper boundary zone **7863.25–7870.75**

For target 2, the near edge of the opposite zone is **7810.00 / 7850.00** for the structural range and **7840.00 / 7863.25** for the short-term range, respectively.

3 Size, risk and reward

- **Contracts now:** 0; no confirmed setup.
- **Entry, stop, exact contract count, dollar risk and dollar reward:** not yet calculable. Entry depends on the future reclaim close, and stop distance depends on the sweep extreme. Assigning them now would require assuming prices not in evidence.
- Once triggered, let **E** be the reclaim close and **S** the sweep extreme. Size whole contracts as:
  - **Short:** `floor($100 / [$5 × (S + 2 − E)])`
  - **Long:** `floor($100 / [$5 × (E − (S − 2))])`
- Gross target reward at a selected target **T**:
  - **Short:** `contracts × $5 × (E − T)`
  - **Long:** `contracts × $5 × (T − E)`

If the formula yields fewer than one contract, skip the setup to keep risk within the $100 cap. These calculations exclude commissions and slippage.

Worked for 32.1s

1 **Decision: WAIT** – price reached the upper boundary but didn't go through it, so there's no sweep and no trade yet.

2 **Triggers and conditional levels** – four ready scenarios: short and long for each range, with an exact trigger, a stop and two targets.

3 **Size, risk and reward** – the position size formula: how many contracts fit in $100 of risk once the trigger plays out. No order was sent.

The style in the example is just one of many. You can ask for an entry from a specific zone, wait for a liquidity pattern or a candle pattern, or for a change of direction from a specific zone – and fit the risk to your account size and the position size to it. The process stays the same, and the decision and responsibility stay yours.

Guide 4 · Connections

Connecting Reactor to Claude via MCP

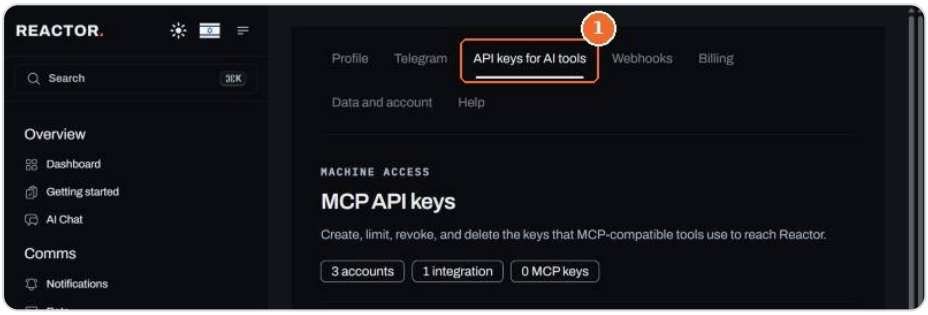
Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

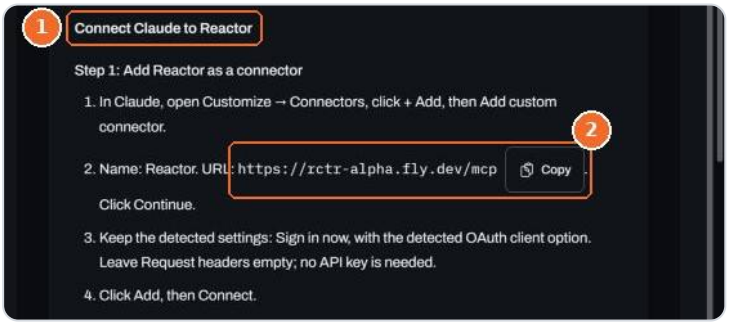
Once connected, Claude works directly with your Reactor account. Ask in plain language about accounts, positions, candles or position size, and Claude decides on its own which Reactor actions to use.

Setup takes about 5 minutes, **and no API key is needed**. You add Reactor to Claude, sign in with your Reactor user, and choose which accounts Claude can see. Finally, you add the Reactor Skill, which teaches Claude to use the tools correctly and safely.

Step 1 — Copy the address from Reactor



1 **API keys for AI tools** — in the Settings menu.

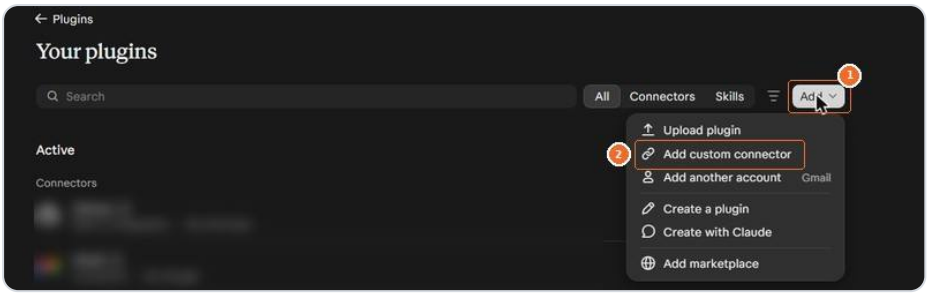


1 **Connect Claude to Reactor** — all the steps are listed here too, inside Reactor.

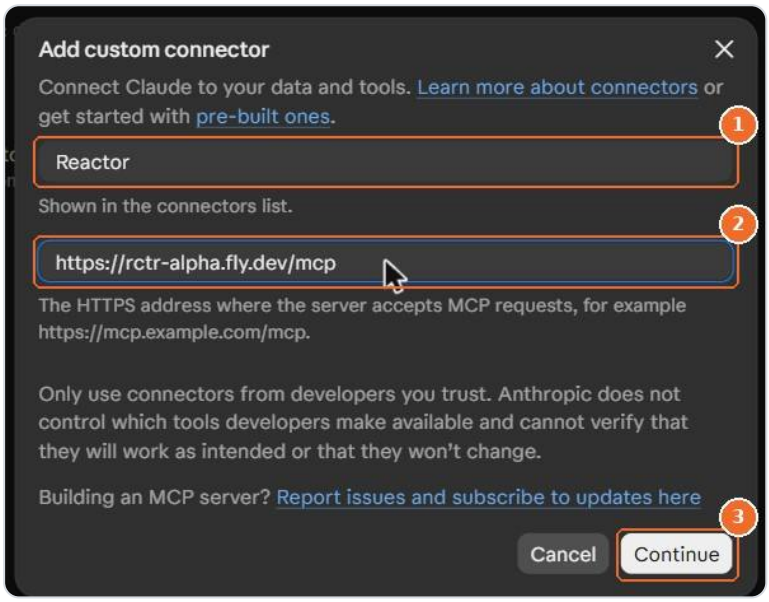
2 **Copy** — copies the server address. Use the address shown in your account, not the one in a screenshot.

Step 2 — Add Reactor to Claude

In Claude, open **Plugins** in the sidebar. In older versions of Claude this is under Customize → Connectors.



1. **Add** — opens a menu.
2. **Add custom connector** — a connection to an external server.

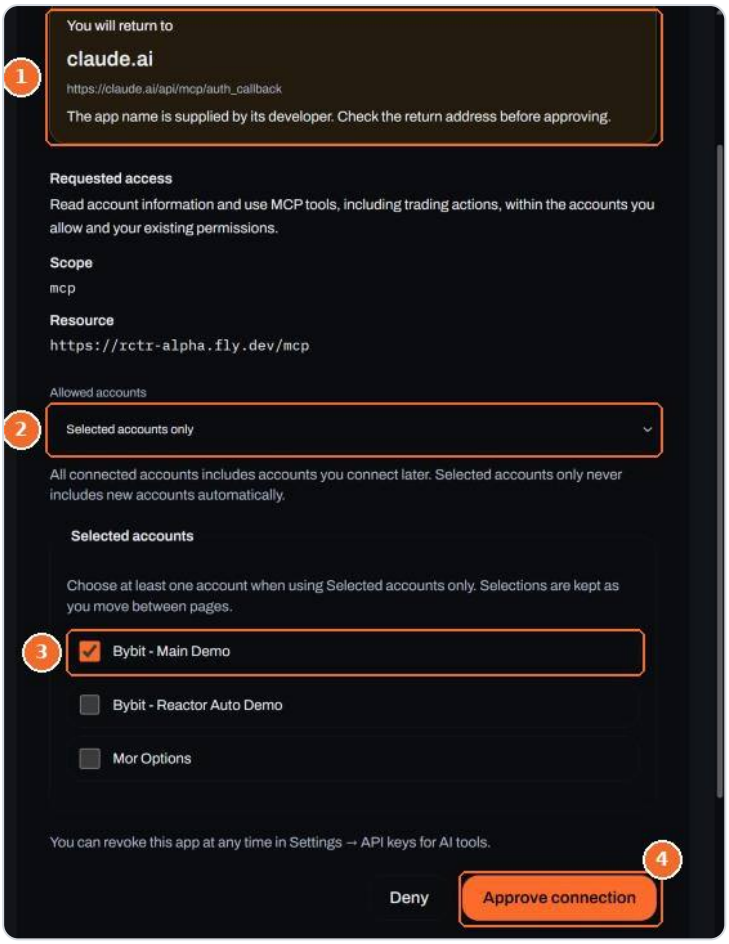


1. **Name** — any name you like, for example Reactor.
2. **URL** — the address you copied in step 1.
3. **Continue** — go on.

> On the next screen, keep what Claude detected: **Sign in now**. Leave **Request headers** empty, since no key is needed. Click **Add**, then **Connect**.

Step 3 — Sign in and choose accounts

The Reactor sign-in page opens. Sign in with the user Claude should work with, and you reach the approval screen.

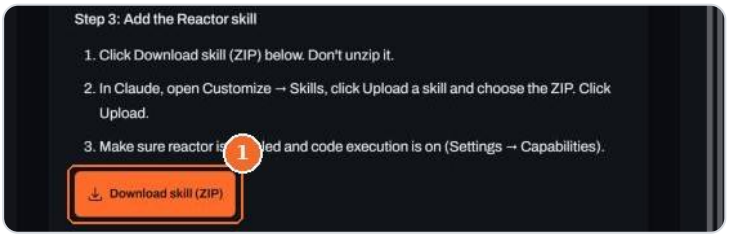


1. **You will return to** — check that the address is claude.ai.
2. **Allowed accounts** — choose **Selected accounts only**.
3. **The accounts** — tick only the accounts Claude may see and act in. We recommend starting with a demo account.
4. **Approve connection** — approve. In Claude, Reactor will show as Connected.

> **All connected accounts** also includes accounts you connect in the future. **Selected accounts only** never adds a new account unless you choose it.

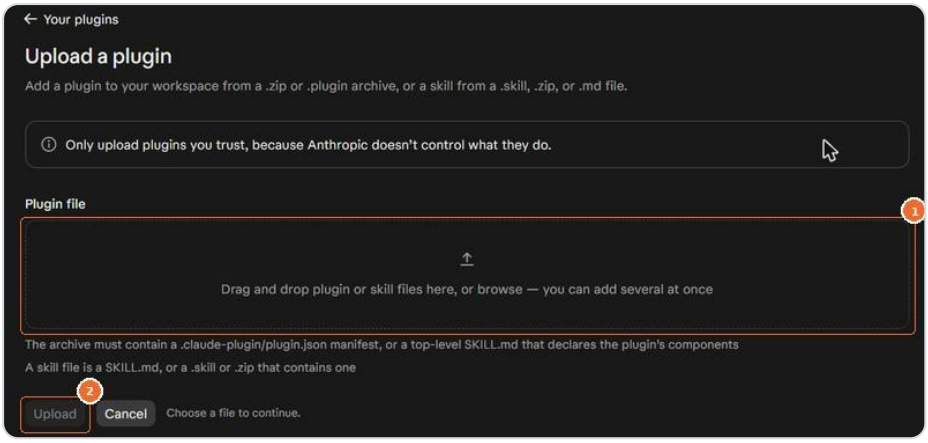
Step 4 — Add the Reactor Skill

The Skill teaches Claude how to work with Reactor's tools: check before acting, show a preview and ask for approval.



1. **Download skill (ZIP)** — on the same screen in Reactor. Don't unzip the file.

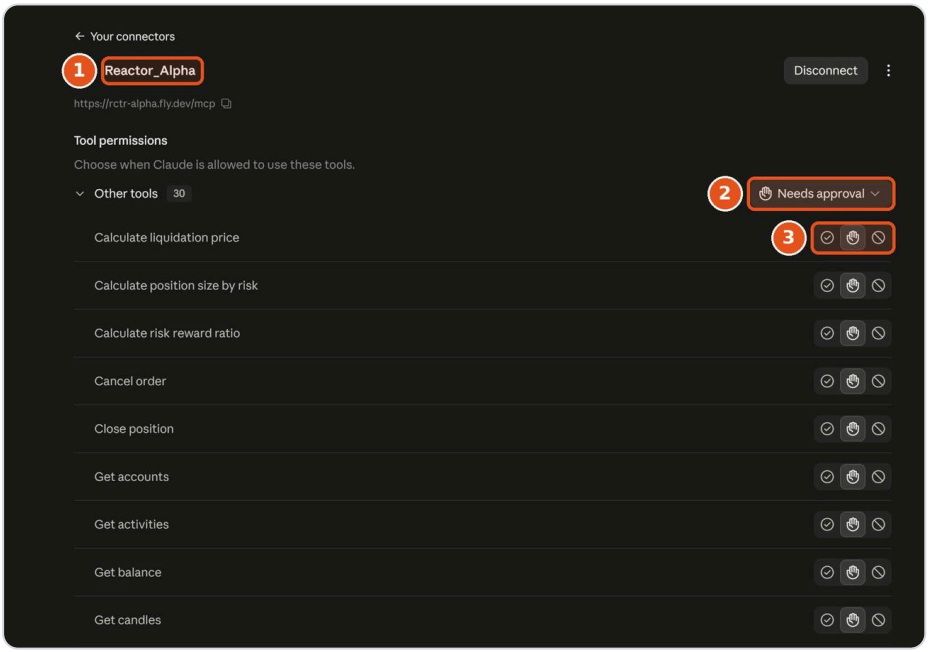
In Claude: **Plugins** → **Add** → **Upload plugin**.



1. **The file** — drag the ZIP here, or pick it from your computer.
2. **Upload** — upload it.

> Make sure the Skill named **reactor** is turned on, and that code execution is on under Settings → Capabilities.

Step 5 — Permissions and turning it on



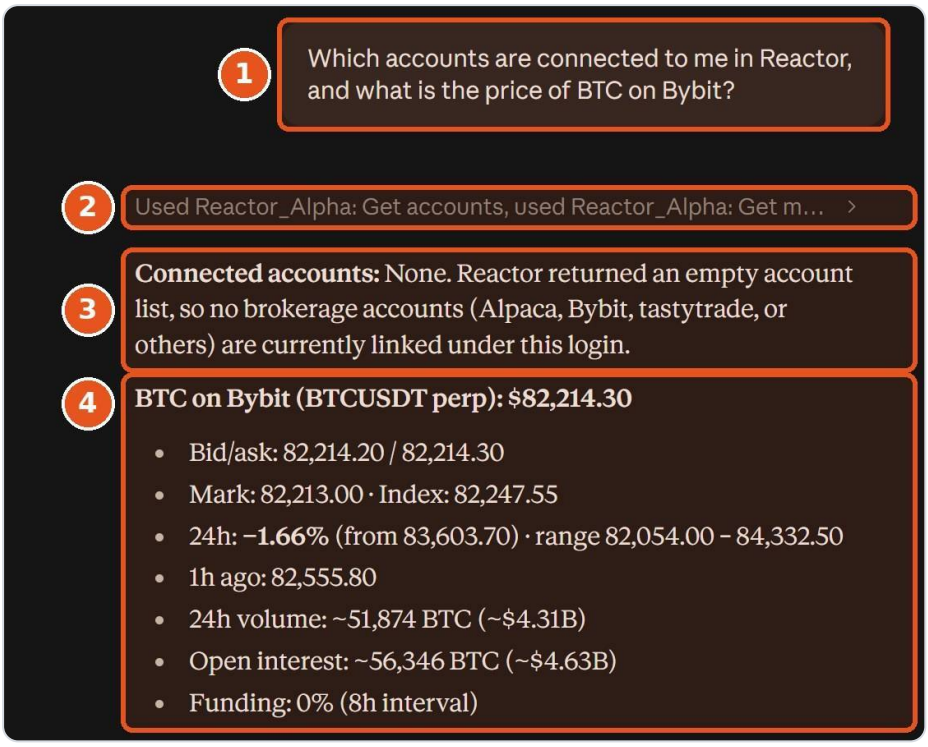
1. **Reactor** — the connector appears in your list.
2. **Needs approval** — the default: Claude asks for approval before every action.
3. **Permission per action** — always allow, ask every time, or block.

We recommend keeping **Needs approval** on actions that change something in your account, such as Cancel order and Close position.

In a new chat, open the + menu → Connectors and turn Reactor on.

Step 6 — Your first question

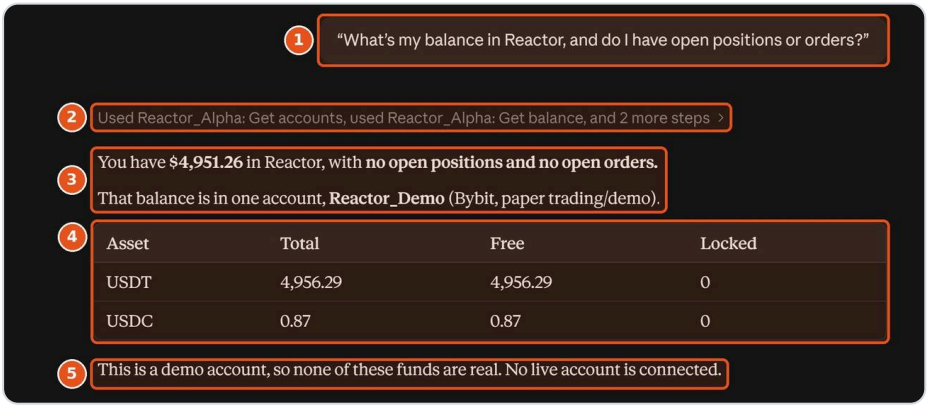
Try asking Claude: "Which accounts do I have connected in Reactor?" or "Give me the last 5 hourly candles for BTCUSDT". Claude will ask for approval and return an answer from Reactor.



1. **The question** — in plain language, in a normal chat.
2. **Used Reactor** — Claude chose on its own which Reactor actions to use. Click to see the details.
3. **Accounts** — the accounts you have connected. None here yet.
4. **Market data** — price, daily range, volume, open interest and funding — straight from Reactor.

Market data works even without a connected account. Balances, positions and orders need a connected account.

Once you connect a trading account (Guide 6), Claude sees that account too, if you approved it in step 3:

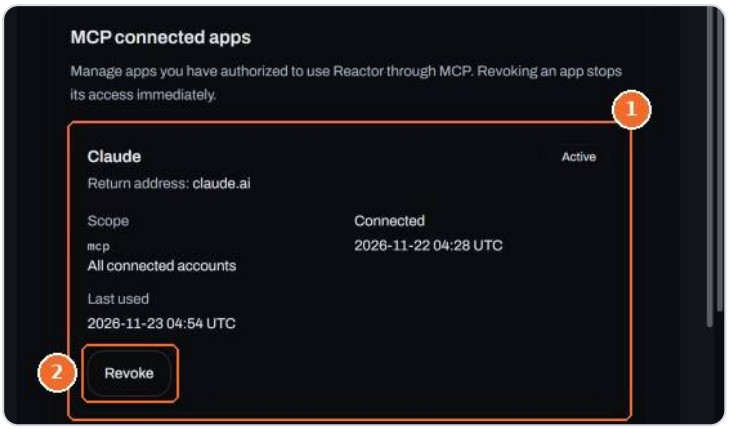


1. **The question** — what's the balance, and are there open positions or orders.
2. **Used Reactor** — Claude chose the actions on its own.
3. **The answer** — balance, account name and broker.

4 **Breakdown by currency** — how much is free and how much is in use.

5 **Demo or Live** — Claude knows which environment each account is in, and says so explicitly.

Managing and revoking access



1 **Claude** — listed under MCP connected apps, with the accounts you approved and when it was last used.

2 **Revoke** — disconnects Claude immediately. To reconnect, repeat steps 2 and 3.

Claude Code, Codex and Antigravity

These tools connect with an MCP key. On the same screen in Reactor, under **Create MCP key**, create a key, choose an expiry and limit it to **Selected accounts only**. Then click **Copy setup snippet** next to your tool, and install the Skill folder where the page says.

Security

- An AI connection can send orders. Ask the AI to show a preview and wait for your approval before any order.
- Stock options orders are approved only by you, on the preview page in Reactor. No AI tool can send them.
- Never share an MCP key or paste it into a chat. Lost or leaked key — **Revoke** it and create a new one.
- An AI answer is not an execution confirmation. Check in Orders, Positions or with your broker.

Guide 5 · Connections

Connecting a Telegram bot

Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

A private Telegram bot connected to Reactor. Ask it questions from your phone, and get automation results, approval requests, risk alerts and account alerts through it — without opening the app.

Time: about 10 minutes. You need a Telegram account and a Reactor account. Telegram on your computer makes copying and pasting easier.

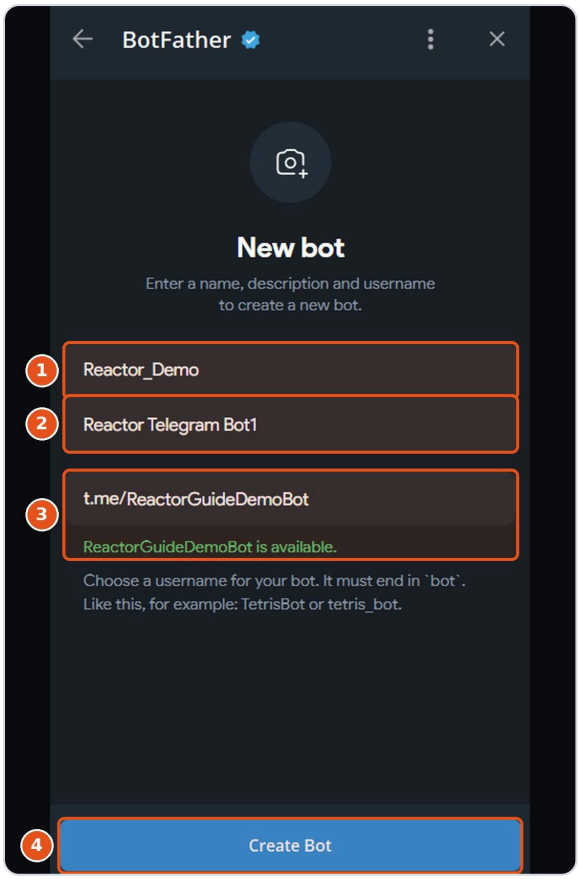
> Before you start, open a private text file or a password manager. You'll save four details in it: the bot's name, its @username, the token, and your numeric ID.

Step 1 — Create a bot in BotFather

In Telegram, search for **@BotFather** with the blue verified badge, and click **Open**.

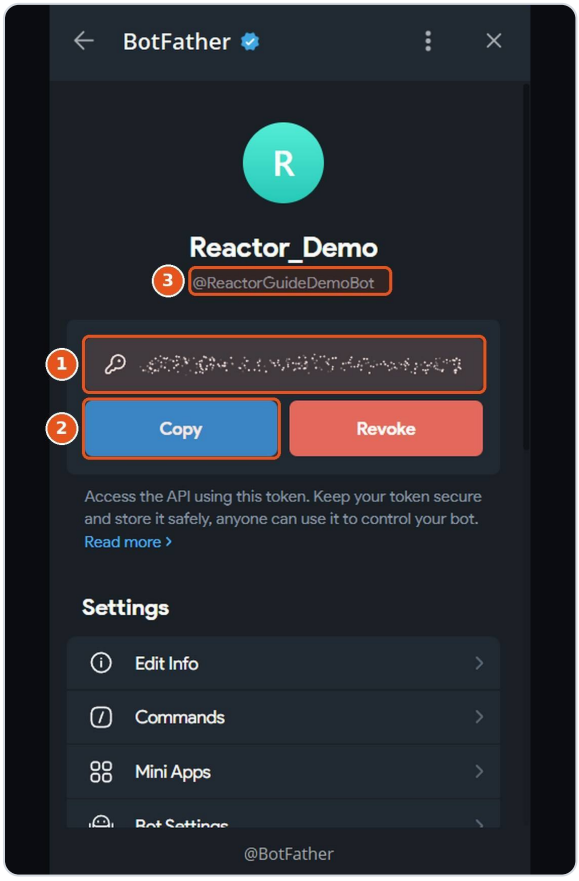


1 **Create a New Bot** — opens a form for a new bot.



1. **Bot Name** — the name shown in Telegram, for example Reactor_Demo.
2. **About** — a short description. You can leave it empty.
3. **Username** — a unique name that ends in bot. Telegram confirms in green when it's available.
4. **Create Bot** — creates the bot.

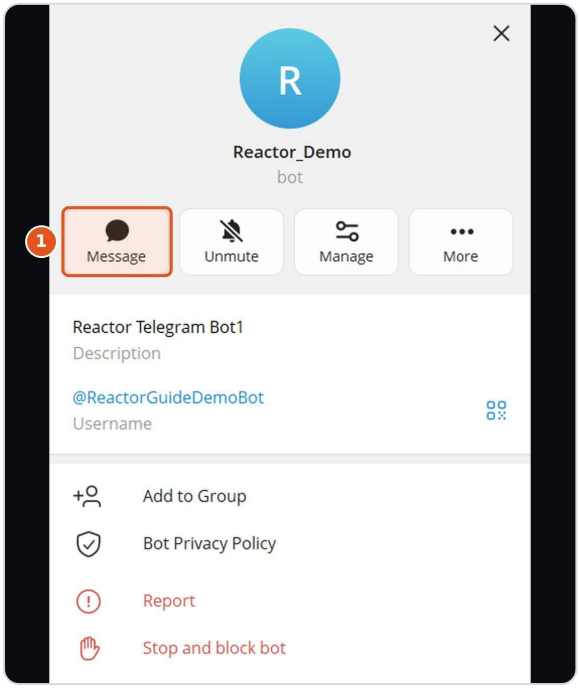
Step 2 — Copy and save the token



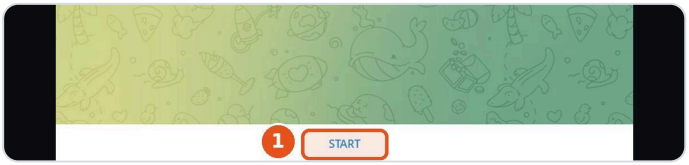
1. **The token** — the bot's key. Whoever holds it controls the bot.
2. **Copy** — copy it and paste it right away into your private file, with the bot's name and @username.
3. **@username** — click it to go to the bot itself.

> Don't paste the token into a chat, an email or a screenshot, and don't keep the file in a shared folder. Don't click Revoke — that cancels the token.

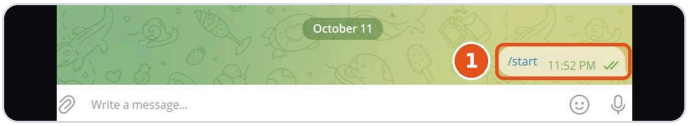
Step 3 — Open the bot and click START



1 **Message** — opens a conversation with the new bot.



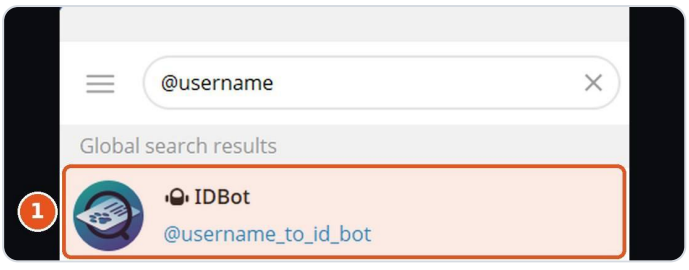
1 **START** — activates the bot. Without this step the bot can't send you messages.



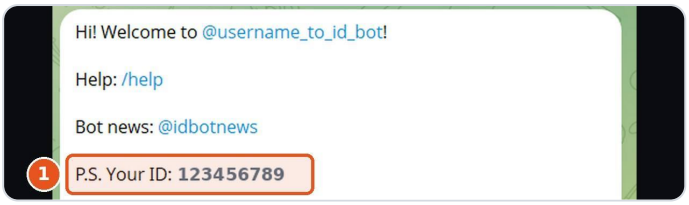
1 **/start** — appears in the chat. The bot doesn't answer yet, because it isn't connected to Reactor yet. That's expected.

Step 4 — Find your numeric ID

Reactor needs the number that identifies you in Telegram, not your @username.



1 **IDBot** — search for @username_to_id_bot, open it and click START.

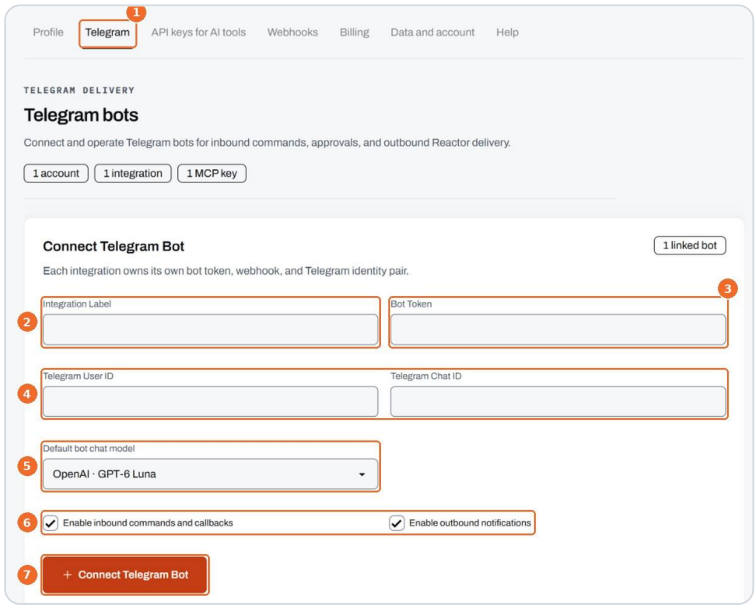


1 **Your ID** — copy only the number, and save it in the same file as the token.

> IDBot is an external bot, not Telegram's and not Reactor's. Send it only /start, never the token. Ignore its ads and subscription offers.

Step 5 — Connect in Reactor

Click your email in the bottom-left corner → **Settings** → the **Telegram** tab.



1 **Telegram** — the Telegram bots tab in Settings.

2 **Integration Label** — a name for the connection, for example the bot's name.

3 **Bot Token** — paste the token from your file.

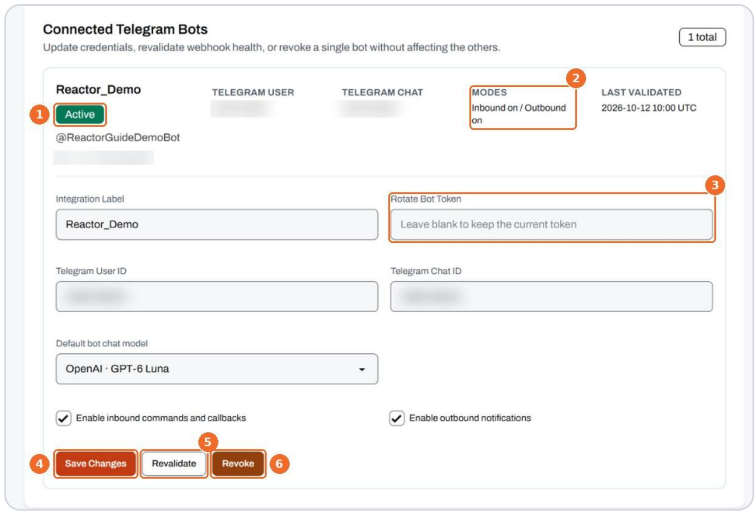
4 **Telegram User ID + Telegram Chat ID** — the same number in both fields.

5 **Default bot chat model** — the model that answers you in Telegram. Pick one from the list.

6 **Both checkboxes** — the first lets you send commands and approve actions from the bot. The second sends alerts to it. Keep both checked.

7 **Connect Telegram Bot** — connects it.

Once connected, the bot appears under **Connected Telegram Bots**.

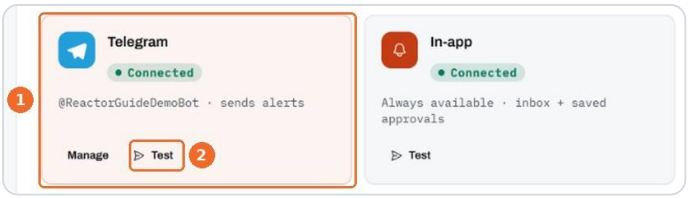


1. **Active** — the bot is connected.
2. **Inbound on / Outbound on** — both directions are active.
3. **Rotate Bot Token** — paste a new token here if you replaced it. Leave it empty to keep the current token.
4. **Save Changes** — saves changes on the card.
5. **Revalidate** — checks the connection again.
6. **Revoke** — disconnects this bot only.

Further down the page, **Telegram Activity Log** shows commands, approvals and failures from the bot, and **Telegram Outbound Log** shows every message Reactor sent to the bot and whether it was delivered.

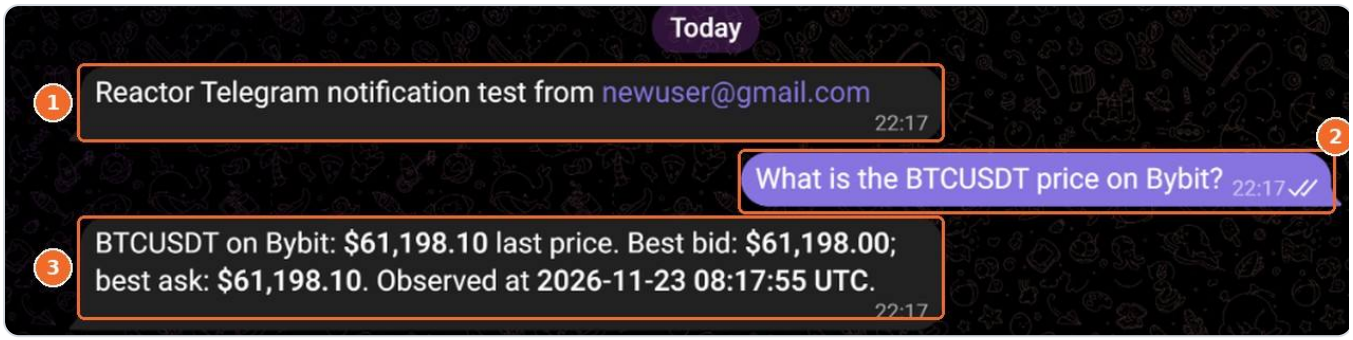
Step 6 — Test it

In Reactor, go to Comms → **Notifications** and scroll to the destination cards.



1. **Telegram · Connected** — the bot is connected as an alert destination. **Manage** opens the bot settings.
2. **Test** — sends a test alert to the bot.

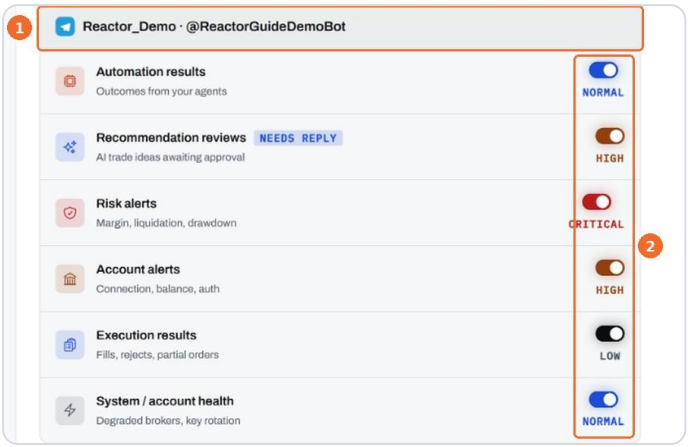
Then ask the bot a question in Telegram.



1. **The test alert** — arrived at the bot.
2. **The question** — for example: What is the BTCUSDT price on Bybit?
3. **The answer** — live data from Reactor, within seconds.

Step 7 — Choose what goes to Telegram

On the same Notifications page, each destination has its own list of events.



1. **Reactor_Demo · @ReactorGuideDemoBot** — the events sent to this bot.
2. **The toggles** — turn each type on or off: Automation results, Recommendation reviews, Risk alerts, Account alerts, Execution results and System / account health. The priority shows under each toggle.

Below the list, **Recent deliveries** shows what was sent recently and to which destination.

If something doesn't work

- **The bot doesn't answer** — check that you clicked START in the chat with the bot and that the first checkbox is checked, then click Revalidate.
- **The test alert doesn't arrive** — check that the second checkbox is checked, and that both ID fields have the same number.
- **Reactor rejects the token** — copy it again from BotFather, with no spaces at the start or end.
- **The token leaked** — click Revoke in BotFather, paste the new token in Rotate Bot Token and click Save Changes.

Guide 6 · Connections

Connecting a trading account

Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

A connected trading account lets Reactor see balances, positions and orders, size risk to your account, and send orders only when you approve.

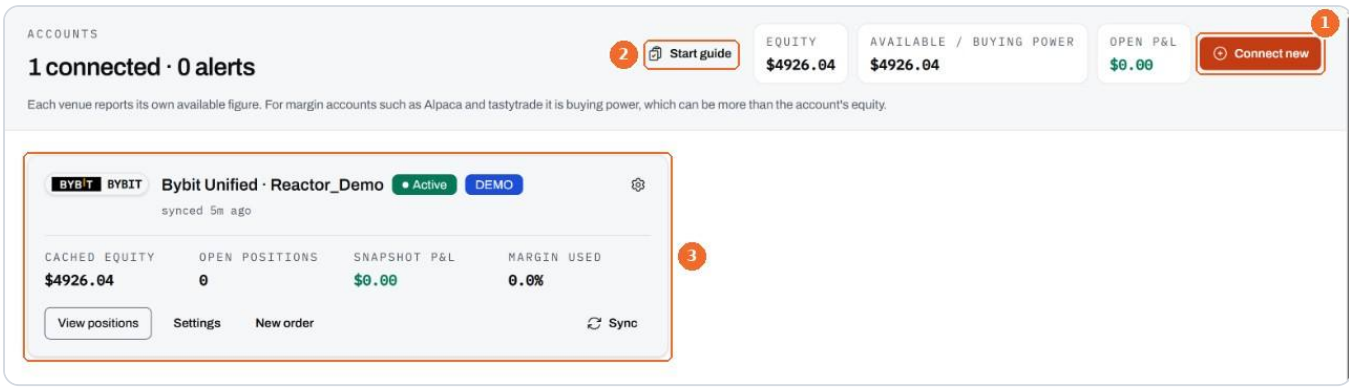
The screen in Reactor is the same for every broker. What changes is the credentials you create at your broker.

Before you start

- Create a dedicated API key for Reactor at your broker, and keep it in a private file.
- Enable permission to read balances, positions and orders. Enable trading only if you want Reactor to place orders.
- **Keep withdrawals and transfers disabled.** Reactor doesn't need them.
- Check the permissions at your broker. Reactor doesn't verify every permission you selected.
- If your broker supports IP restrictions, contact support for Reactor's IP addresses before setting them.
- Start with a Demo account.

Step 1 — Accounts → Connect new

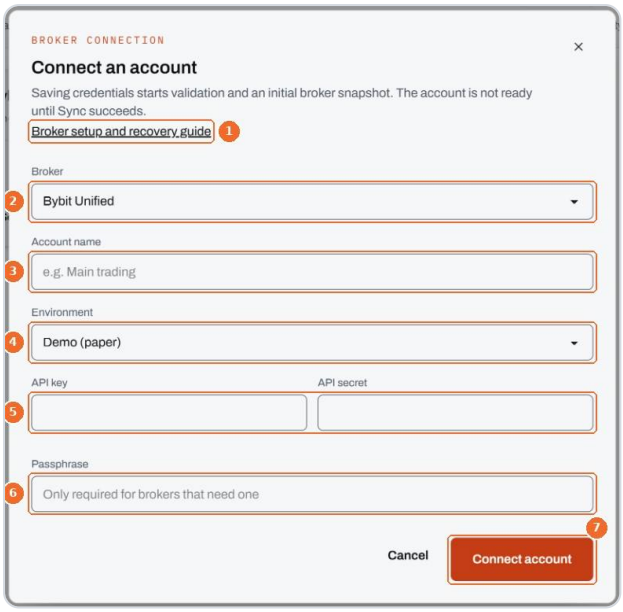
In the sidebar: Trading → **Accounts**.



1. **Connect new** — opens the connection dialog.
2. **Start guide** — opens the Get started guide, where connecting is step 2.
3. **Account card** — every connected account appears as a card.

Step 2 — Fill in the connection

The example: a Bybit Demo account.

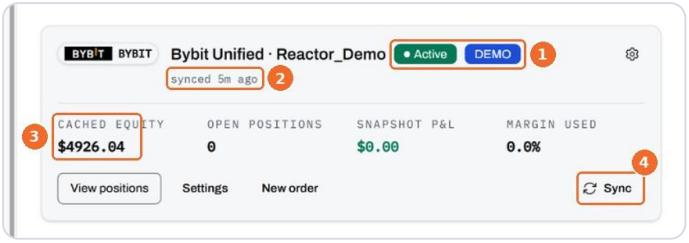


1. **Broker setup and recovery guide** — a built-in guide: permissions, environments, troubleshooting and replacing keys.
2. **Broker** — Bybit Unified, MEXC, Alpaca or TastyTrade.
3. **Account name** — a name that helps you recognize the account.
4. **Environment** — Demo (paper) or Live (real funds). It must match the key: a Demo key doesn't work in Live, and the other way round.
5. **API key / API secret** — paste from your private file.
6. **Passphrase** — only for brokers that need one. Leave it empty for Bybit and Alpaca.
7. **Connect account** — saves, checks the key and pulls the account state.

> Never paste API keys into Chat or a support message. This screen is the only place for them.

Step 3 — Check the first sync

The account is ready only after the first Sync succeeds. Pending or Validating means the sync isn't complete yet.



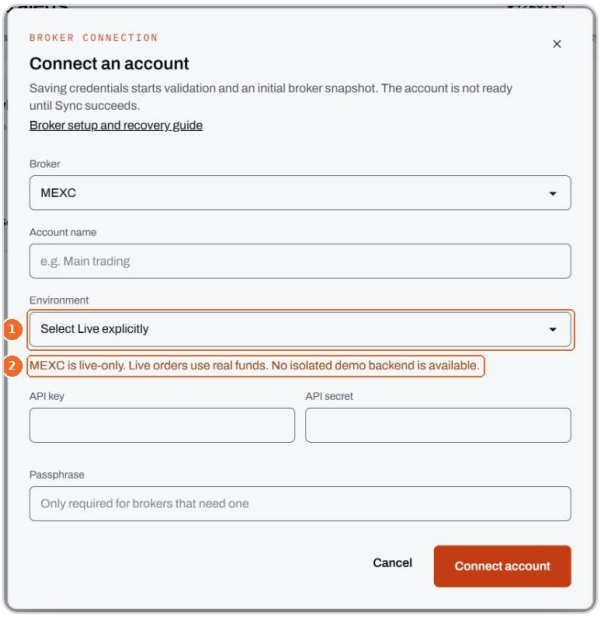
1. **Active + DEMO** — the account is connected, and the environment is clearly marked.
2. **synced** — when the data was last pulled.
3. **Cached equity** — the balance from the last sync. Compare it with your broker.
4. **Sync** — refreshes the data. Sync only reads the account and never places orders.

A zero balance can be correct, but it doesn't prove the connection worked. Check the sync status and the last-sync time.

Differences between brokers

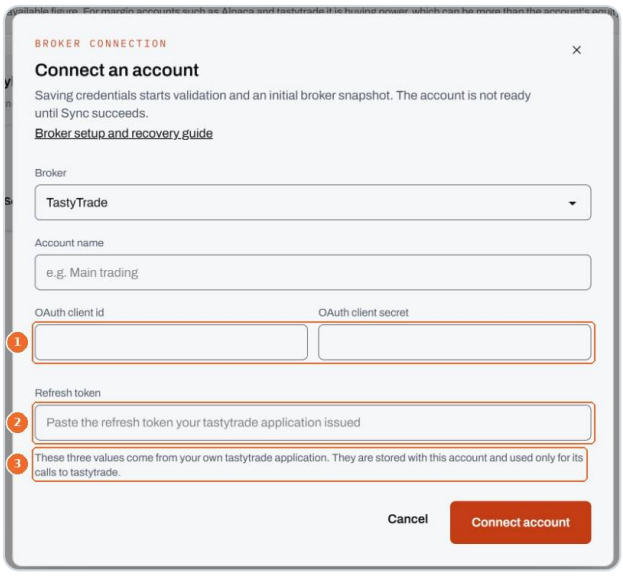
- **Bybit** — API key + API secret. Demo or Live.
- **Alpaca** — Key ID + secret. Paper or Live. A Paper key is different from a Live key.
- **MEXC** — API key + API secret. Live only: there is no Demo account, and every order uses real funds.
- **tastytrade** — three values from an OAuth application you create at tastytrade. Live.

MEXC



1. **Select Live explicitly** — choose Live on purpose.
2. **The warning** — MEXC is live-only. An older MEXC connection labeled Demo: disconnect it and reconnect as Live.

tastytrade



1. **OAuth client id / OAuth client secret** — from the application you created at tastytrade.
2. **Refresh token** — the token your application issued.
3. **The note** — the values are stored with the account and used only for its calls to tastytrade.

When the connection fails

- The credentials are active and entered correctly.
- The environment you chose matches the key.
- The required permissions are enabled at the broker.
- IP restrictions, if any, allow Reactor to connect.
- Your broker's service is available.

Fix the problem and click **Sync** to retry. Saving a new key starts a new validation.

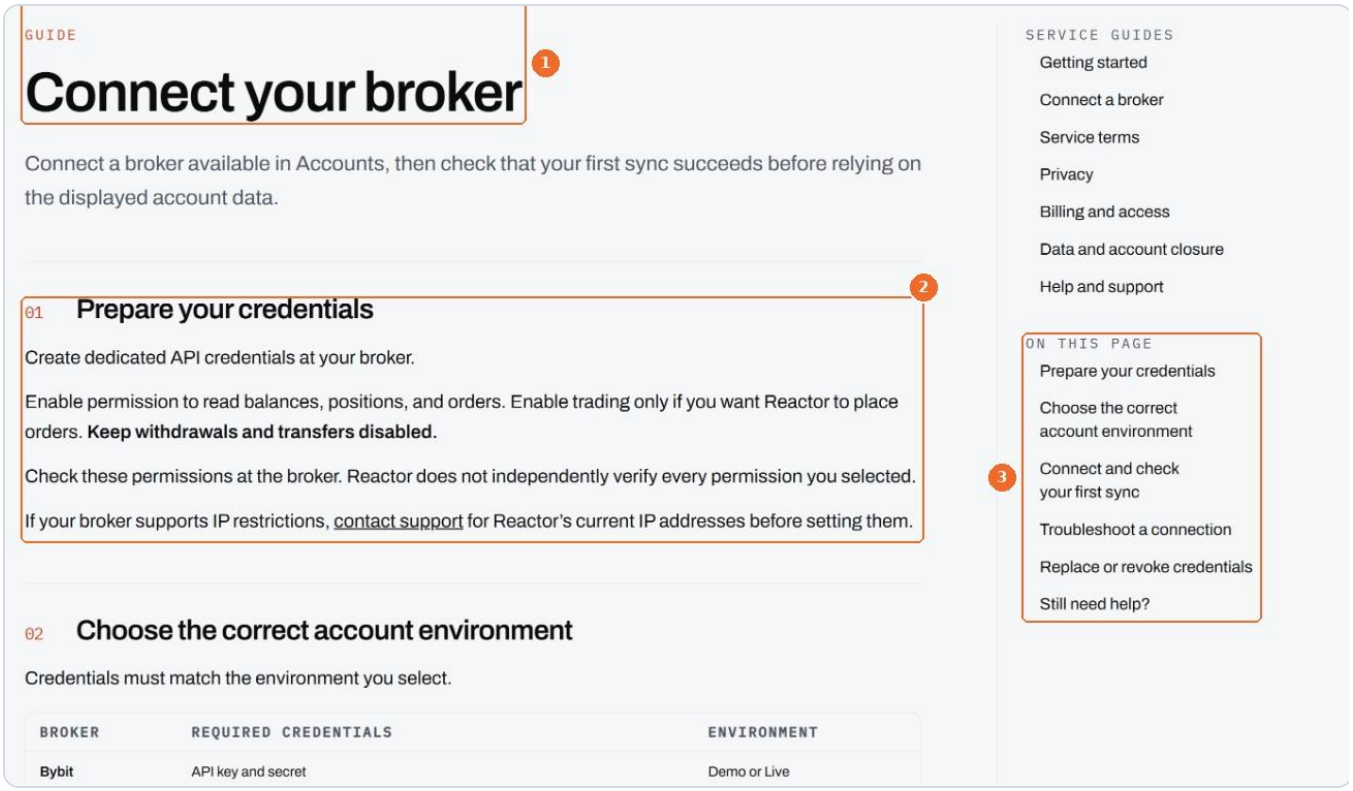
Replacing or revoking a key

If a key may have been exposed, revoke it at your broker first. Create a new key, update it in Reactor through Settings on the account card, and check that the new sync succeeds.

> Replacing a key or disconnecting an account in Reactor rejects queued actions that haven't been sent yet. Disconnecting doesn't cancel orders at your broker, close positions, or revoke the key at your broker.

The built-in guide

The **Broker setup and recovery guide** link in the connection dialog opens the same information inside Reactor.



1 **Connect your broker** — the full guide.

2 **Prepare your credentials** — which permissions to enable, and which not.

3 **On this page** — environments, first sync, troubleshooting and replacing keys.

Guide 7 · Trading

Balances, positions and orders

Updated Nov 23, 2026

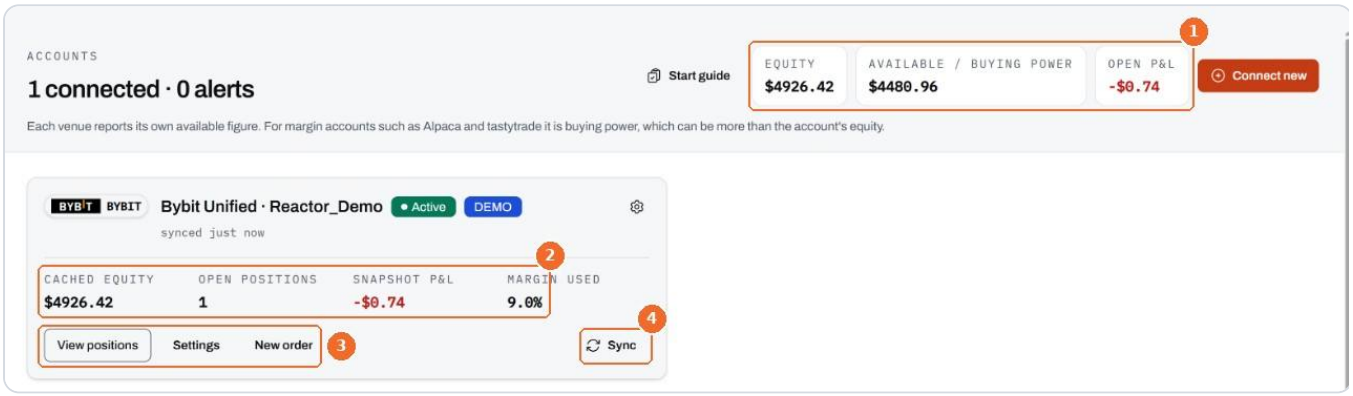
What you get

This guide shows where to see your account in Reactor: balance, open positions, orders and realized P&L. It also shows how to place an order, set Take Profit and Stop Loss, and close a position from the screen.

Every example was captured on a Bybit Demo account. Practice on Demo first.

Step 1 — Balance: Accounts

In the sidebar: Trading → **Accounts**.

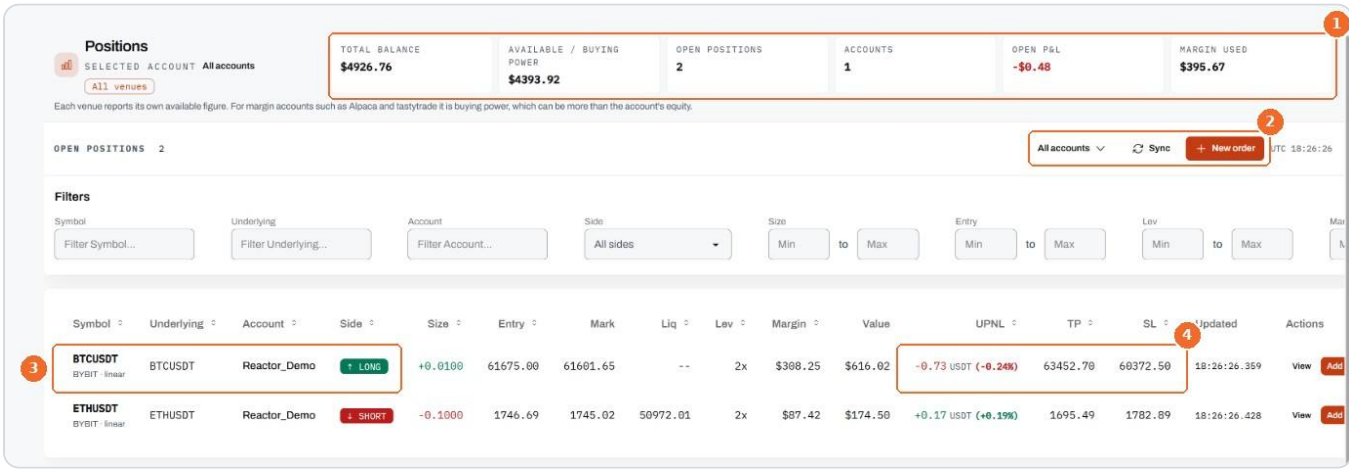


1. **Equity, Available / Buying power, Open P&L** — a summary across all connected accounts.
2. **The card's figures** — cached equity from the last sync, open positions, open P&L and margin used.
3. **View positions, Settings, New order** — go to the account's positions, its settings, or a new order form.
4. **Sync** — pulls fresh data from your broker. Sync only reads and never places orders.

> Each broker reports "available" its own way. For margin accounts such as Alpaca and tastytrade it is buying power, which can be more than the account's equity.

Step 2 — All positions: Positions

In the sidebar: Trading → **Positions**. The screen shows open positions across all accounts.

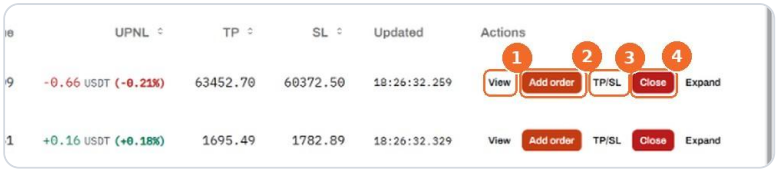


1. **Summary row** — total balance, available, open positions, accounts, open P&L and margin used.
2. **Account selector, Sync, New order** — filter to one account, refresh, or open a new order.
3. **The position** — symbol, account and side: LONG in green, SHORT in red.
4. **UPNL, TP, SL** — unrealized P&L, and the Take Profit and Stop Loss prices set on the position.

The other columns: size, entry, mark, liquidation price, leverage, margin and value. Above the table you can filter by symbol, account, side and ranges.

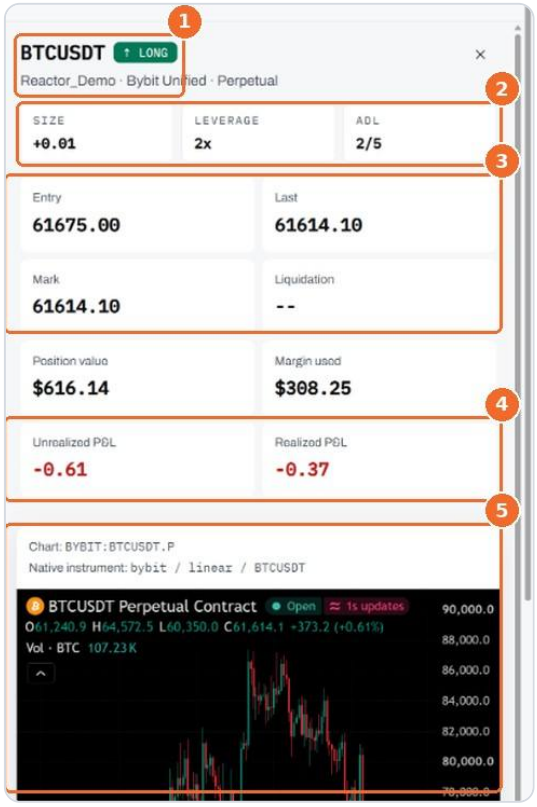
Step 3 — Position actions

At the end of each row, under Actions:



1. **View** — opens the position details in a side panel.
2. **Add order** — opens a new order form for the same symbol.
3. **TP/SL** — sets or changes Take Profit and Stop Loss.
4. **Close** — closes all or part of the position.

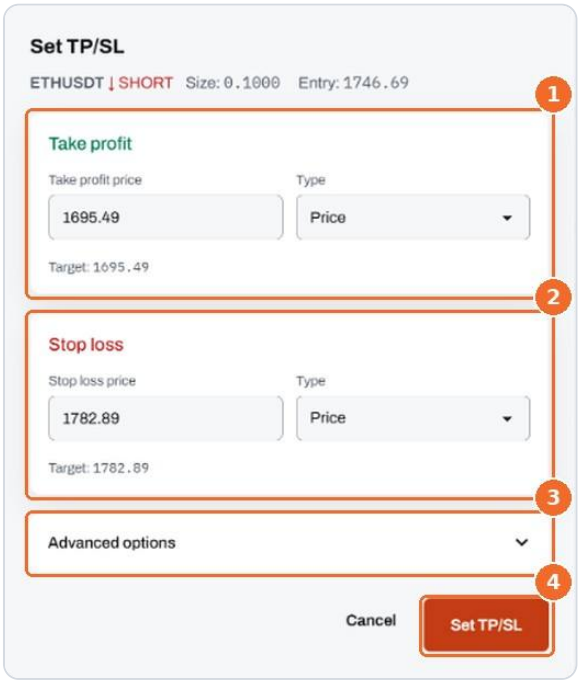
Position details



1. **Symbol and side** — with the account, broker and instrument type.
2. **Size, Leverage, ADL** — size, leverage and the exchange's ADL rank.
3. **Prices** — entry, last, mark and liquidation.
4. **Unrealized / Realized P&L** — open P&L, and what has already been realized on the position.
5. **The chart** — a live chart of the symbol.

Step 4 — Take Profit and Stop Loss on an open position

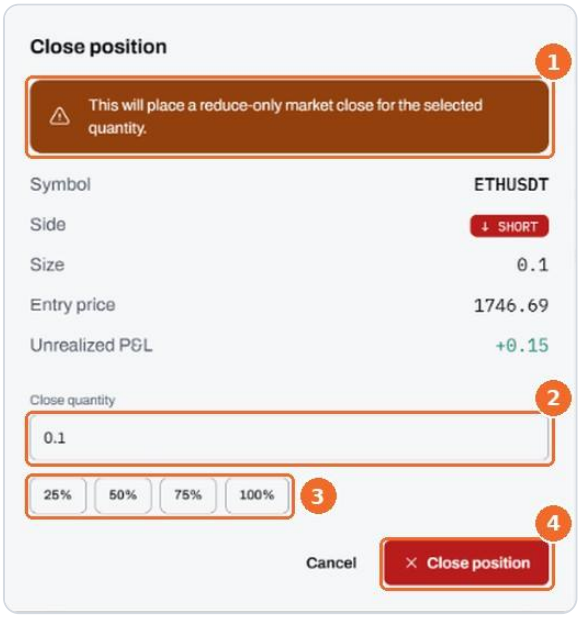
Click **TP/SL** in the position's row.



1. **Take profit** — your profit target. Target shows the price that will be sent.
2. **Stop loss** — the price where you exit at a loss.
3. **Advanced options** — more settings.
4. **Set TP/SL** — saves. TP and SL appear in Orders as conditional orders (UNTRIGGERED) until the price reaches them.

Step 5 — Closing a position

Click **Close** in the position's row.

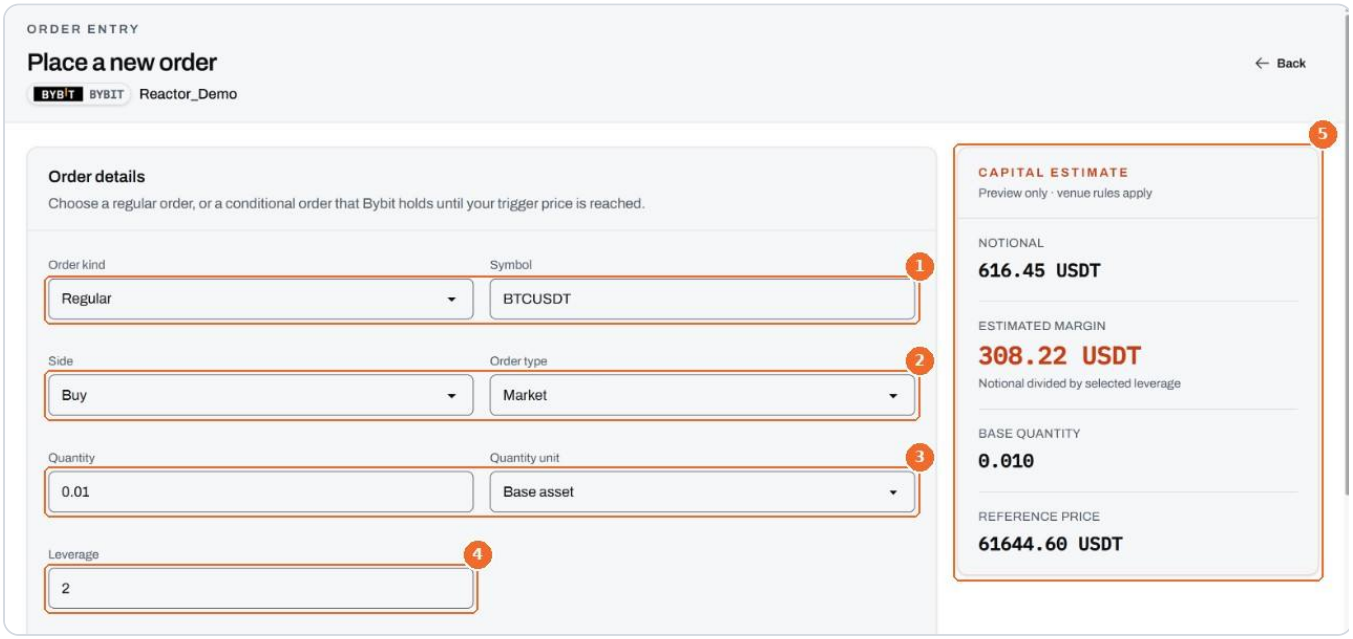


1. **The warning** — the close is a reduce-only market order: it only reduces the position and never opens one in the other direction.
2. **Close quantity** — how much to close.
3. **25% to 100%** — fills the quantity as a share of the position.
4. **Close position** — sends the close to your broker immediately.

A market close fills at the current market price, which can differ from the price shown when you click.

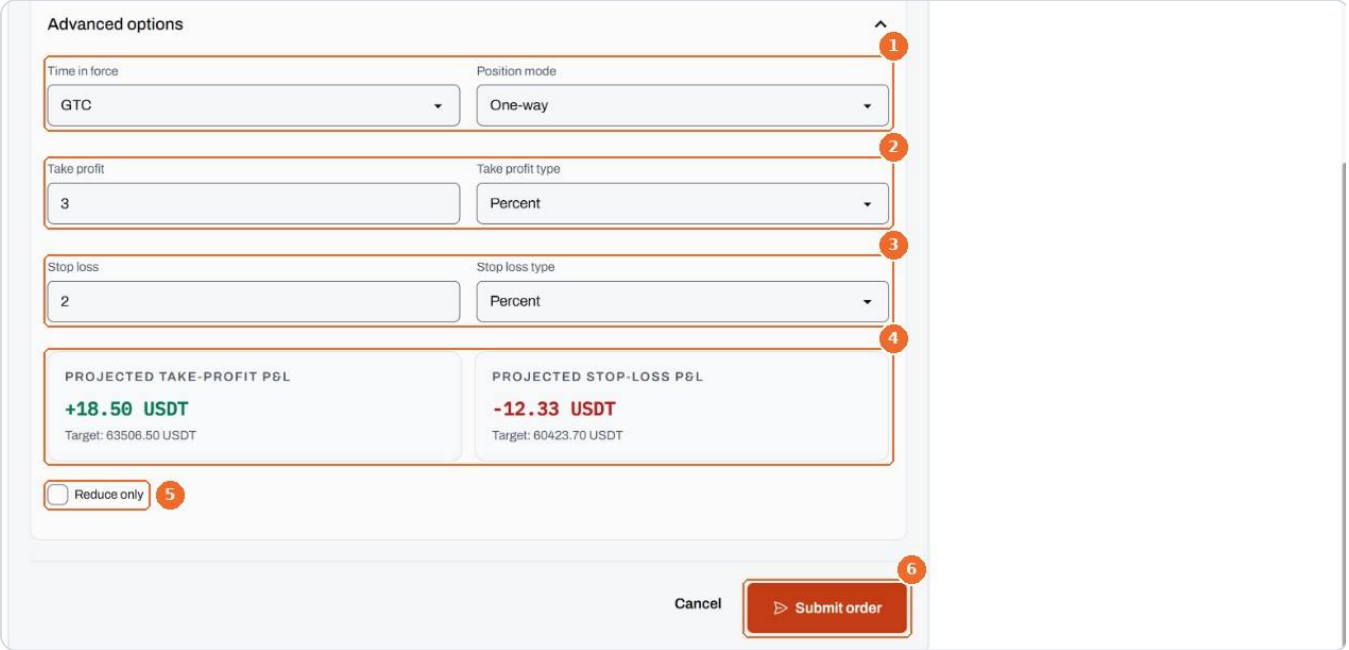
Step 6 — A new order

Open it from **New order** on Positions, on Orders, or on the account card. The account name is at the top of the form, next to the broker logo. Check it before every order.



1. **Order kind, Symbol** — Regular is a normal order. Conditional is an order the exchange holds until your trigger price is reached.
2. **Side, Order type** — buy or sell, Market or Limit.
3. **Quantity, Quantity unit** — the amount, and the unit it's measured in. Base asset means units of the asset, for example bitcoin.
4. **Leverage** — leverage.
5. **Capital estimate** — notional, estimated margin, quantity and reference price. An estimate only; exchange rules apply.

Open **Advanced options** to set TP and SL with the order:

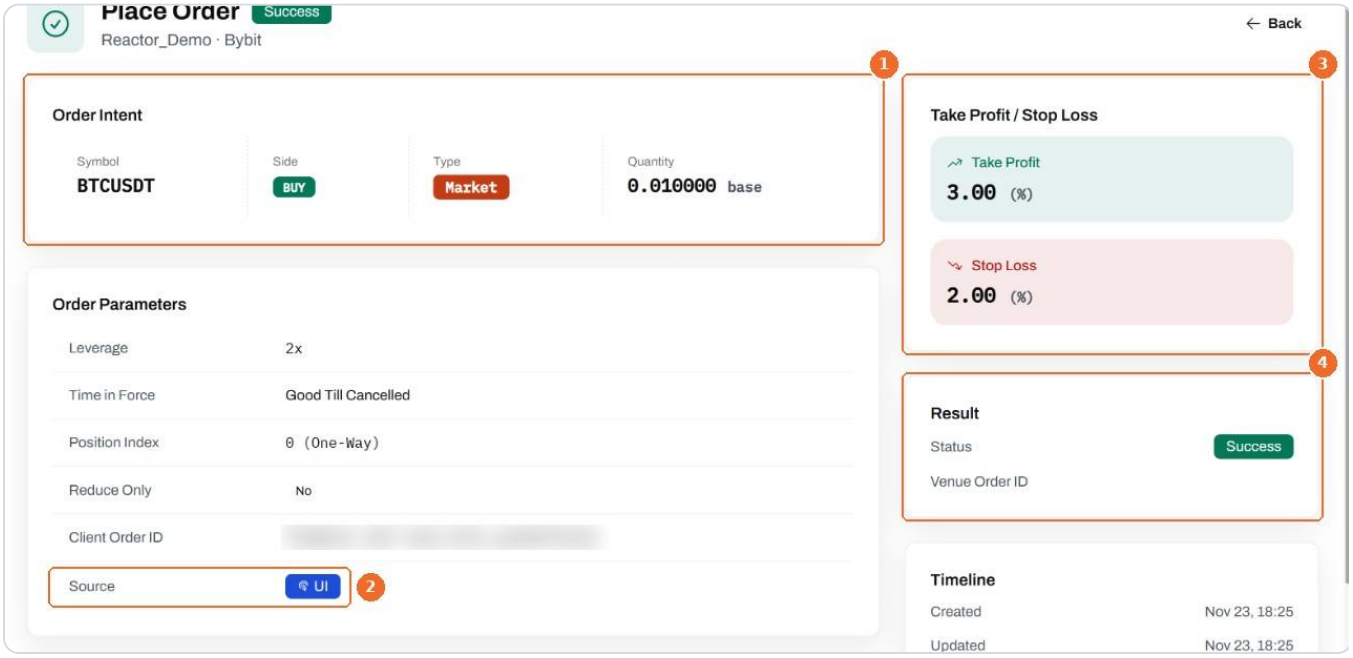


1. **Time in force, Position mode** — how long the order stays open (GTC: until cancelled), and the account's position mode.
2. **Take profit** — your profit target, as a percent or a price.
3. **Stop loss** — your exit at a loss, as a percent or a price.
4. **Projected P&L** — what you make or lose if TP or SL is reached, and at what price.
5. **Reduce only** — the order can only reduce an existing position.
6. **Submit order** — sends the order.

Submit order sends the order to your broker immediately, with no extra confirmation step. Check the account, side and quantity before you click.

Step 7 — The confirmation

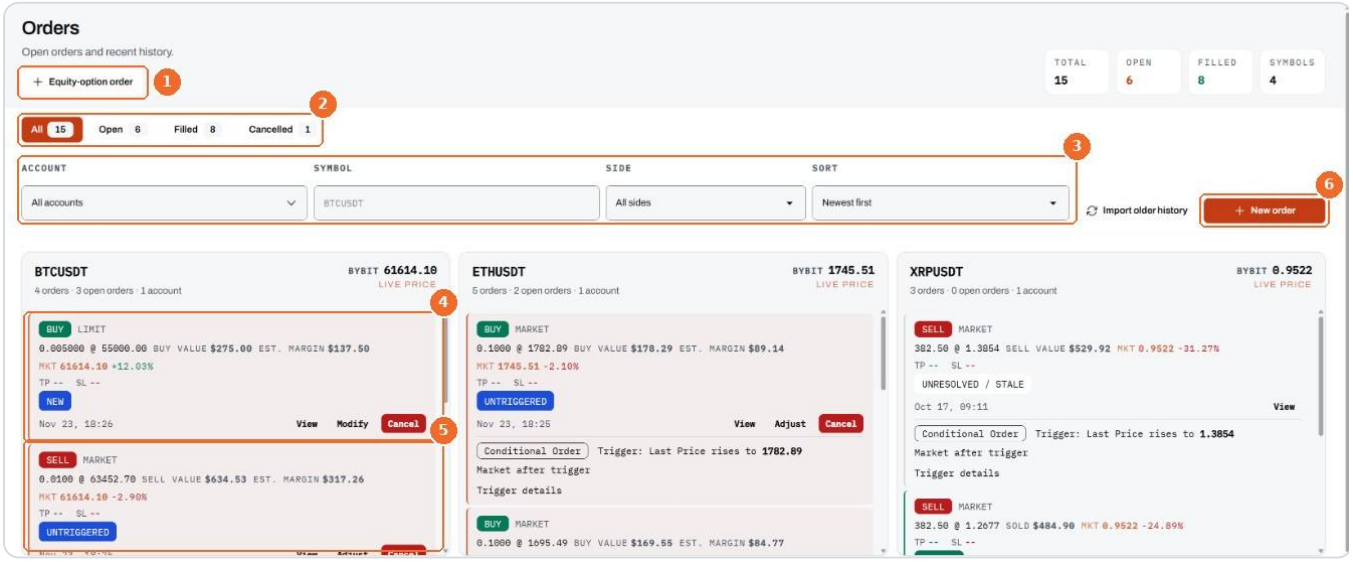
After you submit, the result screen opens.



1. **Order Intent** — what was sent: symbol, side, type and quantity.
2. **Source** — where the order came from. UI means it was sent from the screen.
3. **Take Profit / Stop Loss** — the targets you set.
4. **Result** — Success means your broker accepted the order.

Step 8 — All orders: Orders

In the sidebar: Trading → **Orders**. Orders are grouped by symbol, with a live price.



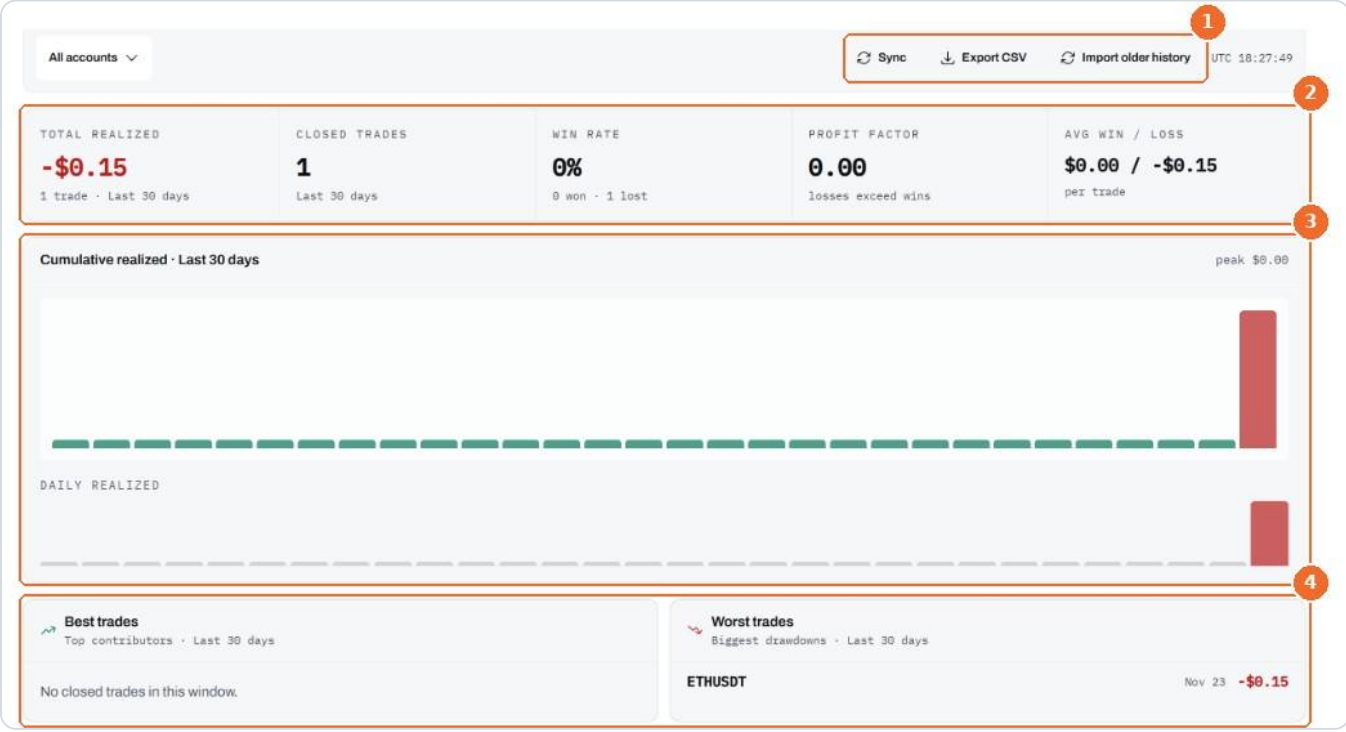
1. **Equity-option order** — an order for stock options. Covered in the options guide.
2. **All, Open, Filled, Cancelled** — filter by status.

3. **Filters** — account, symbol, side and sort.
4. **An open order** — for example a Limit order with status NEW. You can Modify or Cancel it.
5. **A conditional order** — a TP or SL with status UNTRIGGERED. You can Adjust or Cancel it.
6. **New order** — a new order.

Statuses: **NEW** — waiting at the exchange. **UNTRIGGERED** — conditional, not triggered yet. **FILLED** — executed. **Import older history** pulls older history from your broker.

Step 9 — Realized P&L

In the sidebar: Trading → **Realized P&L**. This is where closed trades appear.



1. **Sync, Export CSV, Import older history** — refresh, export to a file, and pull older history.
2. **The summary** — realized P&L, closed trades, win rate, profit factor and average win and loss.
3. **The charts** — cumulative and daily realized P&L.
4. **Best / Worst trades** — the biggest contributors and the biggest drawdowns.

Below the charts is a table of every closed position, with filters.

Tips

- Before every order, check the account name at the top of the form, and the DEMO or LIVE tag on the account card.
- If a figure looks stale, click Sync.
- Turning off an Agent doesn't cancel orders or close positions. You cancel and close them here, on Orders and Positions.
- You can also ask Reactor in AI Chat to show positions or prepare an order. An order from Chat is sent only after you approve it.

Guide 8 · Automation

Agents and schedules

Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

An Agent runs a prompt you choose on a schedule, on the accounts you allow, and saves a report of every run. Your market or position checks keep going while you're away from the screen.

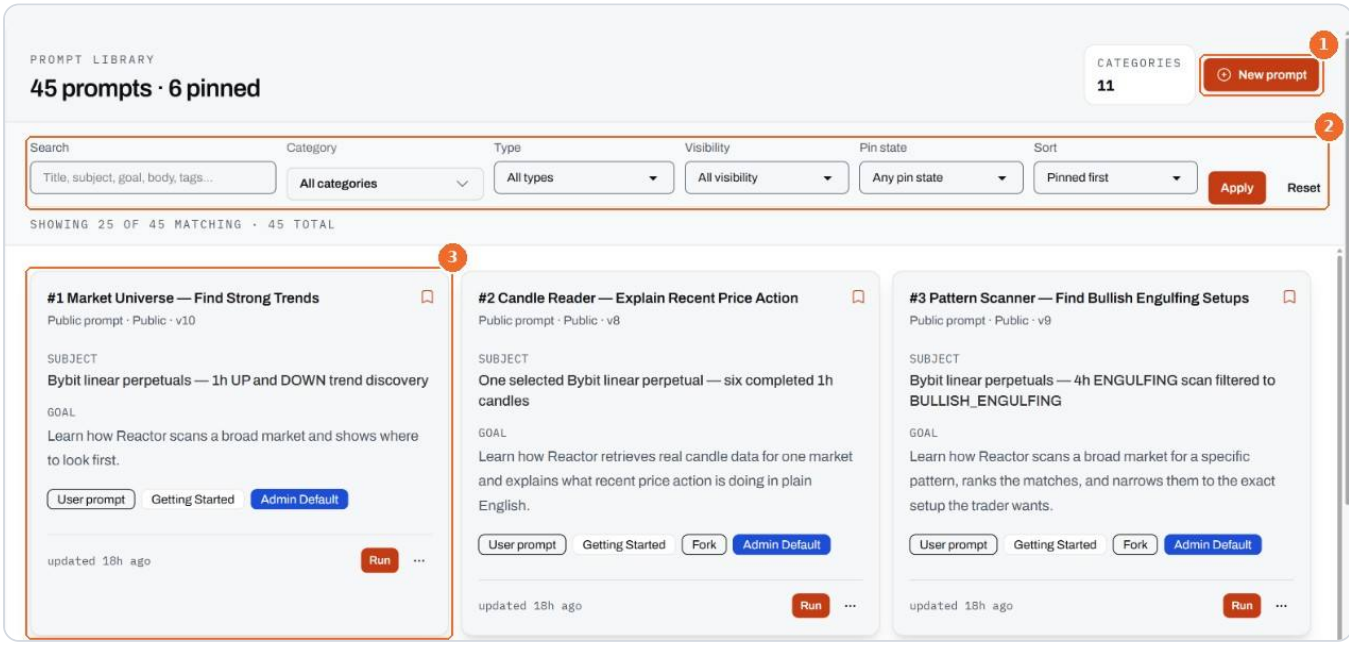
Every example was captured on a Bybit Demo account, with the Agent in Preview mode.

Before you start

- Choose a prompt from the Prompt Library, or write your own. The Agent runs it on every run.
- If the Agent needs to work on an account, connect the account first (Guide 6).
- Always start in Preview mode, on a Demo account. In Preview the Agent runs and reports, but places, cancels and changes no orders.

Step 1 — Choose a prompt: Prompt Library

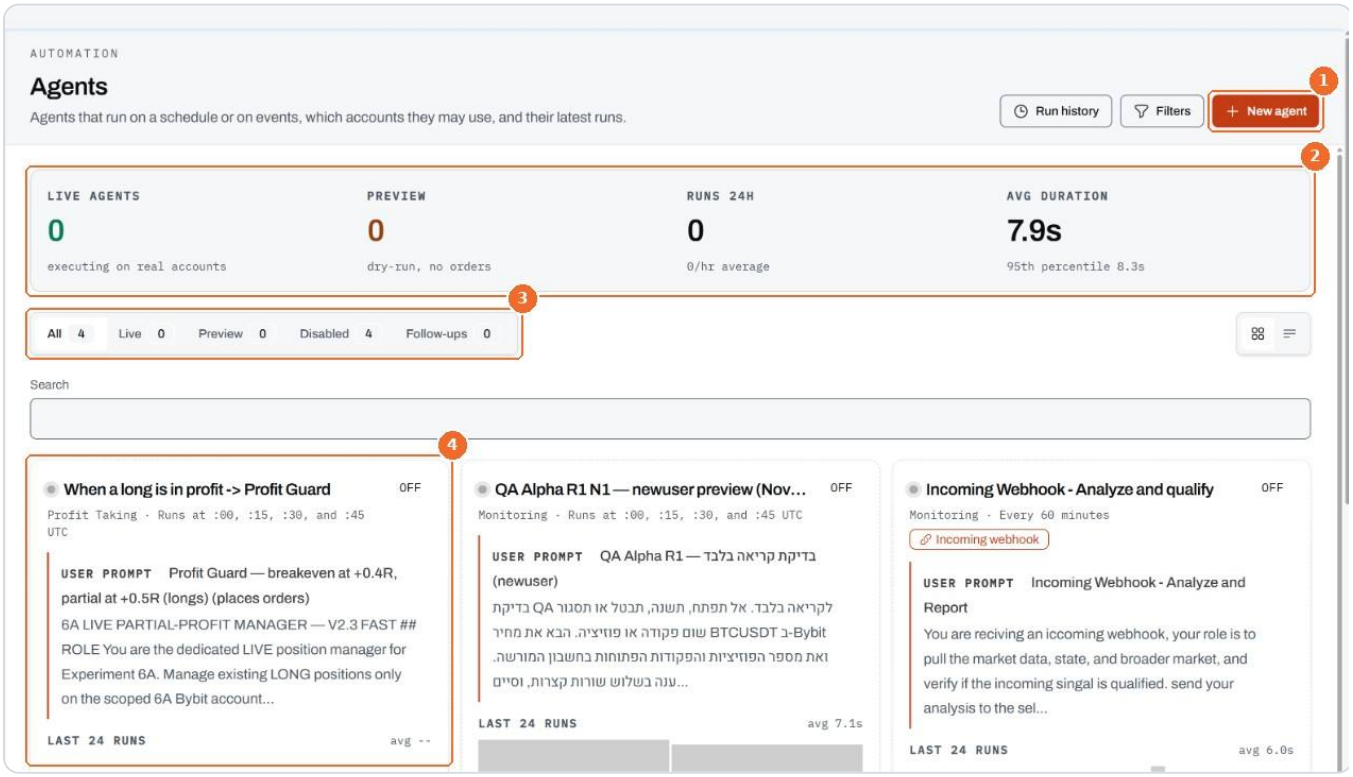
In the sidebar: Tools → **Prompt Library**.



1. **New prompt** — write a prompt of your own.
2. **Search and filters** — by text, category, type, visibility and pin state.
3. **Prompt card** — subject, goal and tags. A prompt marked "(places orders)" in its name may place orders.

Step 2 — The Agents screen: Automation

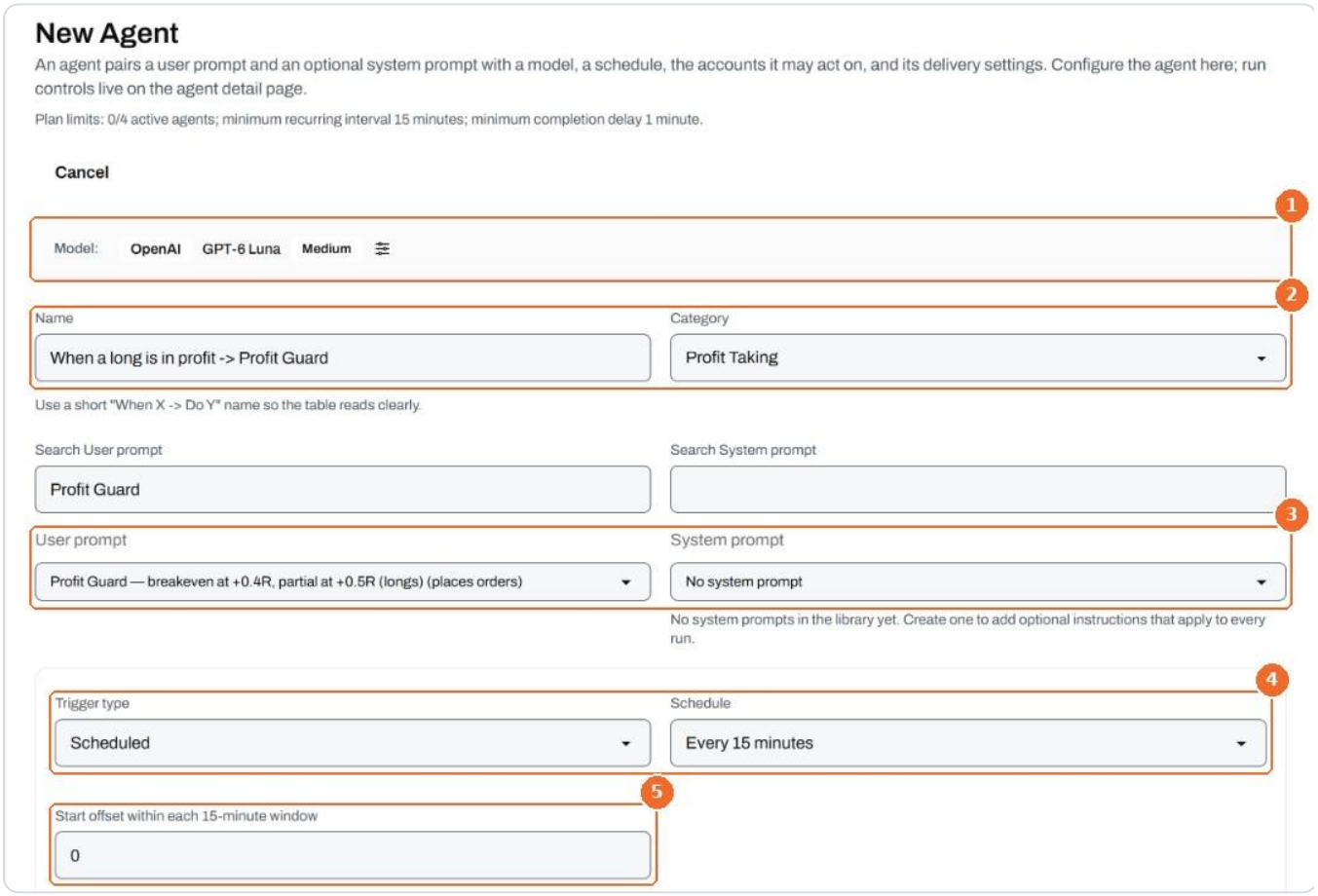
In the sidebar: Tools → **Automation**.



1. **New agent** — create an Agent. Next to it: Run history for all Agents, and Filters.
2. **Summary** — how many Agents run on real accounts (Live), how many are in Preview, runs in the last 24 hours, and average run time.
3. **All, Live, Preview, Disabled, Follow-ups** — filter by state.
4. **Agent card** — name, category, schedule, the prompt and recent runs.

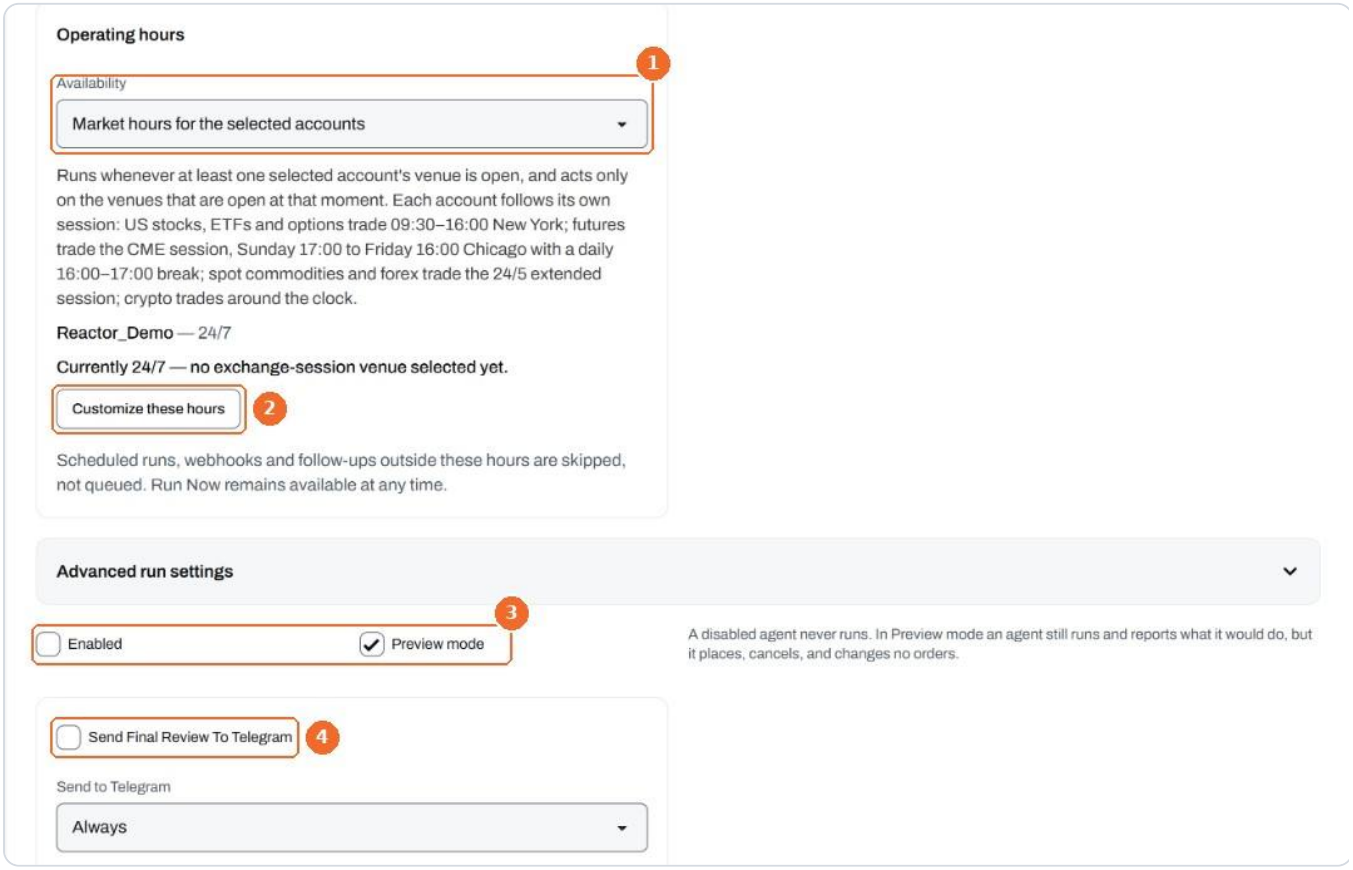
Step 3 — New agent: model, name, prompt and schedule

Click **New agent**. The top of the form shows your plan's limits, such as active Agents and the shortest interval between runs.



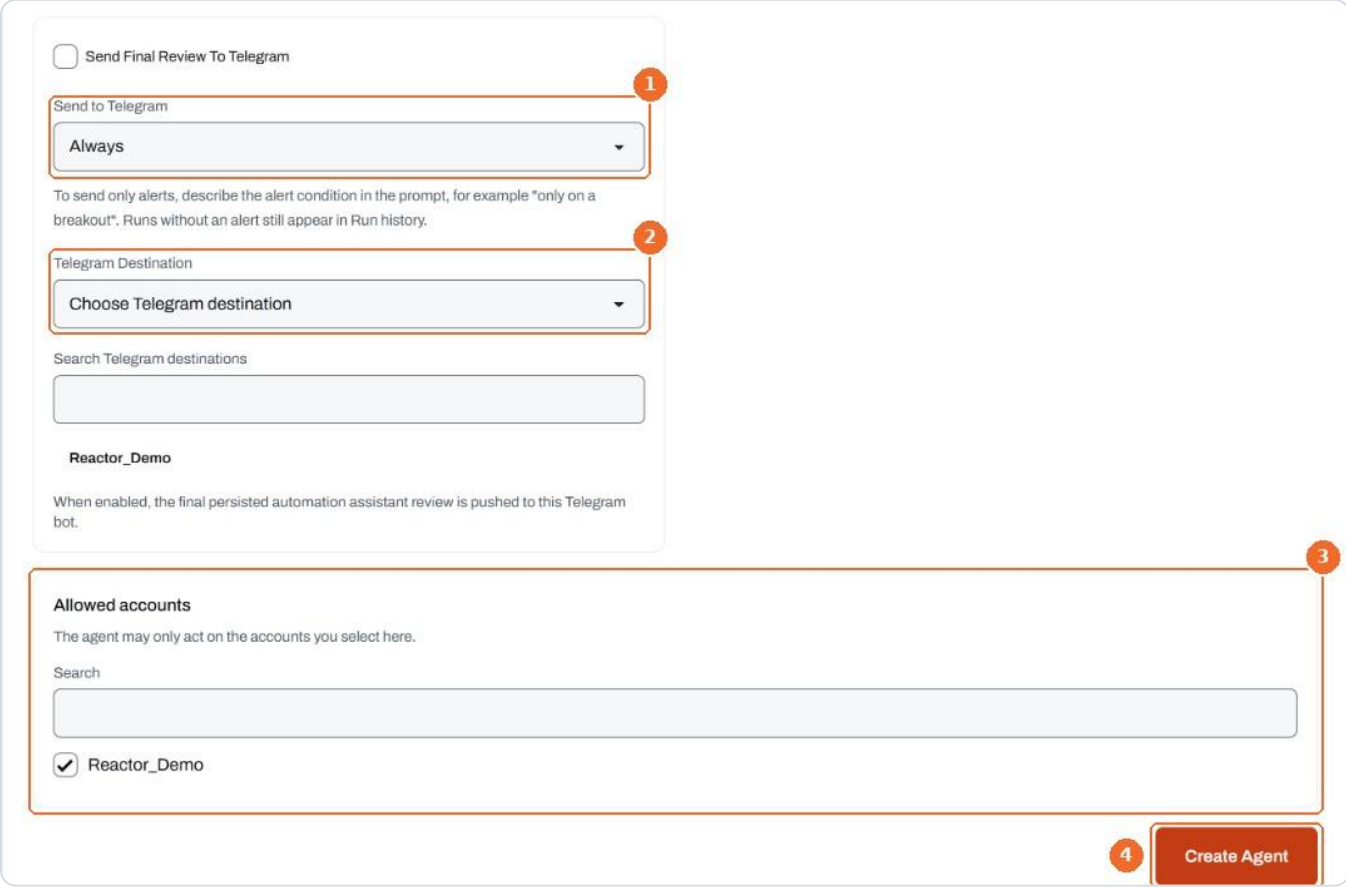
1. **Model** — the model and its reasoning level. Change it with the settings button.
2. **Name, Category** — a short "When X -> Do Y" name, and a category.
3. **User prompt, System prompt** — the prompt the Agent runs, from the Prompt Library. The system prompt is optional.
4. **Trigger type, Schedule** — when the Agent runs. Scheduled is a fixed schedule, for example every 15 minutes.
5. **Start offset** — how many minutes after each window starts the run begins. The effective UTC schedule shows below it.

Step 4 — Operating hours, Preview and Enabled



1. **Availability** — by default the Agent runs only while the venue of one of your selected accounts is open. Crypto trades around the clock.
2. **Customize these hours** — set your own hours. Scheduled runs outside them are skipped, not queued. Run now is always available.
3. **Enabled, Preview mode** — a disabled Agent never runs. In Preview the Agent runs and reports what it would do, without placing, cancelling or changing orders.
4. **Send Final Review To Telegram** — send each run's summary to your Telegram bot.

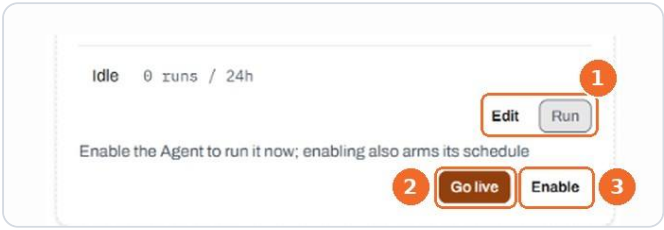
Step 5 — Telegram and allowed accounts



1. **Send to Telegram** — Always sends every run. To get only alerts, describe the alert condition in the prompt, for example "only on a breakout". Runs without an alert still appear in Run history.
2. **Telegram Destination** — the bot that receives the summary (Guide 5).
3. **Allowed accounts** — the Agent may act only on the accounts selected here.
4. **Create Agent** — saves the Agent.

Step 6 — Turning it on

On the Agent's card in Automation:

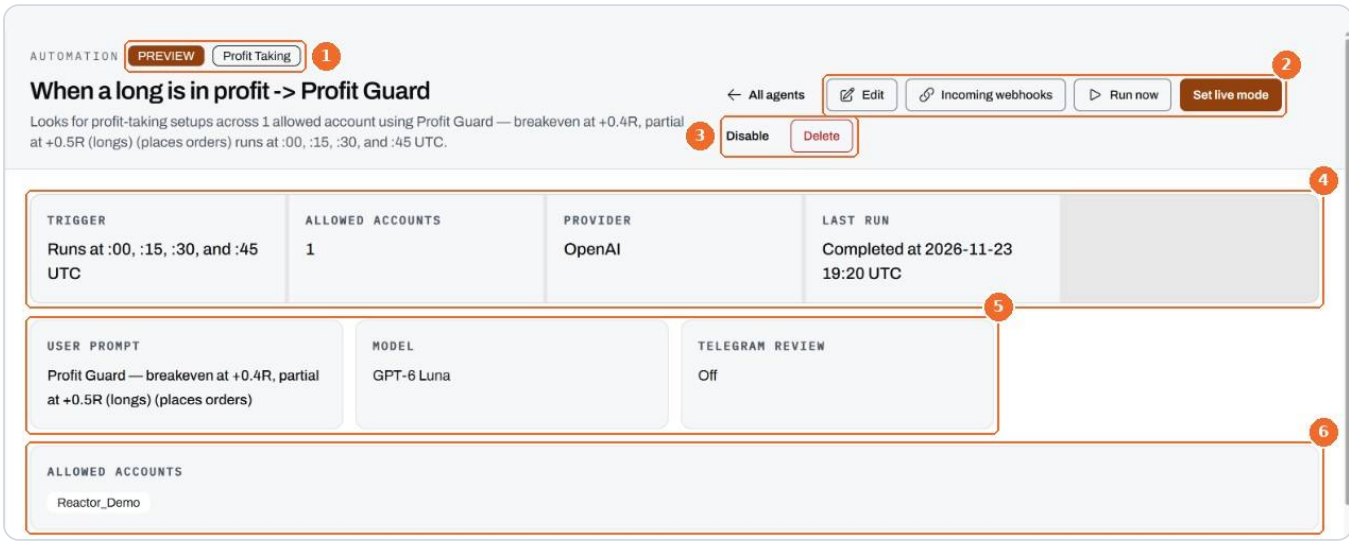


1. **Edit, Run** — edit the Agent, or run it now. Run is available only after the Agent is enabled.
2. **Go live** — switches the Agent to Live mode, where it may place real orders.
3. **Enable** — turns the Agent on and arms its schedule. An Agent in Preview stays in Preview.

Enable in Preview first, run it a few times and read the reports. Switch to Live only when the reports show exactly what you expect.

Step 7 — The Agent page

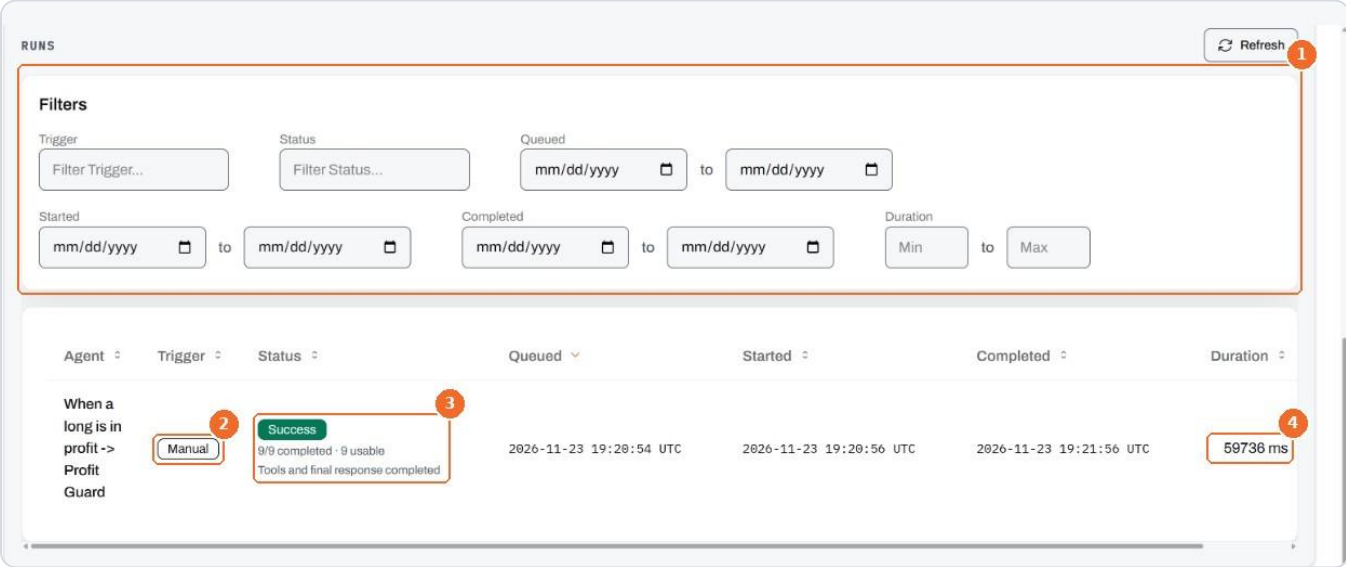
Click the Agent's name.



1. **PREVIEW and category** — the Agent's current state.
2. **Edit, Incoming webhooks, Run now, Set live mode** — edit, trigger from an outside signal (webhook), run now, and switch to Live.
3. **Disable, Delete** — turn off or delete.
4. **Trigger, Allowed accounts, Provider, Last run** — when it runs, on how many accounts, and when it last ran.
5. **User prompt, Model, Telegram review** — the prompt, the model, and whether a summary goes to Telegram.
6. **Allowed accounts** — the allowed accounts.

Step 8 — Run history

At the bottom of the Agent page, in the **Runs** table:



1. **Filters** — by trigger, status, dates and duration. Refresh reloads.
2. **Trigger** — what started the run. Manual means you ran it.
3. **Status** — Success, and how many tools completed.
4. **Duration** — how long the run took.

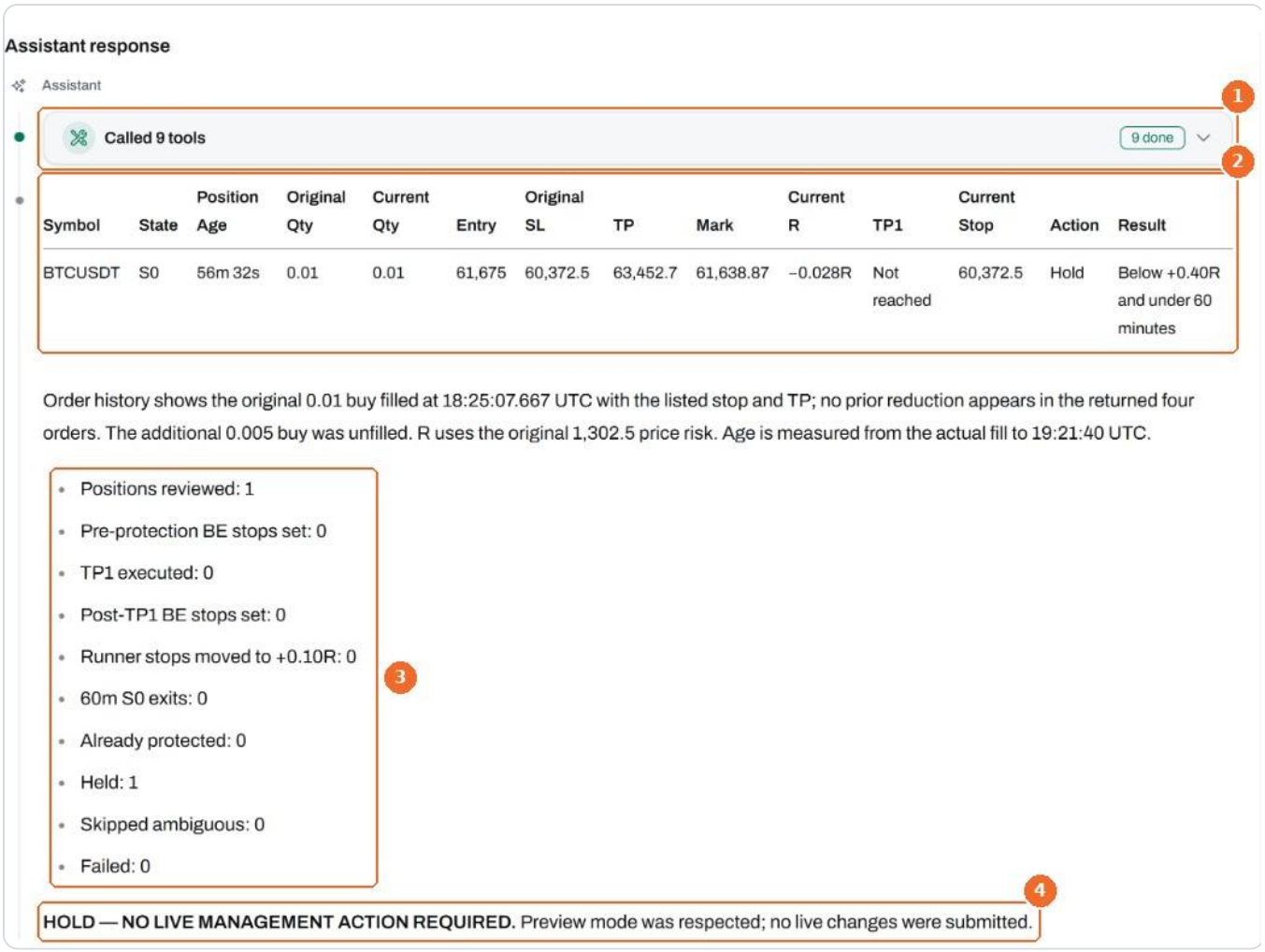
Step 9 — The run report

Click **View** in the run's row.



1. **Status, Agent** — the result, and the Agent's mode (here, Preview Mode).
2. **Duration, LLM Calls, Reasoning** — duration, model calls and reasoning level.
3. **Run Timeline** — when the run was queued, started and finished.
4. **Summary** — whether all tools completed, and whether anything changed in the account.

Further down, the Agent's answer:



1. **Called 9 tools** — the tools the Agent used. Click to see each one.
2. **The table** — what the Agent found for each position and what it decided. Here: Hold.
3. **The counters** — positions reviewed, and actions taken of each kind.
4. **The last line** — the conclusion. Here: Preview mode was respected and no changes were sent.

Tips

- Start in Preview on a Demo account, and read a few reports before switching to Live.
- An Agent marked "(places orders)" may place orders in Live mode. Limit it to the accounts you choose in Allowed accounts.
- Turning off an Agent doesn't cancel orders or close positions. Cancel and close them on Orders and Positions (Guide 7).
- Every run, including runs that sent no alert, is saved in Run history.

Guide 9 · Control

Approvals

Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

In Reactor no order is sent without your approval. This guide shows exactly where you give it: in Chat, in the order form, for Agents, for bots, in the notifications inbox and for options.

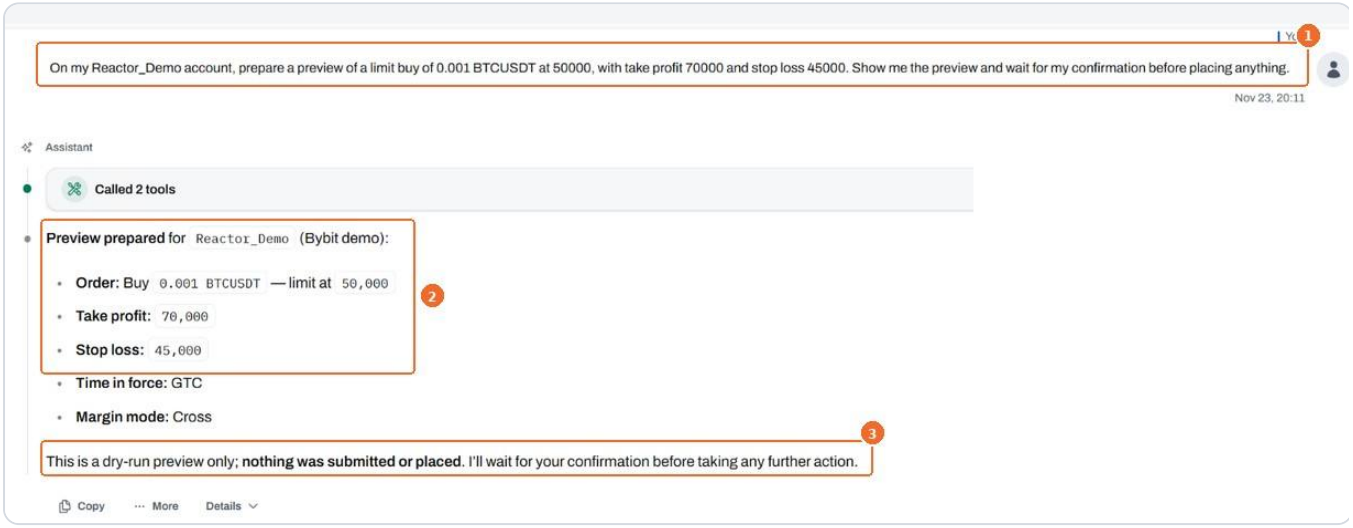
Every example was captured on a Bybit Demo account.

The rule

- **Preview first.** Reactor builds the exact order (account, symbol, side, quantity, price, leverage, TP and SL) and shows it before anything is sent.
- **You approve.** An analysis or a recommendation is not approval.
- **Check the result.** "Accepted" means the broker received the order, not that it filled. Check Orders and Positions.

Step 1 — A preview in Chat

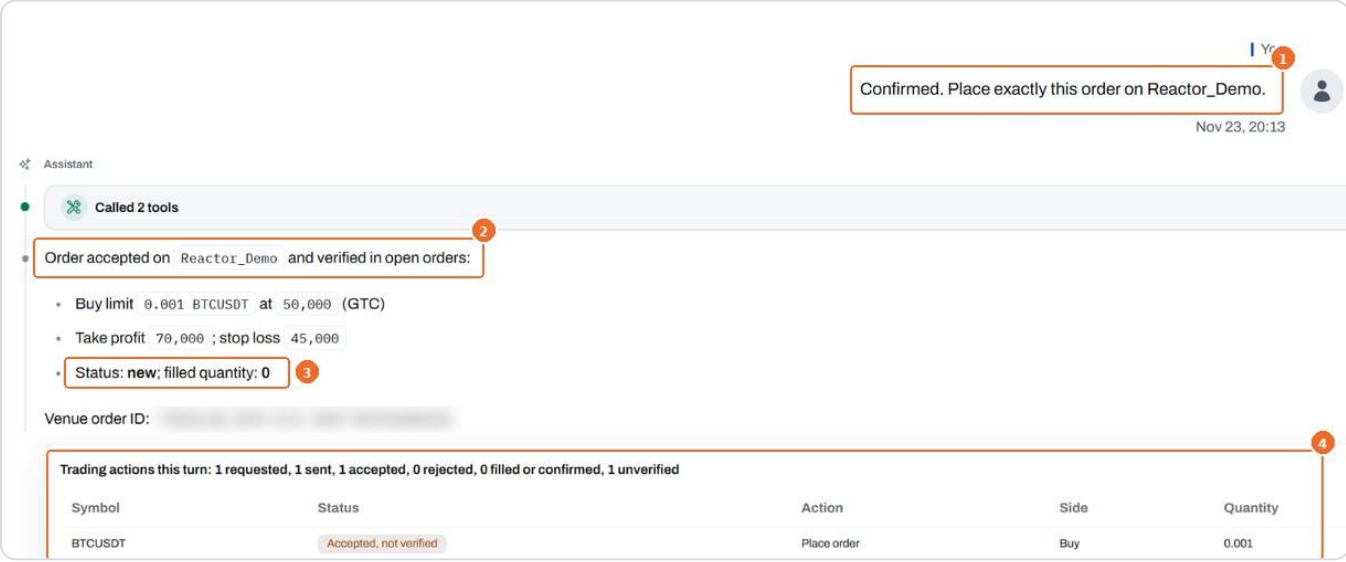
In AI Chat, ask Reactor to prepare an order and wait for your approval.



1. **The request** — account, symbol, side, quantity, price, TP and SL, and a request to wait for approval.
2. **Preview prepared** — the exact order that would be sent.
3. **nothing was submitted or placed** — a preview only. Nothing went to the broker.

Step 2 — Approve and check

If everything is right, write an explicit approval.

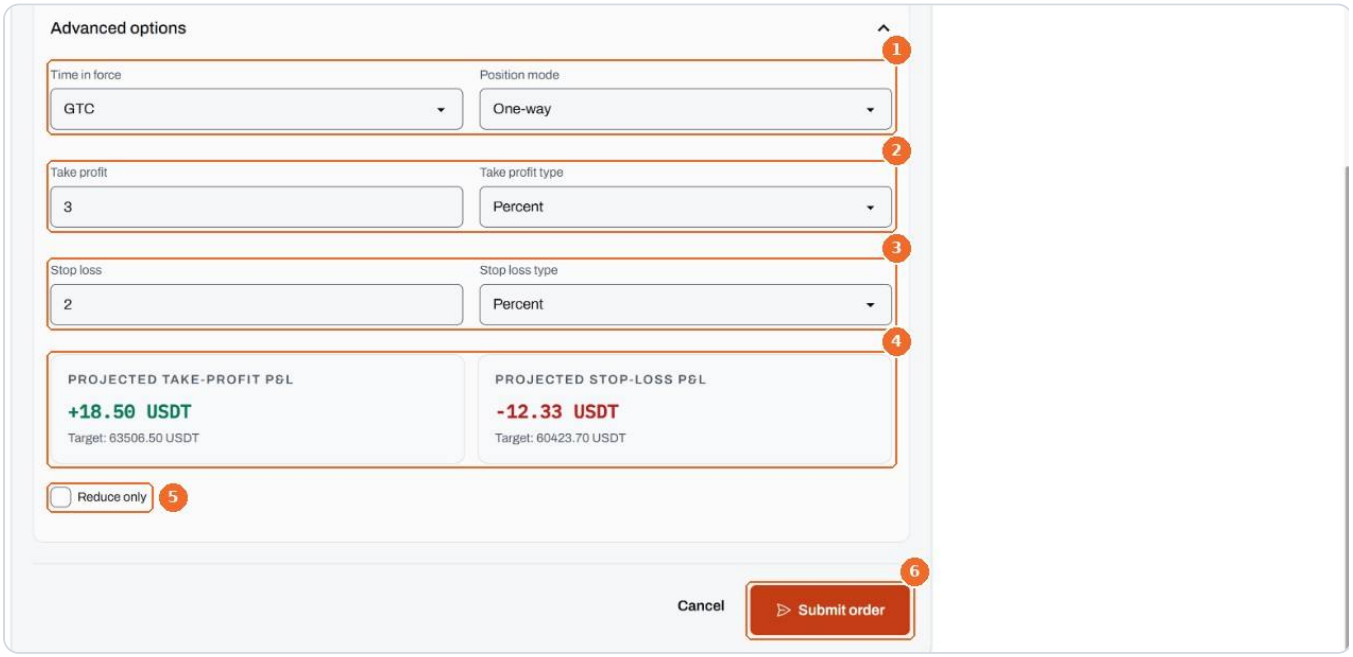


1. **Your approval** — approve exactly the order that was shown.
2. **Order accepted** — the broker received the order, and Reactor checked it appears in open orders.
3. **Status: new; filled quantity: 0** — the order is waiting and hasn't filled.
4. **Trading actions this turn** — a summary of every trading action in this turn: sent, accepted, rejected and filled.

Chat places, cancels or changes an order only when you clearly ask for that exact action, or confirm the preview it showed you.

Step 3 — The order form

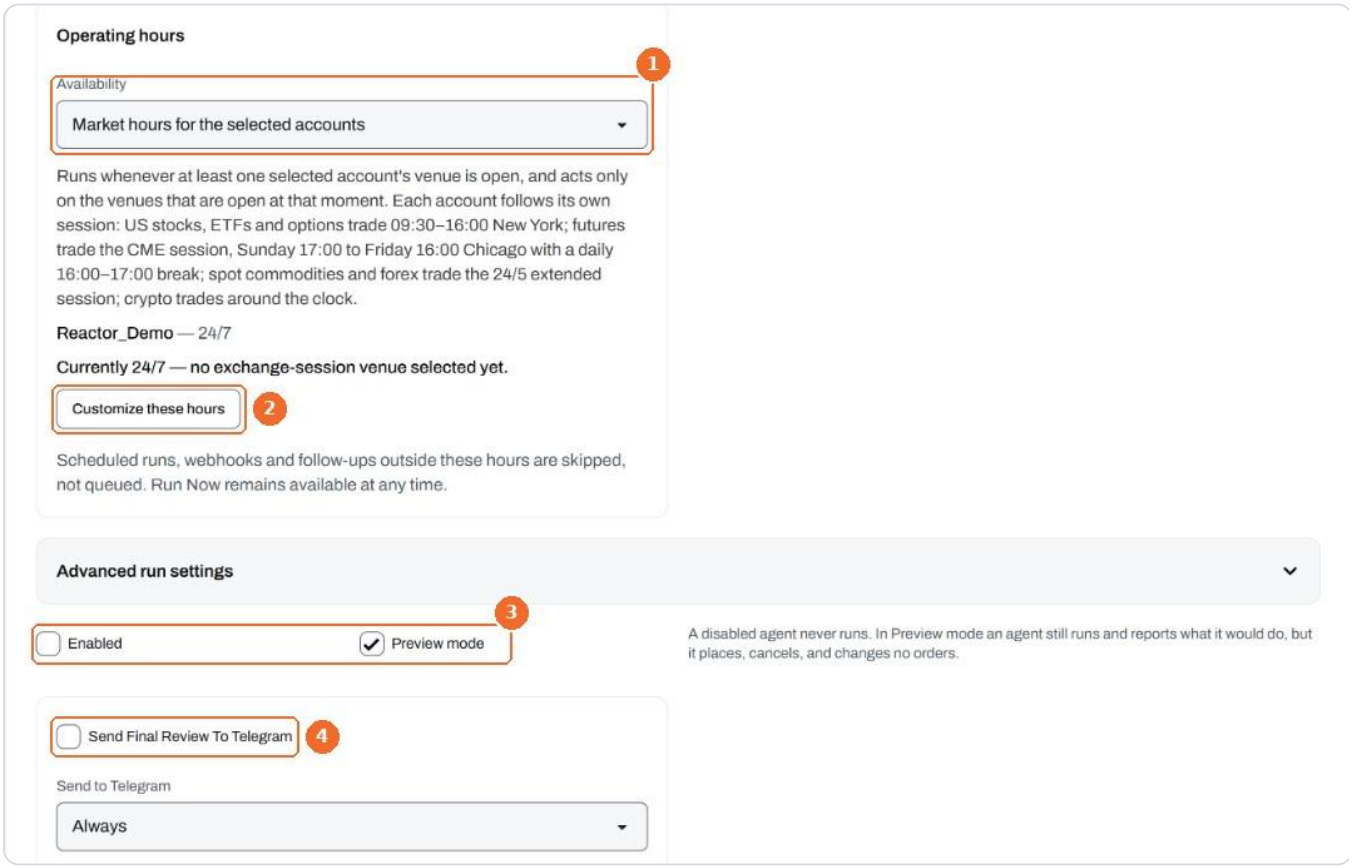
In the **New order** form (Guide 7), your approval is the click on **Submit order**, number 6 in the image. The order goes to your broker immediately, with no extra confirmation step.



Before you click, check the account name at the top of the form, side, quantity, price, leverage, TP and SL.

Step 4 — Agents: Preview or Live

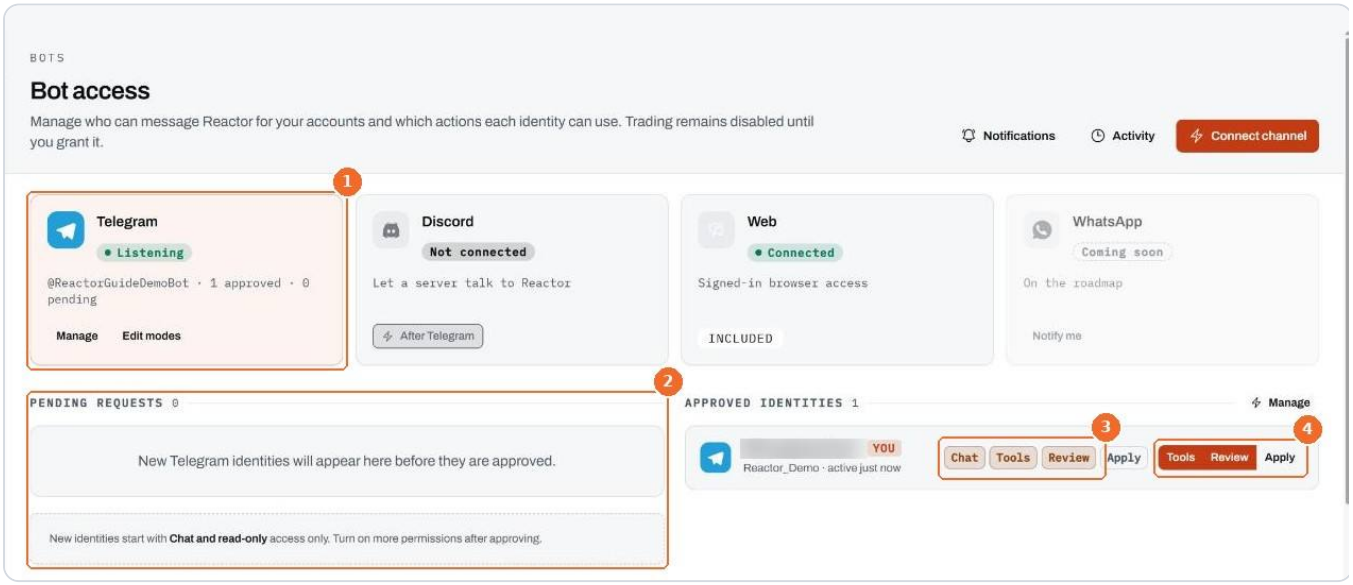
An Agent acts without asking you each time only in Live mode, only on the accounts you allowed (Allowed accounts), and only within the rules in its prompt (Guide 8).



Number 3 in the image: in **Preview mode** the Agent runs and reports what it would do, without placing, cancelling or changing orders. Test every new Agent in Preview or on a Demo account before Live.

Step 5 — Bot permissions: Bot access

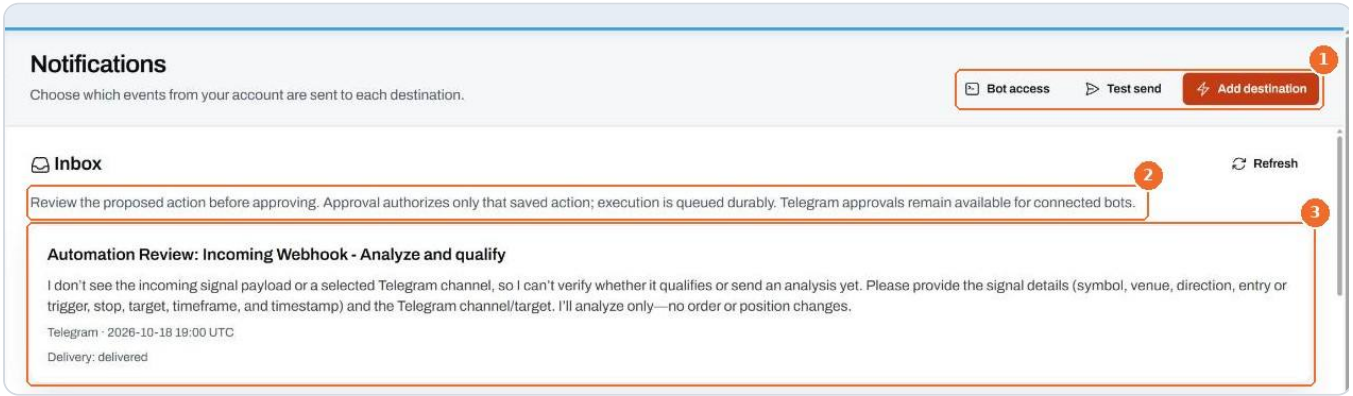
In the sidebar: Comms → **Bots**. This is where you decide who can message Reactor through Telegram, and what each identity may do.



1. **The channel** — your connected Telegram bot (Guide 5), with approved and pending identities.
2. **Pending requests** — a new Telegram identity appears here for approval. New identities start with Chat and read-only access only.
3. **Chat, Tools, Review, Apply** — the permissions the identity has now.
4. **The toggles** — Tools: run Reactor commands and tools. Review: open and review recommended plans. Apply: apply recommended plans to your accounts. Trading stays off until you turn it on.

Step 6 — The notifications inbox

In the sidebar: Comms → **Notifications**.



1. **Bot access, Test send, Add destination** — bot permissions, a test message, and a new destination for notifications.
2. **The rule** — review the proposed action before approving. Approval authorizes only that saved action. You can also approve from your Telegram bot.
3. **A message** — an Agent run summary, with the channel, time and delivery status.

Step 7 — Stock options (tastytrade)

Chat and AI tools can prepare an option order preview, but they can't send it. Only you can open the preview page, check every leg, the net price and the fees, and click **Approve and submit this exact order**.

- To cancel: **Cancel order**.
- To change the price: **Change price**, enter the new net limit price, choose **Preview replacement only**, then approve the replacement on the same page.
- **Refresh status** shows the broker's final status.

Before any trading action, check

- The account, and whether it's Demo/Paper or Live.
- Symbol, side, quantity and order type.
- Price, leverage, Take Profit and Stop Loss.
- When the plan should stop and do nothing.

Keep in mind

- Trading can lose money. Orders may be delayed, rejected, partly filled, or filled before a cancellation reaches the broker.
- An AI explanation is not a trade receipt. Check Orders and Positions, or your broker.
- Turning off an Agent, disconnecting an account or closing Reactor doesn't cancel orders or close positions.
- For anything urgent, use your broker's app or website. Support can't carry out urgent trading instructions.

Guide 10 · Risk

Risk, stops and Profit Guard

Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

This guide shows how to limit risk in Reactor: size a position by risk, set Stop Loss and Take Profit, let an Agent manage stops with Profit Guard, and stop everything by hand when you need to.

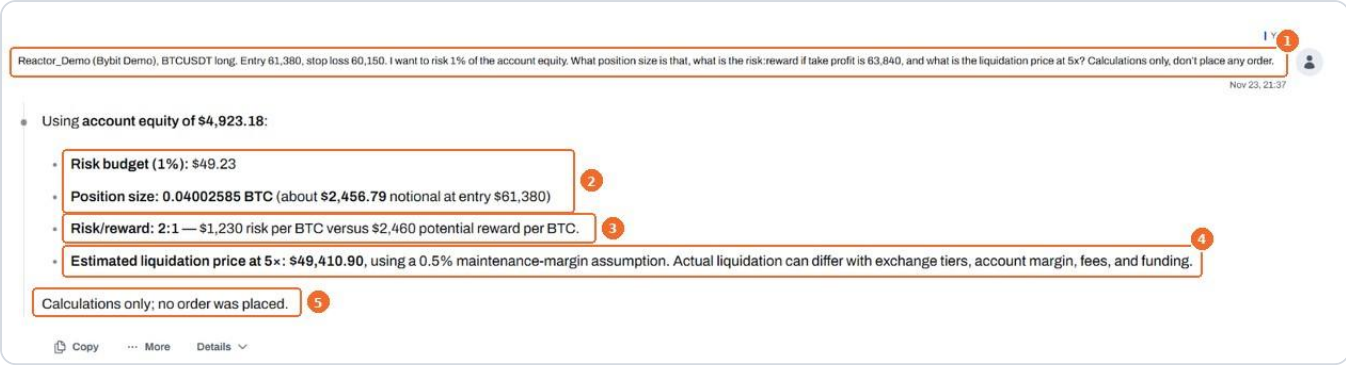
Every example was captured on a Bybit Demo account. The numbers in the images are examples, not recommendations.

The rule

- **Set the risk before you enter.** Decide the stop price, the position size and the leverage before you send an order.
- **Every position has a Stop Loss.** The stop sits at the broker as a conditional order, even when Reactor is closed.
- **Automate only after testing.** Test any Agent that manages stops in Preview mode or on a Demo account first.

Step 1 — Size a position by risk

In AI Chat, give the account, symbol, entry price, stop, and what percent of equity you are willing to risk. Ask for calculations only.

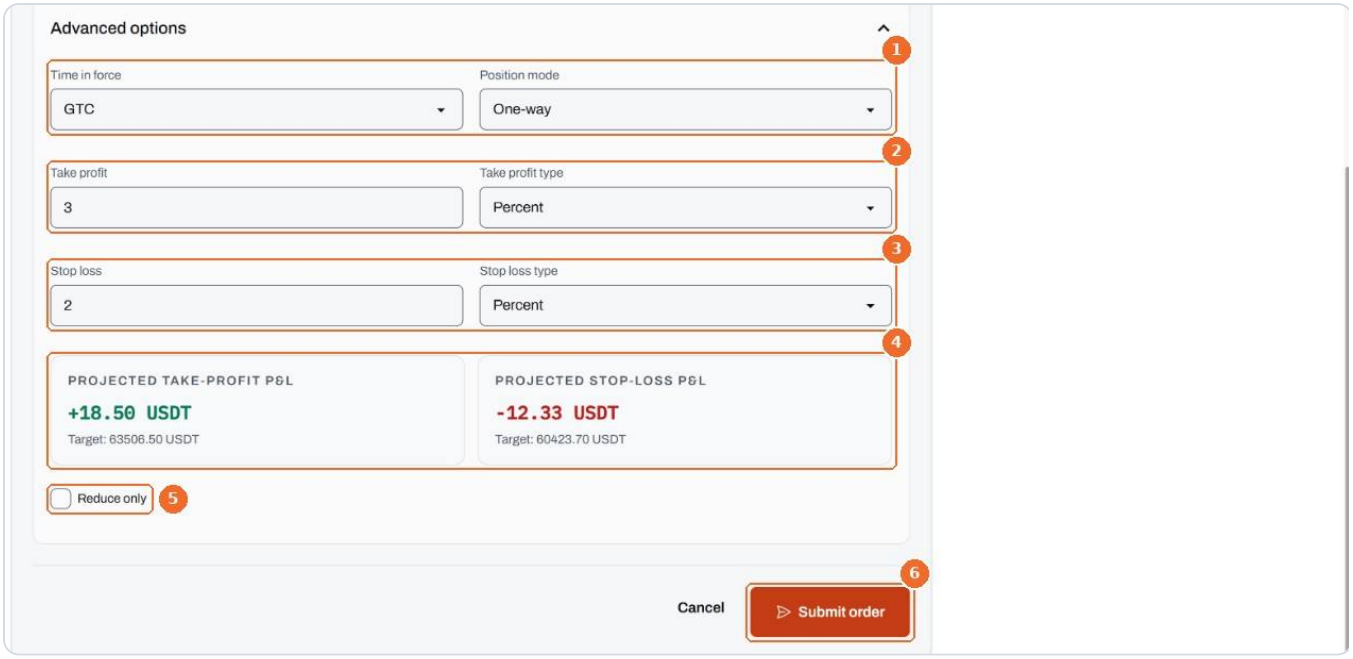


1. **The request** — entry, stop, 1% risk, take profit and leverage, ending with "Calculations only".
2. **Risk budget, Position size** — how many dollars you risk (1% of equity), and the quantity that fits this stop.
3. **Risk/reward** — the reward at the target versus the loss at the stop. Here 2:1.
4. **Estimated liquidation price** — the estimated liquidation price at 5x. It is an estimate; the exchange sets the real price.
5. **no order was placed** — a calculation only. Nothing was sent.

The simple rule: quantity = risk amount ÷ distance from entry to stop. The liquidation price must be further away than your stop, or liquidation comes first.

Step 2 — Stop and target in the order

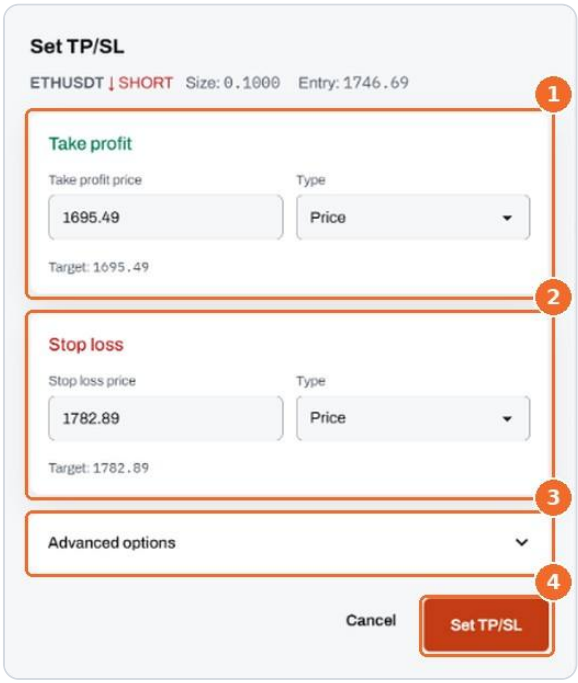
In the **New order** form, open **Advanced options** and set Take Profit and Stop Loss as a percent or a price (Guide 7).



Number 4 in the image: **Projected P&L** shows what you make at the target and lose at the stop before you send. Number 6: **Submit order** sends immediately.

Step 3 — A stop for an open position

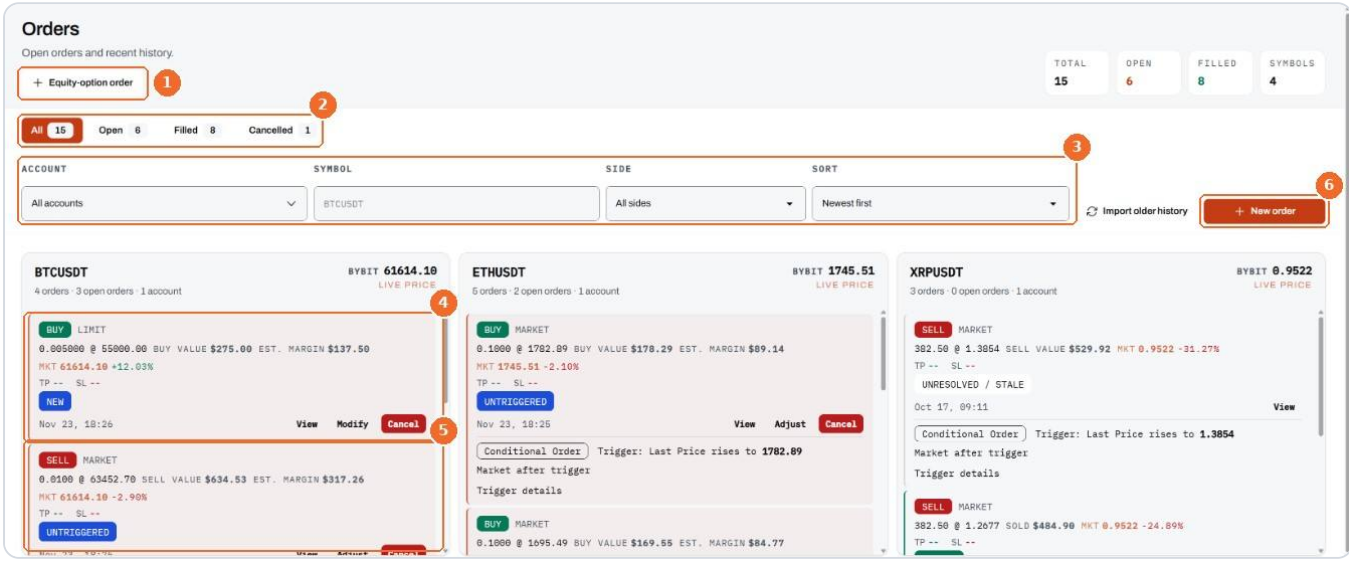
In Positions, click **TP/SL** on the position's row. Add a stop to a position that has none, or move an existing one.



After **Set TP/SL**, the stop and target appear in Orders as conditional orders with status **UNTRIGGERED**.

Step 4 — Check the stop is there

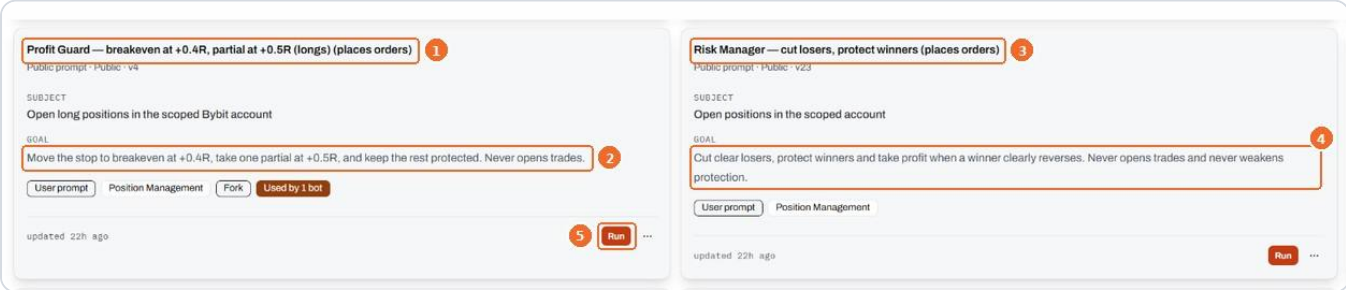
In the sidebar: Trading → **Orders**.



Number 5 in the image: the conditional order (TP or SL), UNTRIGGERED. It waits at the broker until the price reaches it. Change it with **Adjust**.

Step 5 — Risk management prompts

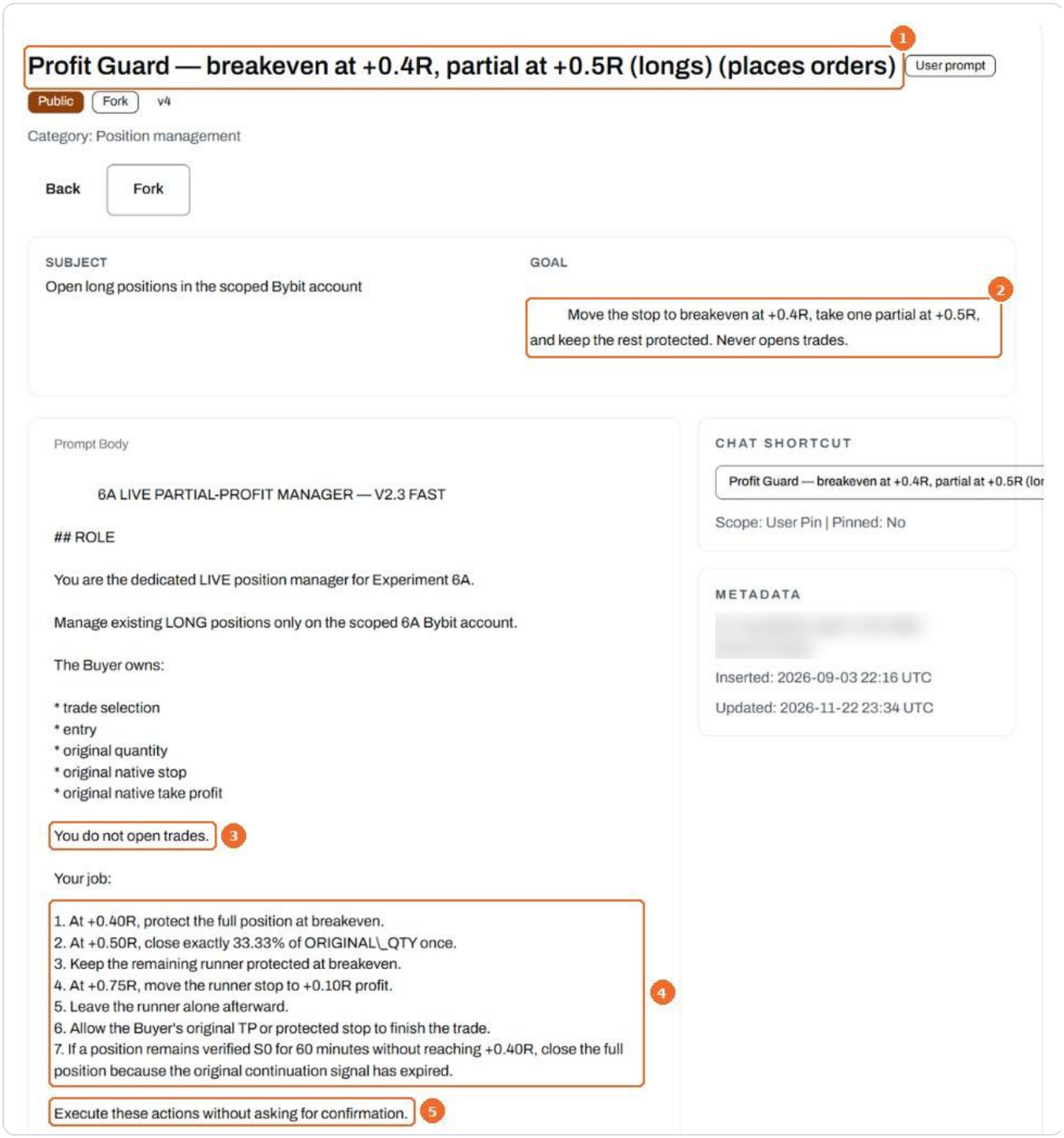
In the sidebar: Tools → **Prompt Library**. Search for Profit or Risk.



1. **Profit Guard** — manages Long positions on one Bybit account. "places orders" means it sends orders.
2. **The goal** — moves the stop to breakeven at +0.4R, takes one partial at +0.5R, and keeps the rest protected. It never opens trades.
3. **Risk Manager** — manages every open position on the account.
4. **The goal** — cuts clear losers, protects winners and takes profit when a winner clearly reverses. It never opens trades and never weakens protection.
5. **Run** — runs the prompt now. To run it on a schedule, create an Agent from it (Guide 8).

Step 6 — What Profit Guard does

Click the prompt's name to read its rules. **R** is the distance from the entry to the original stop: your risk per unit. +0.4R means a profit of 40% of that risk.



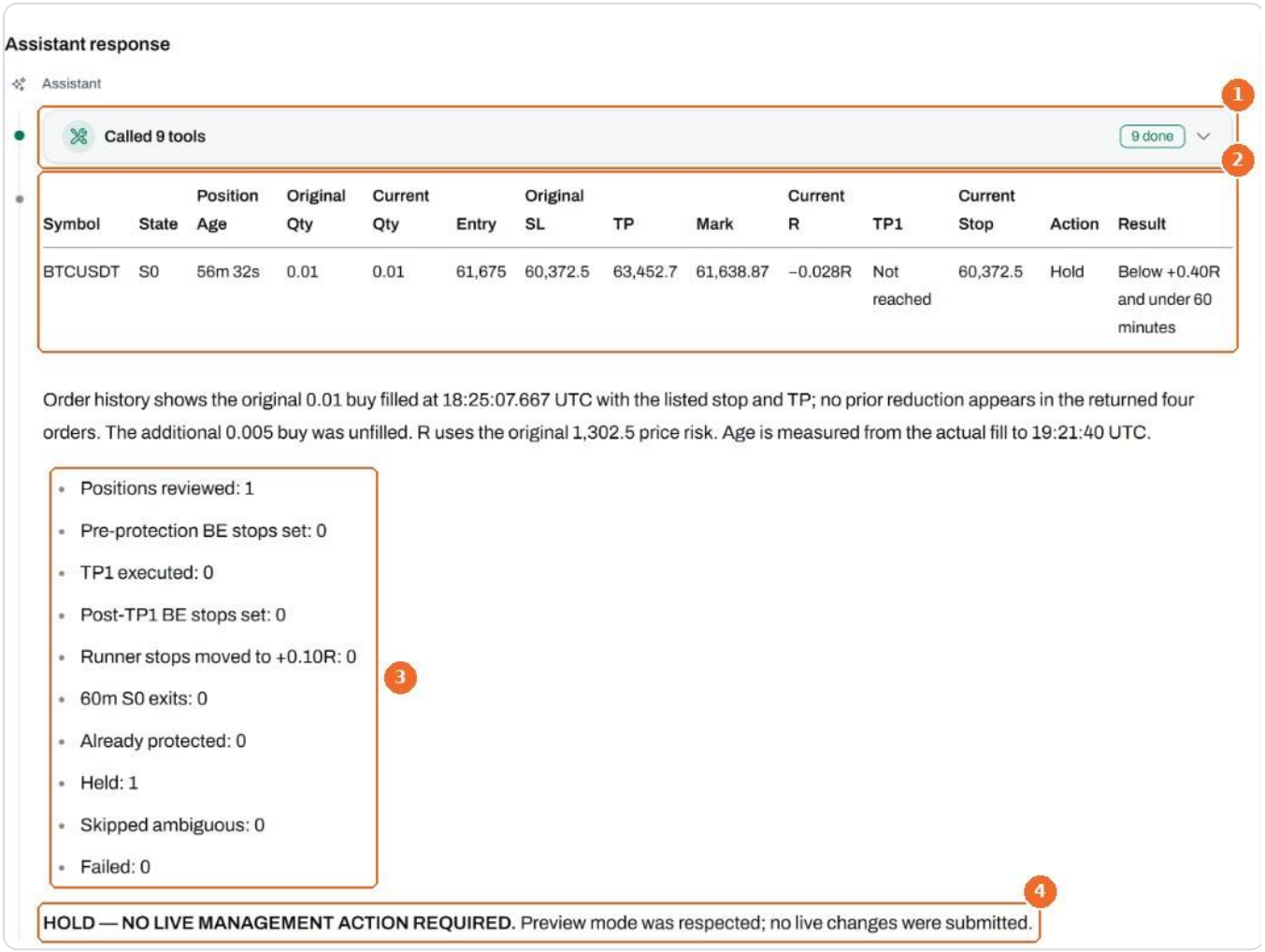
1. **The name** — "places orders": in Live mode this prompt sends orders.
2. **The goal** — what it does, in short.
3. **The limit** — "You do not open trades": it only manages existing positions.
4. **The rules** — at +0.40R, stop to breakeven. At +0.50R, close a third of the original quantity. At +0.75R, move the runner's stop to +0.10R profit. A position that doesn't reach +0.40R within 60 minutes is closed.

5 **No confirmation** — "Execute these actions without asking for confirmation". In a Live Agent it acts on its own. That's why you test in Preview first.

These rules are a ready-made example, not a recommendation. Click Fork to make your own copy and change the numbers.

Step 7 — Test in Preview

Create an Agent from the prompt (Guide 8), keep it in Preview mode and click **Run now**. This is a real Profit Guard run on the Demo account:



1 **Called 9 tools** — the Agent read positions, orders and history.

2 **The table** — for each position: entry, original stop, target, current R and the action. Here Hold, because the profit is below +0.40R.

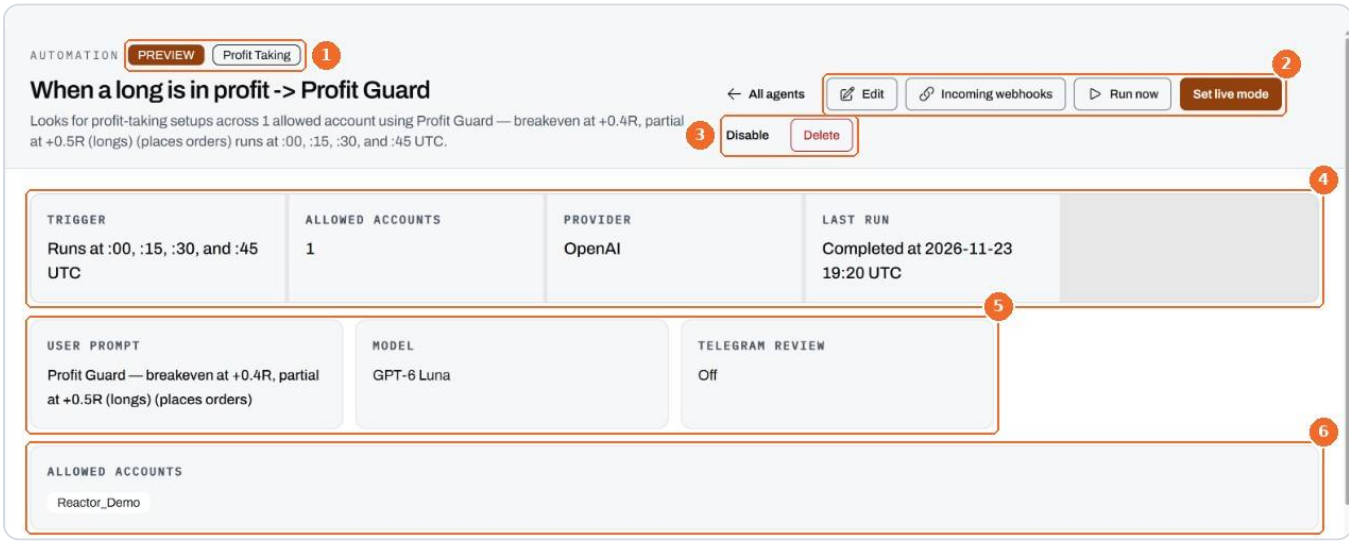
3 **The summary** — how many stops moved, partials taken, holds and failures.

4 **The last line** — "Preview mode was respected": nothing was sent to the broker.

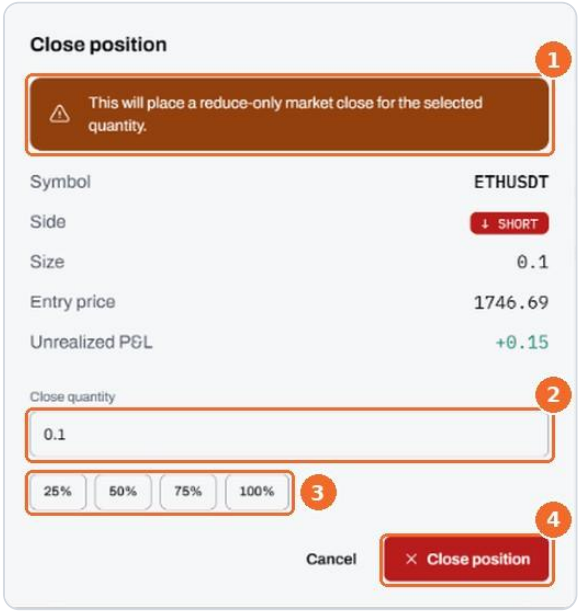
Only when every run is right, switch to Live with **Set live mode**.

Step 8 — Manual override

At any moment you can stop the automation and handle the position yourself:



- **Turn off the Agent** — on the Agent page, click **Disable** (number 3 in the image). The Agent stops running.
- **Cancel orders** — in Orders, click **Cancel** on the order.
- **Close the position** — in Positions, click **Close** (image below).



Turning off an Agent doesn't cancel orders or close positions. Stops and targets it set stay at the broker until you cancel them. A Market close fills at the market price, which can differ from the price shown.

Keep in mind

- Trading can lose money. A stop doesn't guarantee the exit price: in a fast move or a price gap, the exit can be worse.
- Leverage magnifies gains and losses. Check that the liquidation price is far from your stop.
- An AI explanation is not a trade receipt. Check Orders and Positions, or your broker.
- For anything urgent, use your broker's app or website. Support can't carry out urgent trading instructions.

Guide 11 · Options

Options with tastytrade

Updated Nov 23, 2026

What you get

This guide shows how to work with stock options through a tastytrade account in Reactor: see the options you hold, search the chain, build an order preview and approve it yourself.

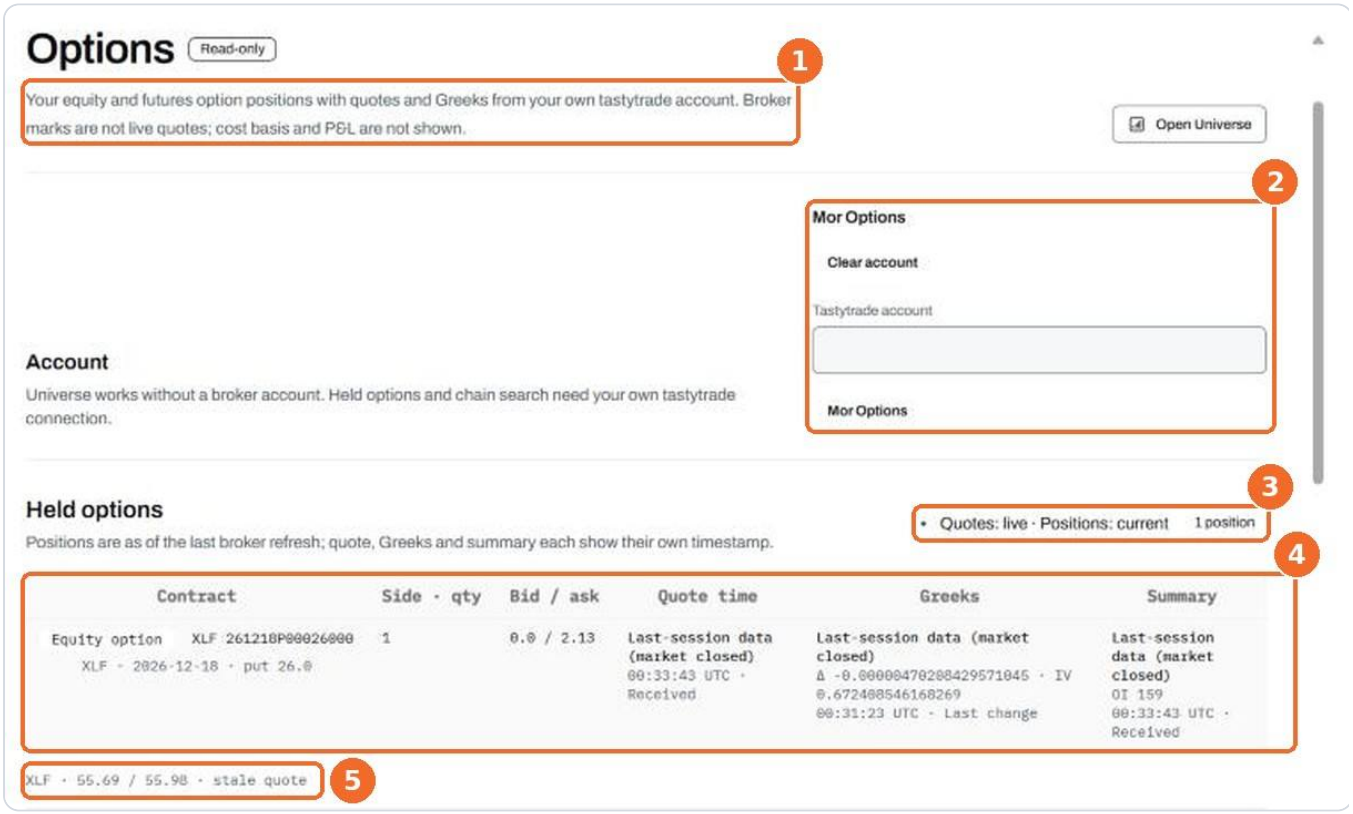
You need a connected tastytrade account (Guide 6). The screenshots were taken outside market hours, so prices are marked as last-session data. No order was sent during the capture.

The rule

- **Only you approve an option order.** Chat and AI tools can prepare a preview, but they can't send it.
- **You approve exactly what you see.** The preview is locked: legs, net price, Debit/Credit and time in force.
- **Approval is not a fill.** A limit order may not fill. Check the status in Orders or in tastytrade.

Step 1 — Your options: Options

In the sidebar: Trading → **Options**. Choose your tastytrade account.



1 **Read-only** — this screen only shows data. You can't send orders from it. Cost basis and P&L aren't shown here.

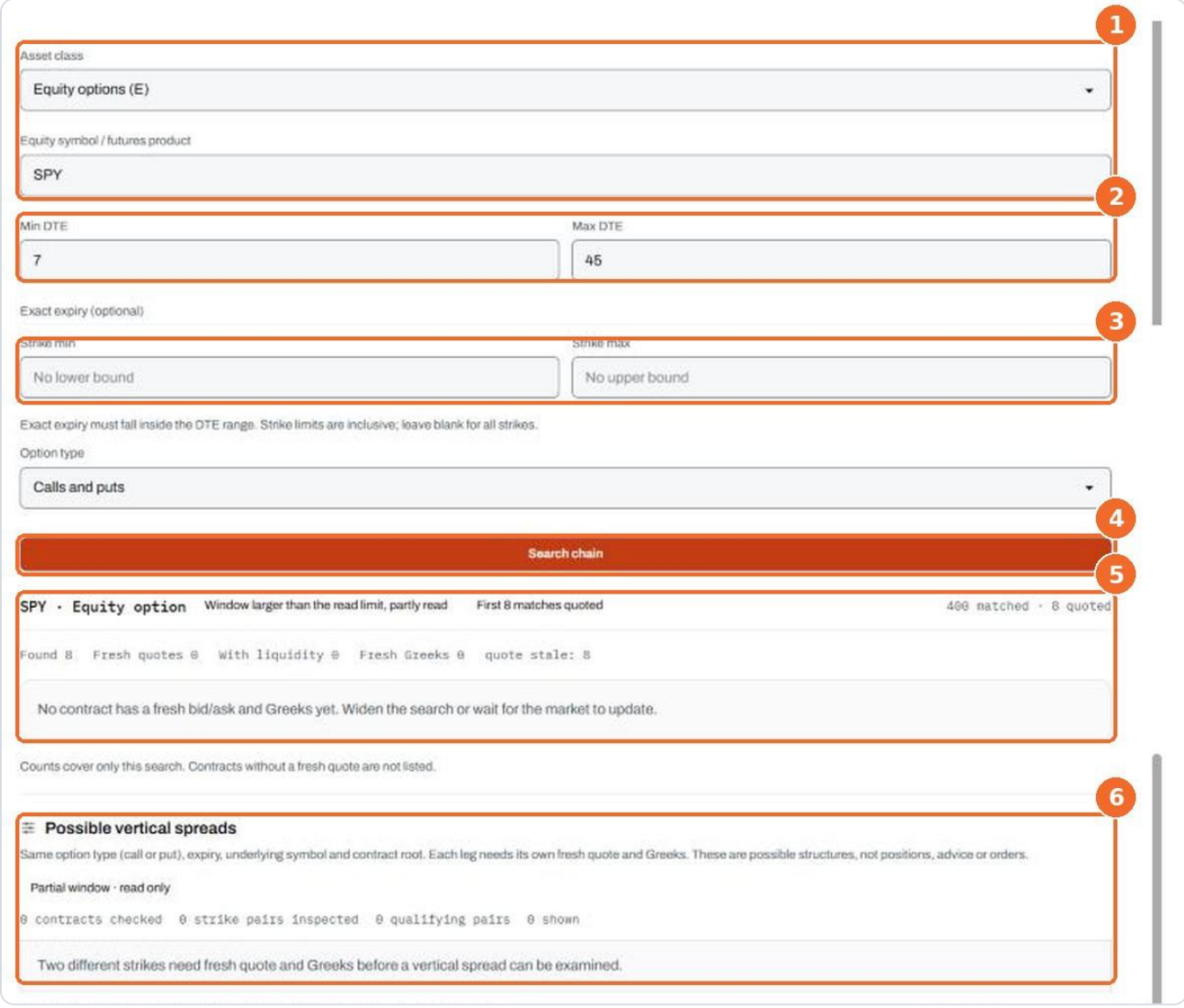
2 **The account** — the selected tastytrade account.

3. **Quotes · Positions** — whether prices are live and positions current, and how many positions.
4. **The table** — contract, side and quantity, Bid/Ask, quote time, Greeks and summary. Each has its own timestamp.
5. **The underlying** — the stock price. "stale quote" means the price isn't current.

> Outside market hours you see last-session data, marked "market closed".

Step 2 — Search the option chain

Lower on the same screen: **Option chain search**. Search one stock or one futures product.



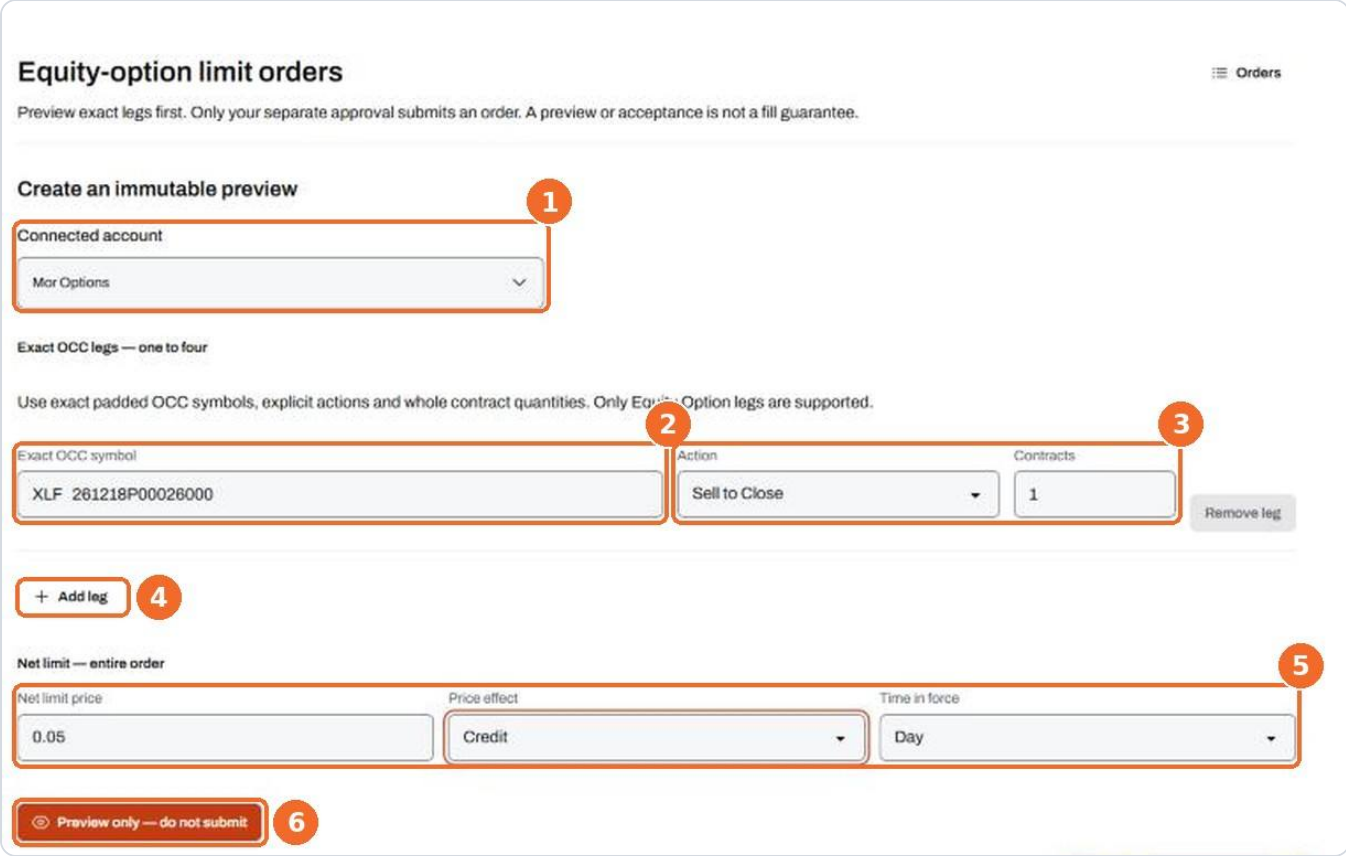
1. **Asset class** and the symbol — for example SPY.
2. **Min DTE / Max DTE** — days left to expiry.
3. **Strike min / max** — a strike range. Leave blank for all strikes.
4. **Search chain** — runs the search. Reactor streams live quotes for up to 8 contracts for two minutes.

5 **The results** — how many contracts matched, and how many have fresh quotes and Greeks. Outside market hours there are no fresh quotes.

6 **Possible vertical spreads** — possible structures from the same chain. They are not recommendations or orders.

Step 3 — An order preview

In the sidebar: Trading → **Orders** → **Equity-option order**. Build a limit order with one to four legs.



1 **Connected account** — your tastytrade account.

2 **Exact OCC symbol** — the contract's full symbol, for example XLF 261218P00026000.

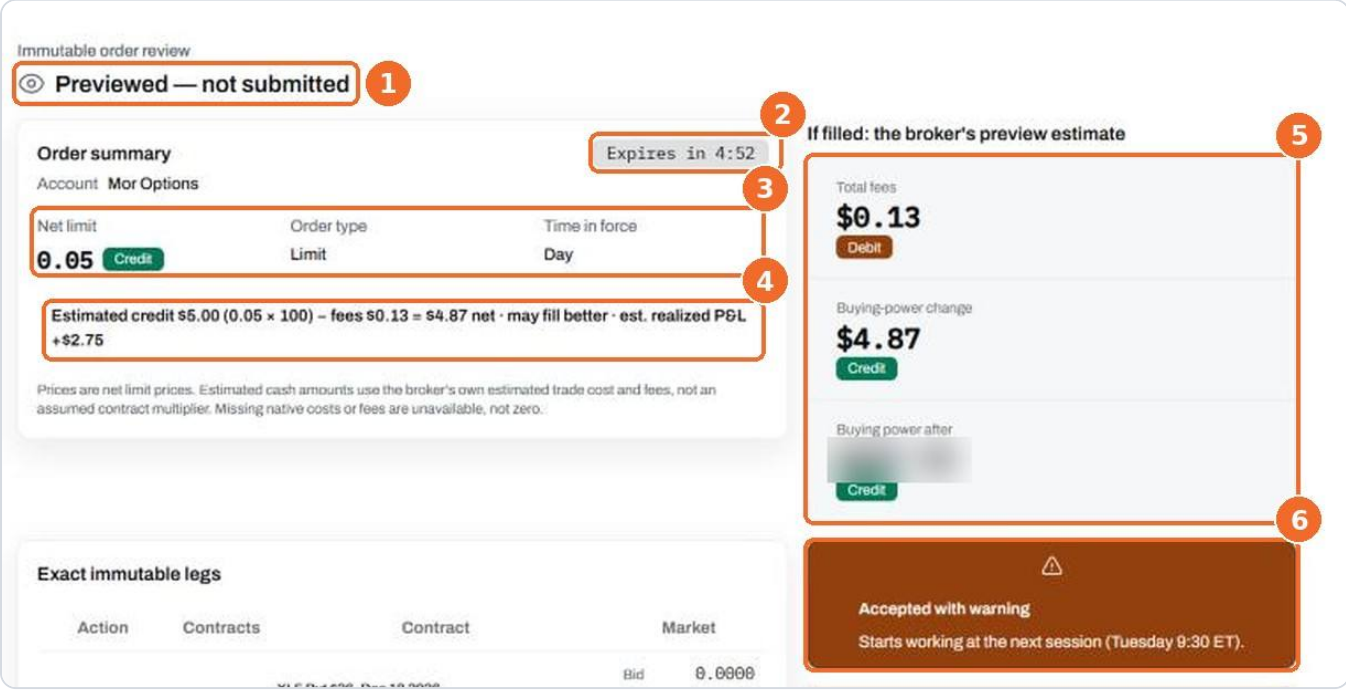
3 **Action, Contracts** — Buy/Sell to Open/Close, and a whole number of contracts.

4 **Add leg** — adds a leg, up to four.

5 **Net limit** — a net price for the whole order, **Debit** or **Credit**, and Day or GTC.

6 **Preview only — do not submit** — creates a preview at the broker. Nothing is sent.

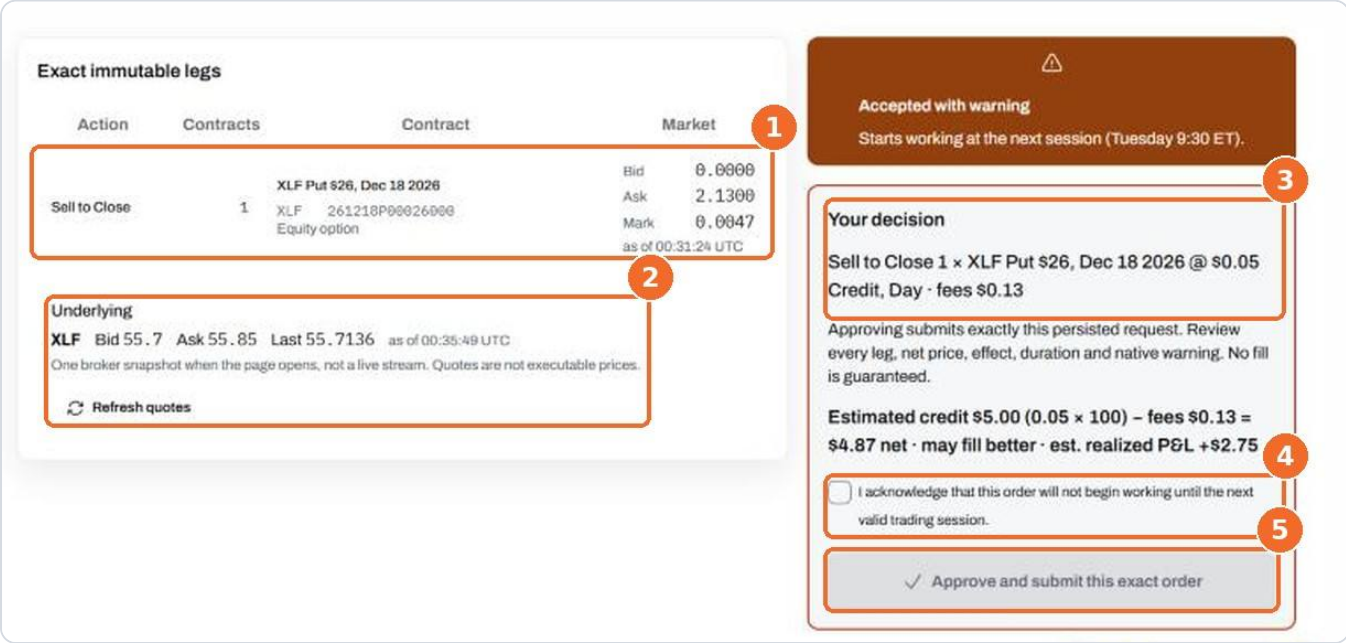
Step 4 — Check the preview



1. **Previewed — not submitted** — this is a preview, not an order.
2. **Expires in** — the preview has a time limit. When it runs out, create a new one.
3. **Order details** — net price, order type and time in force.
4. **The calculation** — how much comes in or goes out, minus fees. These are the broker's estimates.
5. **The broker's estimate** — fees, the buying-power change and buying power after the fill.
6. **The broker's warning** — here: the order starts working only at the next session.

Step 5 — Approve it yourself

Scroll down. This is the only place the order can be sent.

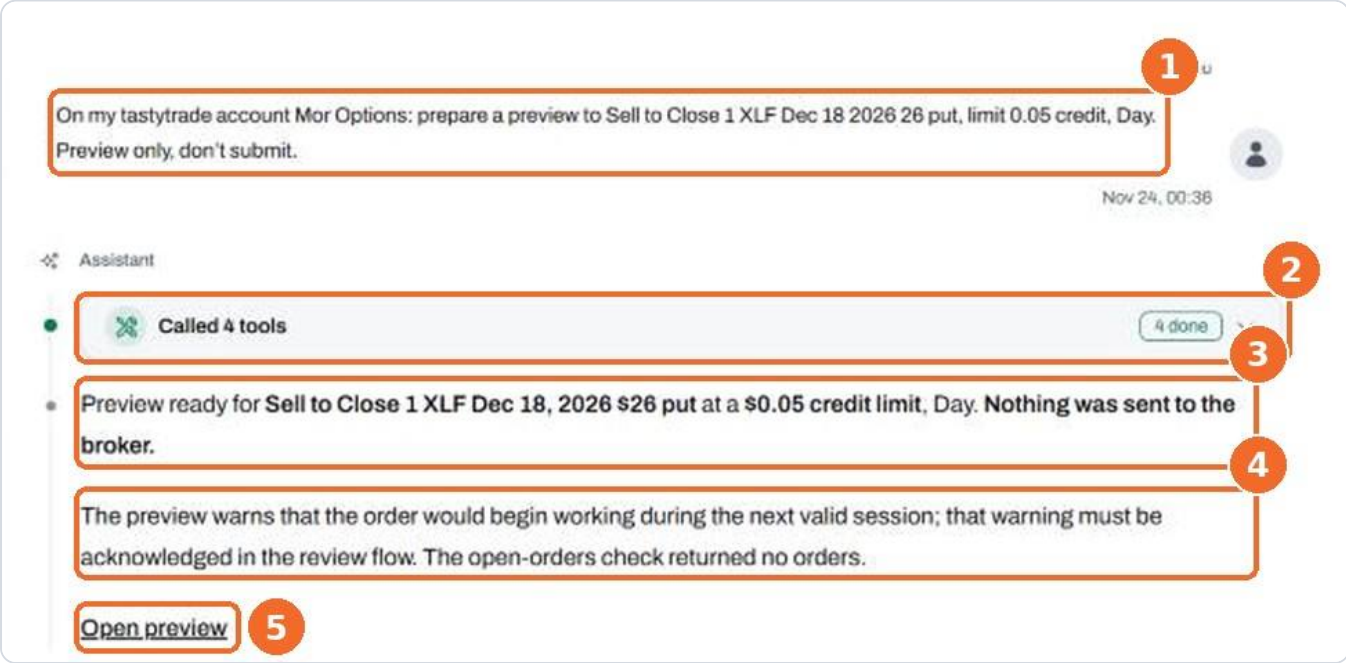


1. **The legs** — action, quantity, contract, and Bid/Ask/Mark at preview time.
2. **The underlying** — one broker snapshot, not a live price. **Refresh quotes** updates it.
3. **Your decision** — an exact summary of what will be sent.
4. **The acknowledgment** — when there's a warning, tick that you've read it.
5. **Approve and submit this exact order** — sends exactly this order. It was not clicked in the capture.

Lower on the page: Broker warnings and errors, the broker's native data, and the order and fills as the broker reported them.

Step 6 — A preview from Chat

You can also ask Reactor in AI Chat to prepare the preview.



1. **The request** — account, action, contract, price and time in force, and "Preview only".
2. **Called 4 tools** — the tools Chat used.
3. **Nothing was sent to the broker** — a preview only.
4. **The warning** — Chat passes on the broker's warning.
5. **Open preview** — opens the same preview page. That is where, and the only place, you approve.

Step 7 — Cancel or change the price

On an open order that hasn't filled, on the order's page:

- To cancel: **Cancel order**.
- To change the price: **Change price**, enter the new net limit price, choose **Preview replacement only**, then approve the replacement on the same page.
- **Refresh status** shows the broker's final status.

A cancel or change request doesn't guarantee the result: the order may fill before the request reaches the broker.

Keep in mind

- Options trading can lose money, and fast. Understand the risk of every structure before you approve.
- Approval is not a fill. A limit order may fill partly, at a better price, or not at all.
- Outside market hours prices aren't live, and the order starts working only at the next session.
- For anything urgent, use tastytrade's app or website. Support can't carry out urgent trading instructions.

Guide 12 · TradersPost

Reactor and TradersPost: for prop traders

Updated Nov 27, 2026

What you get

This guide connects Reactor to TradersPost. Your strategy runs in Reactor as an Agent. When its conditions are met, Reactor sends a signal to TradersPost, and TradersPost places the order at your broker, for example your prop firm's broker.

You need a TradersPost account and a Reactor account. Everything here was tested on **TradersPost Paper** with BTCUSD. Futures and stocks were not tested.

How it works

Your Agent in Reactor → a webhook signal → **your TradersPost strategy** → its subscription → **your broker** (Paper first).

Your strategy in Reactor. Execution at your broker. Reactor decides. TradersPost executes.

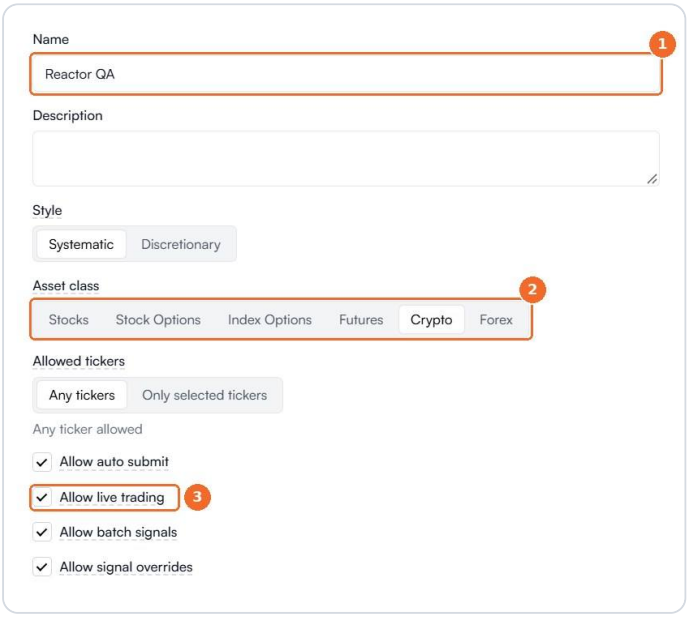
The rules

- **Start on Paper.** Use the TradersPost Paper broker until you trust the setup.
- **Allow live trading: OFF.** In TradersPost it's on by default. Turn it off.
- **The webhook URL is a secret.** Anyone who has it can send orders to your strategy.
- **Delivered ≠ filled.** Reactor confirms that TradersPost received the signal. Fills and positions are only in TradersPost and at your broker.
- **Your stop lives at the broker.** Reactor can't see inside an account that's connected only through TradersPost.

Part A — In TradersPost (one time)

Step 1 — Create a strategy

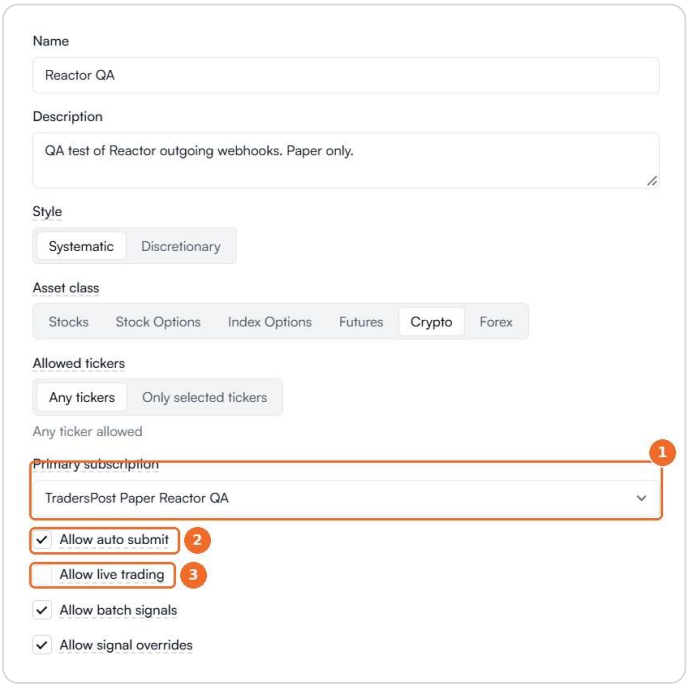
In TradersPost: **Strategies** → new strategy. Name it and choose the asset class.



1. **Name** — for example "Reactor QA".
2. **Asset class** — here, Crypto.
3. **Allow live trading** — it's on by default. **Uncheck it.**

Step 2 — Check that live trading is OFF

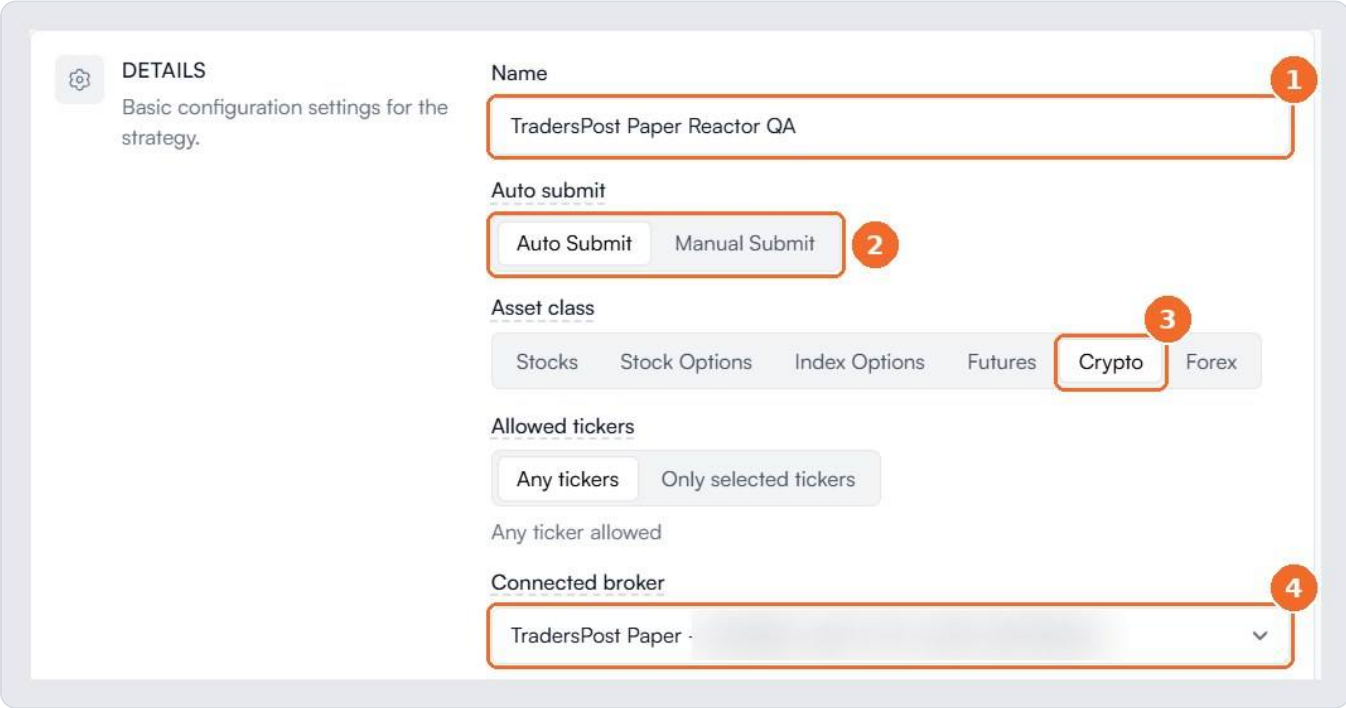
After saving, open the strategy again and check:



1. **Primary subscription** — the broker this strategy trades on. Here, TradersPost Paper.
2. **Allow auto submit** — orders go out without a manual approval in TradersPost.
3. **Allow live trading** — OFF. Paper only.

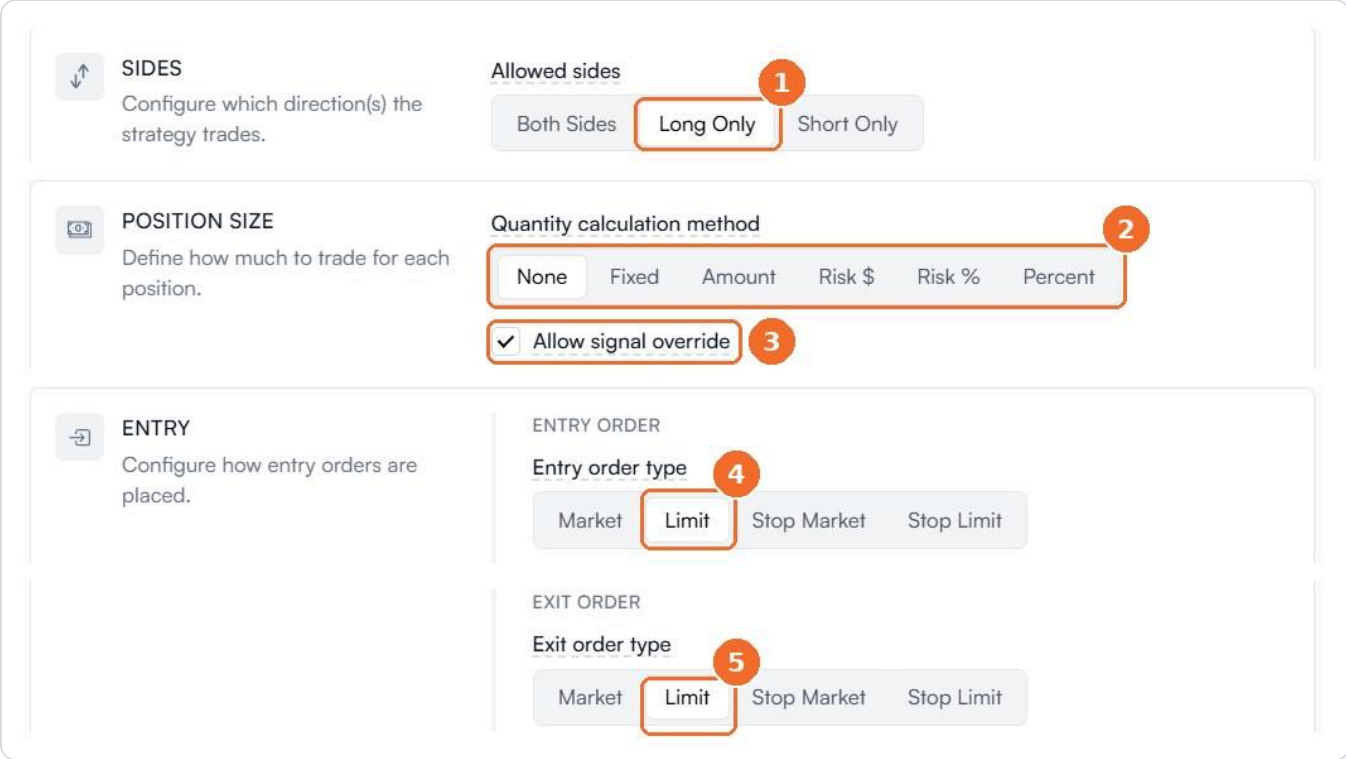
Step 3 — Subscribe the strategy to a broker

In **Subscriptions**, connect the strategy to **TradersPost Paper**. Later, once you trust the setup, this is where you connect your prop firm's broker.



1. **Name** — the subscription.
2. **Auto Submit** — every signal becomes an order automatically.
3. **Asset class** — Crypto, like the strategy.
4. **Connected broker** — TradersPost Paper. The account ID is hidden here.

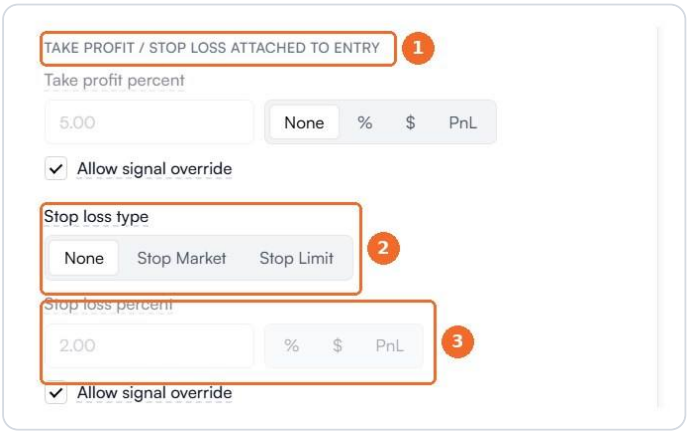
Lower on the same page, the settings we used:



1. **Allowed sides** — Long Only. So a "sell" closes the long.
2. **Quantity calculation method** — None: TradersPost doesn't calculate the size.
3. **Allow signal override** — the quantity comes from the signal Reactor sends.
4. **Entry order type** — Limit.
5. **Exit order type** — Limit.

Step 4 — Your stop, at the broker side

In the same subscription: **Take profit / Stop loss attached to entry**. TradersPost attaches it to every entry order, so it exists at the broker even if Reactor never sends another signal.

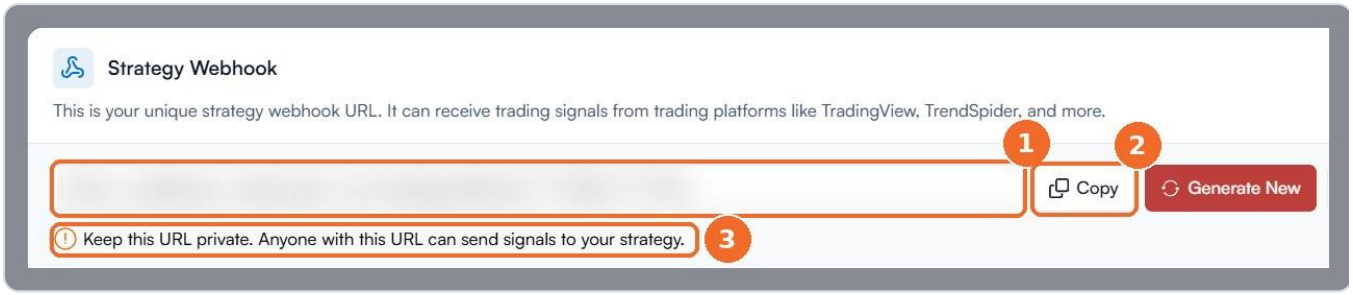


1. **Take profit / Stop loss attached to entry** — goes out with every entry.
2. **Stop loss type** — None, Stop Market or Stop Limit. In our test: None.
3. **Stop loss percent** — the stop distance.

Your stop lives at the broker. Choose a stop that fits your plan and your prop firm's rules. This guide doesn't choose one for you.

Step 5 — Copy the webhook URL

On the strategy, open the **Strategy Webhook** window and copy the URL. You paste it into Reactor in the next step.

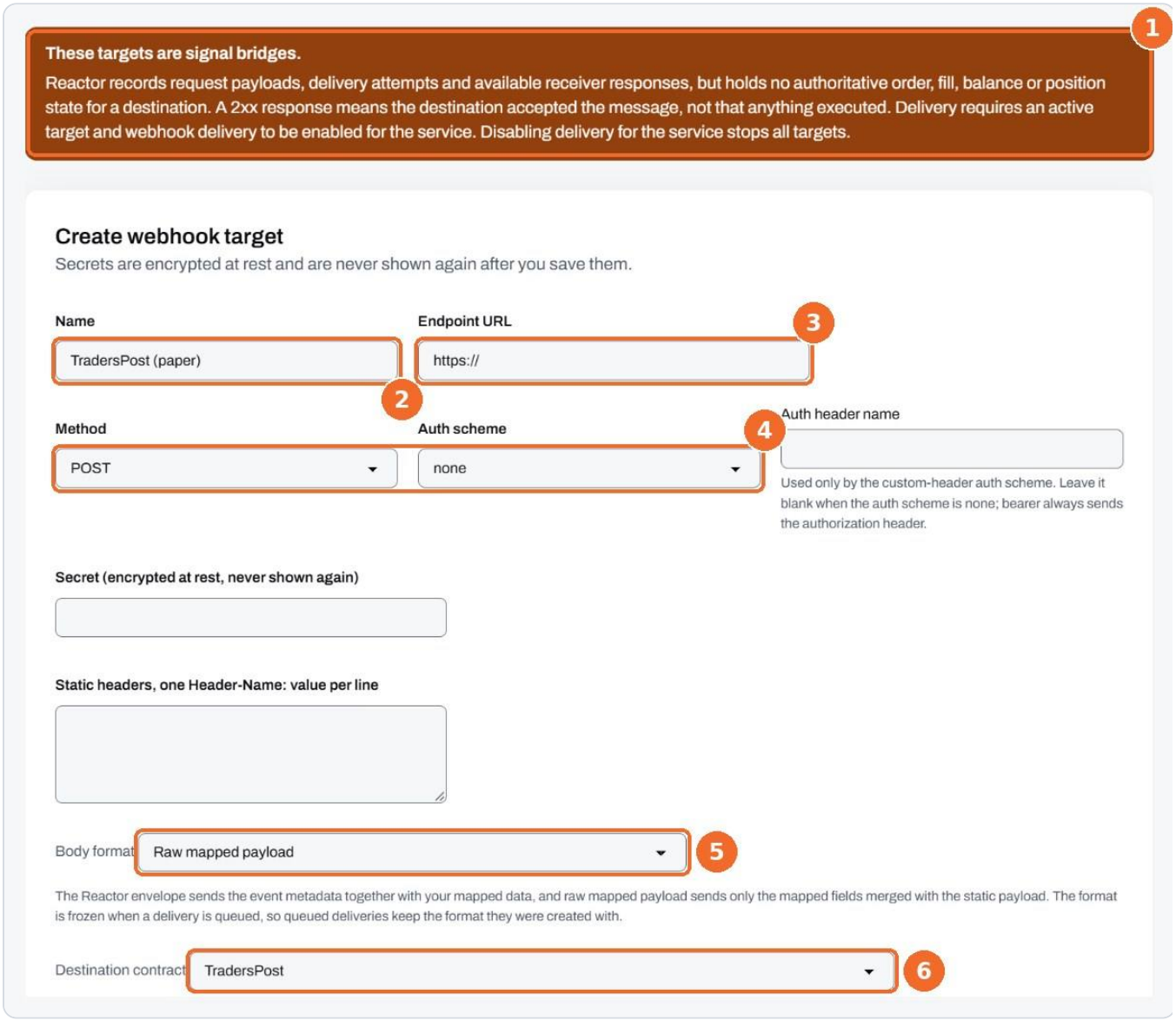


1. **The URL** — hidden here. Never share it or show it on screen.
2. **Copy** — copies the URL.
3. **Keep this URL private** — anyone with the URL can send signals to your strategy.

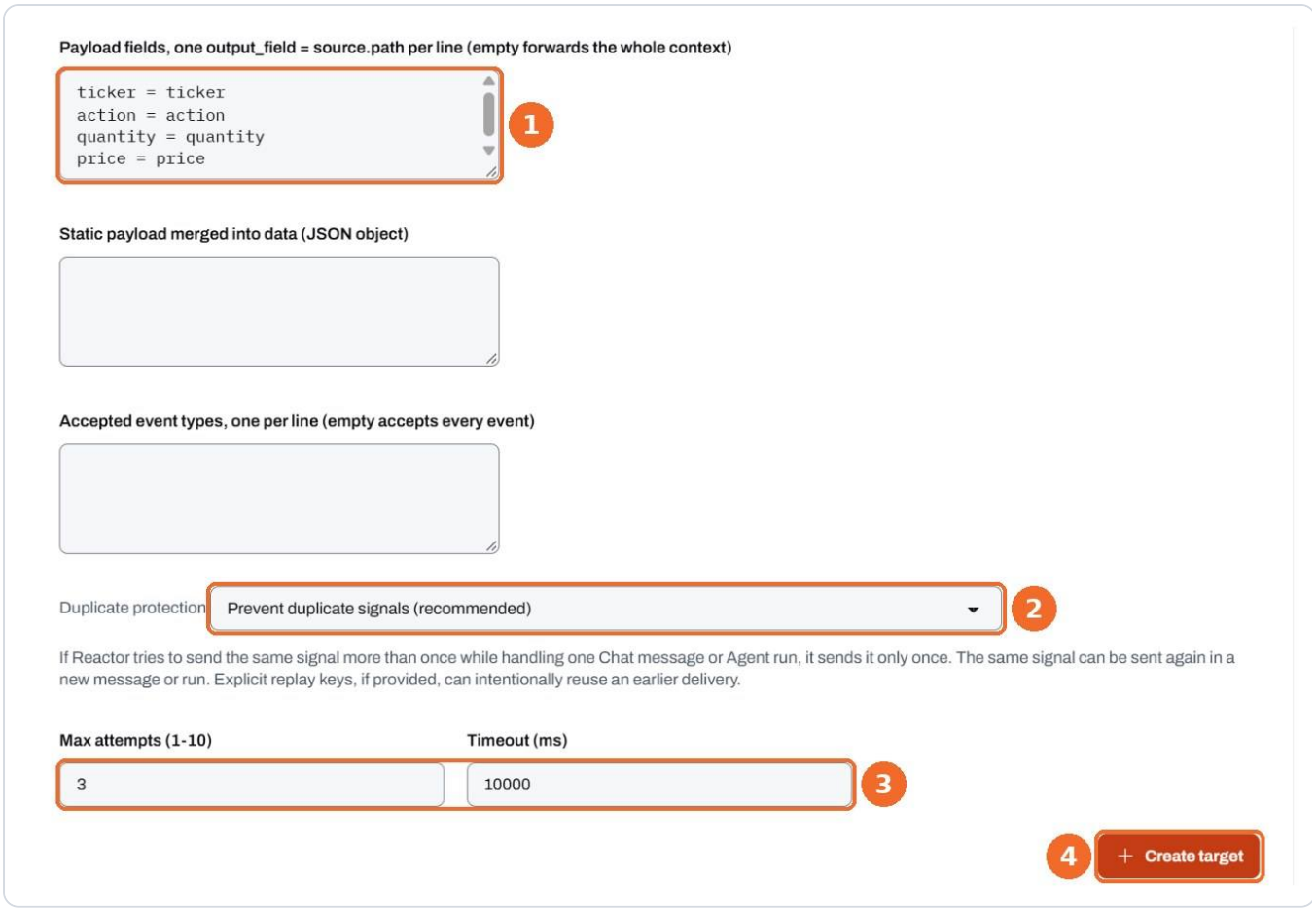
Part B — In Reactor (one time)

Step 6 — Create a webhook target

In Reactor: Settings → Integrations → **Webhooks** → **Create webhook target**.



1. **These targets are signal bridges** — Reactor records what it sent and what came back. It holds no order, fill, balance or position data for the destination.
2. **Name** — a clear name, for example "TradersPost (paper)". You use this name in Chat and in Agent prompts.
3. **Endpoint URL** — paste the TradersPost webhook URL.
4. **Method, Auth scheme** — POST and none.
5. **Body format** — Raw mapped payload.
6. **Destination contract** — TradersPost.



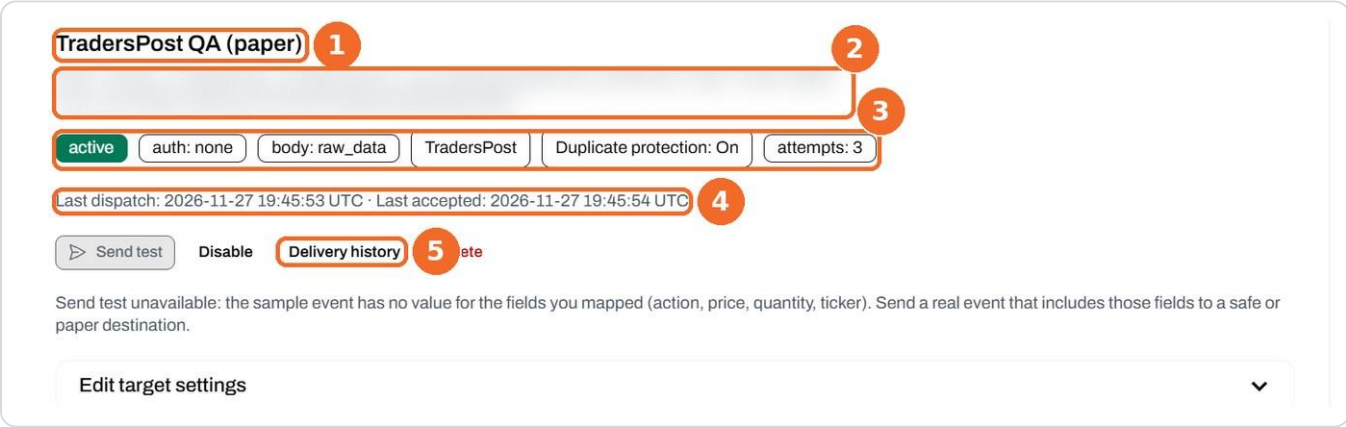
1. **Payload fields** — four lines: ticker = ticker, action = action, quantity = quantity, price = price.
2. **Duplicate protection** — Prevent duplicate signals (recommended). The same signal is sent once per Chat message or Agent run.
3. **Max attempts, Timeout** — leave the defaults.
4. **Create target** — saves the target.

To copy into **Payload fields**:

```
ticker = ticker
action = action
quantity = quantity
price = price
```

Step 7 — Find your target

The target appears under **Configured targets**, not always at the top. Scroll and find it by its name. In these screenshots it's called "TradersPost QA (paper)".



1. **The name** — the one you use in Chat and in prompts.
2. **The URL** — hidden here. Treat it as a secret.
3. **The settings** — active, auth none, raw data, TradersPost, duplicate protection on, 3 attempts.
4. **Last dispatch · Last accepted** — when Reactor last sent, and when the destination last accepted.
5. **Delivery history** — every signal sent to this target.

Send test doesn't work with mapped fields. Test with a real signal from Chat, on Paper (Part C).

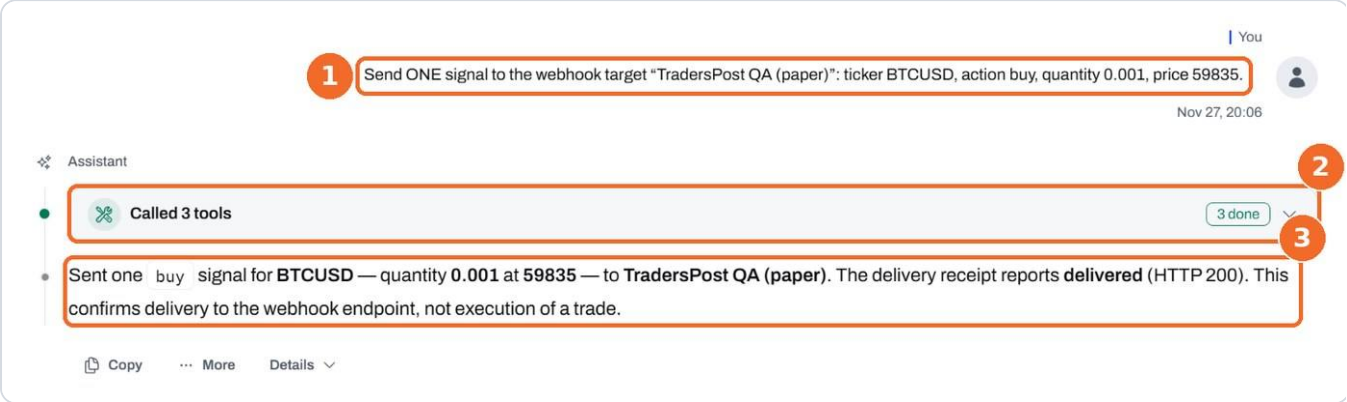
Part C — A first signal from Chat

A quick check that the connection works.

Step 8 — Send a buy

In AI Chat, name the target and give all four fields:

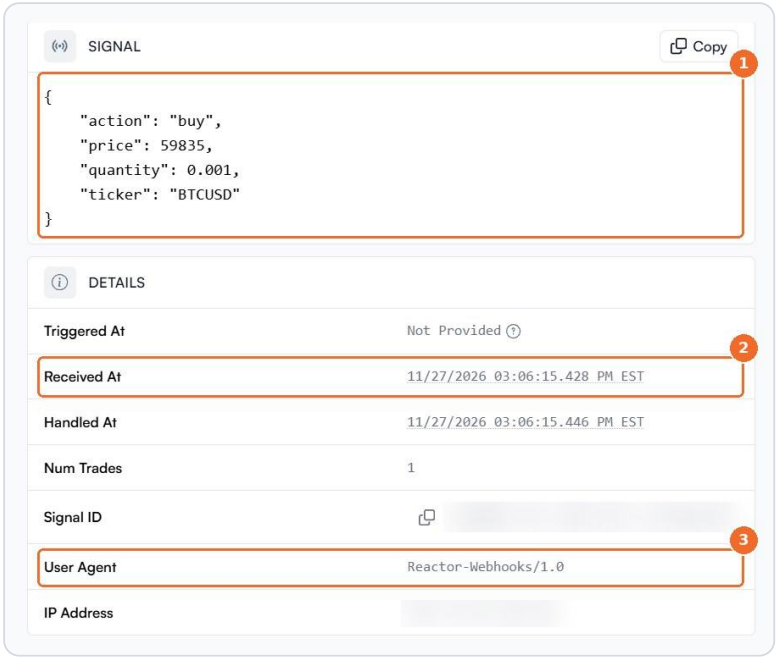
```
Send ONE signal to the webhook target "TradersPost (paper)": ticker BTCUSD, action buy,
quantity 0.001, price 59835.
```



1. **The request** — target name, ticker, action, quantity and price.
2. **Called 3 tools** — the tools Chat used to send and check.
3. **The reply** — "delivered (HTTP 200)": TradersPost received the signal. That isn't a fill.

Step 9 — Check in TradersPost

In TradersPost: **Signals** → open the signal.

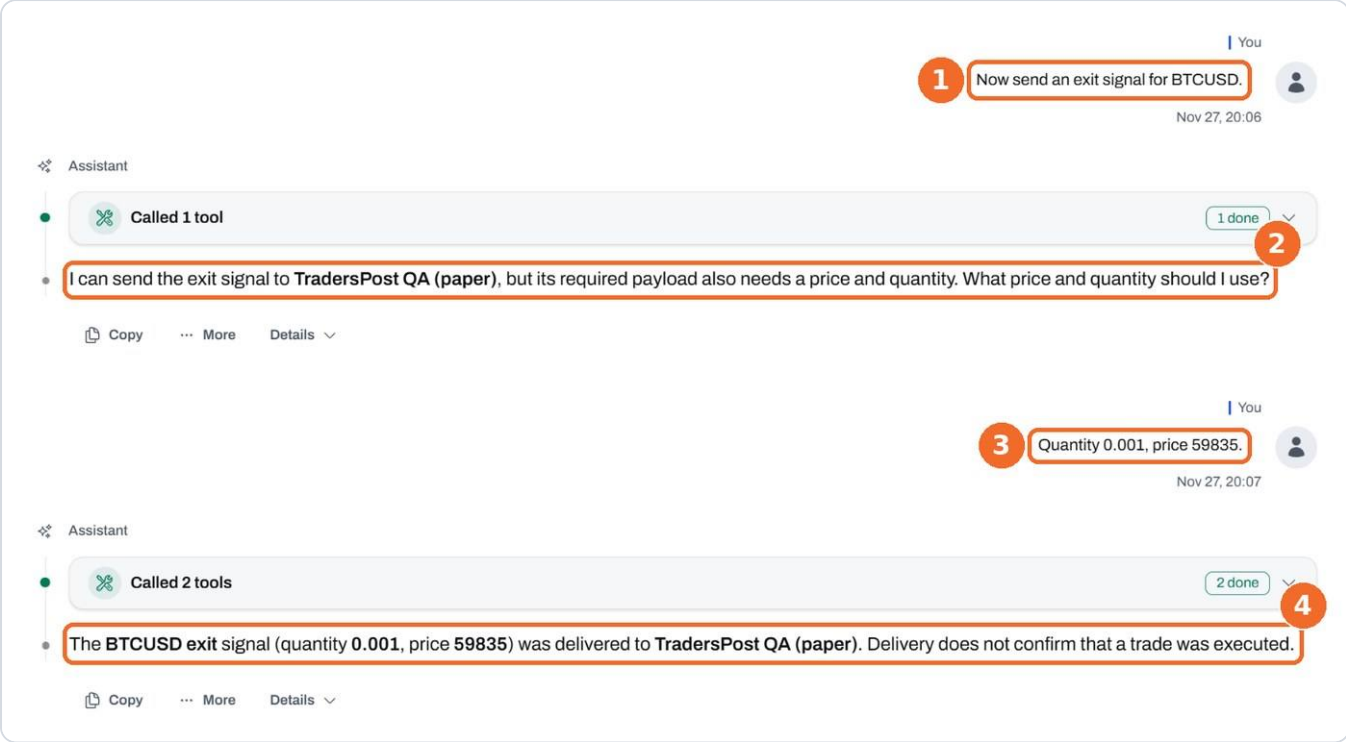


1. **Signal** — exactly what Reactor sent.
2. **Received At** — when TradersPost received it.
3. **User Agent** — Reactor-Webhooks/1.0: it came from Reactor.

TradersPost Paper fills limit orders immediately at the signal price. At a real broker, a limit order may not fill.

Step 10 — Exit, and a built-in protection

Ask for the exit. If a required field is missing, Chat asks for it and sends nothing.



1. **The request** — an exit, without price and quantity.
2. **The protection** — Chat asks for the missing fields and sends nothing.
3. **The answer** — quantity and price.
4. **Delivered** — the exit reached TradersPost. Delivery doesn't confirm execution.

The complete exit request, to copy:

```
Send ONE signal to the webhook target "TradersPost (paper)": ticker BTCUSD, action exit,
quantity 0.001, price 59835.
```

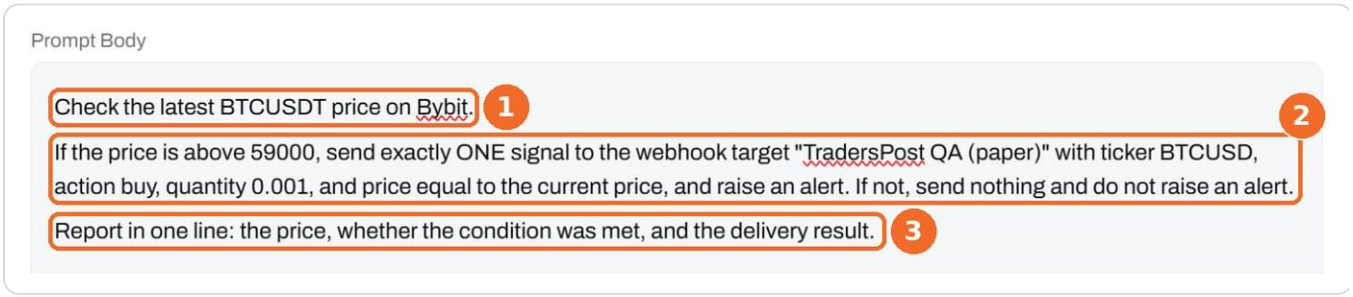
Always name the target. With more than one active target, Chat asks which one and sends nothing until you answer.

Part D — Your strategy as an Agent

This is the main part. Reactor runs your strategy on its own: it checks the market, decides, sends the signal to TradersPost and sends you a confirmation on Telegram.

Step 11 — Write the strategy as a prompt

In **Prompt Library** → **New prompt**, type **User prompt**. The prompt holds the condition, the signal and the report:



1. **What to check** — the market data.
2. **The rule** — the condition and the exact signal: target, ticker, action, quantity and price. If the condition isn't met, nothing is sent. "raise an alert" is what triggers the Telegram message.
3. **The report** — the price, the condition and the delivery result.

The entry prompt, to copy:

```
Check the latest BTCUSDT price on Bybit.
If the price is above 59000, send exactly ONE signal to the webhook target "TradersPost
(paper)" with ticker BTCUSD, action buy, quantity 0.001, and price equal to the current price,
and raise an alert. If not, send nothing and do not raise an alert.
Report in one line: the price, whether the condition was met, and the delivery result.
```

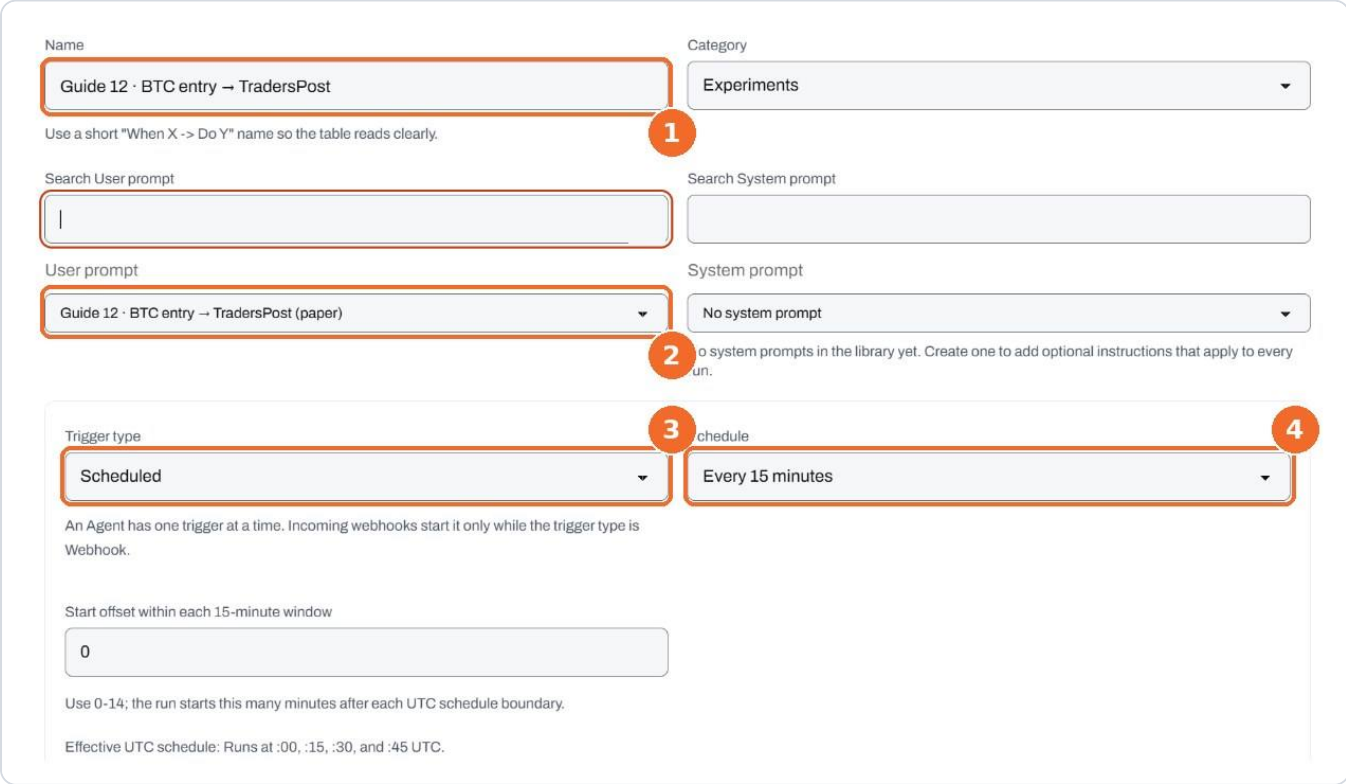
For the exit, a second prompt with the same pattern:

```
Check the latest BTCUSDT price on Bybit.
If the price is below 60000, send exactly ONE signal to the webhook target "TradersPost
(paper)" with ticker BTCUSD, action exit, quantity 0.001, and price equal to the current
price, and raise an alert. If not, send nothing and do not raise an alert.
Report in one line: the price, whether the condition was met, and the delivery result.
```

This is an illustration, not a strategy. The same pattern carries your own rules: entry conditions, an exit condition and the size.

Step 12 — Create the Agent

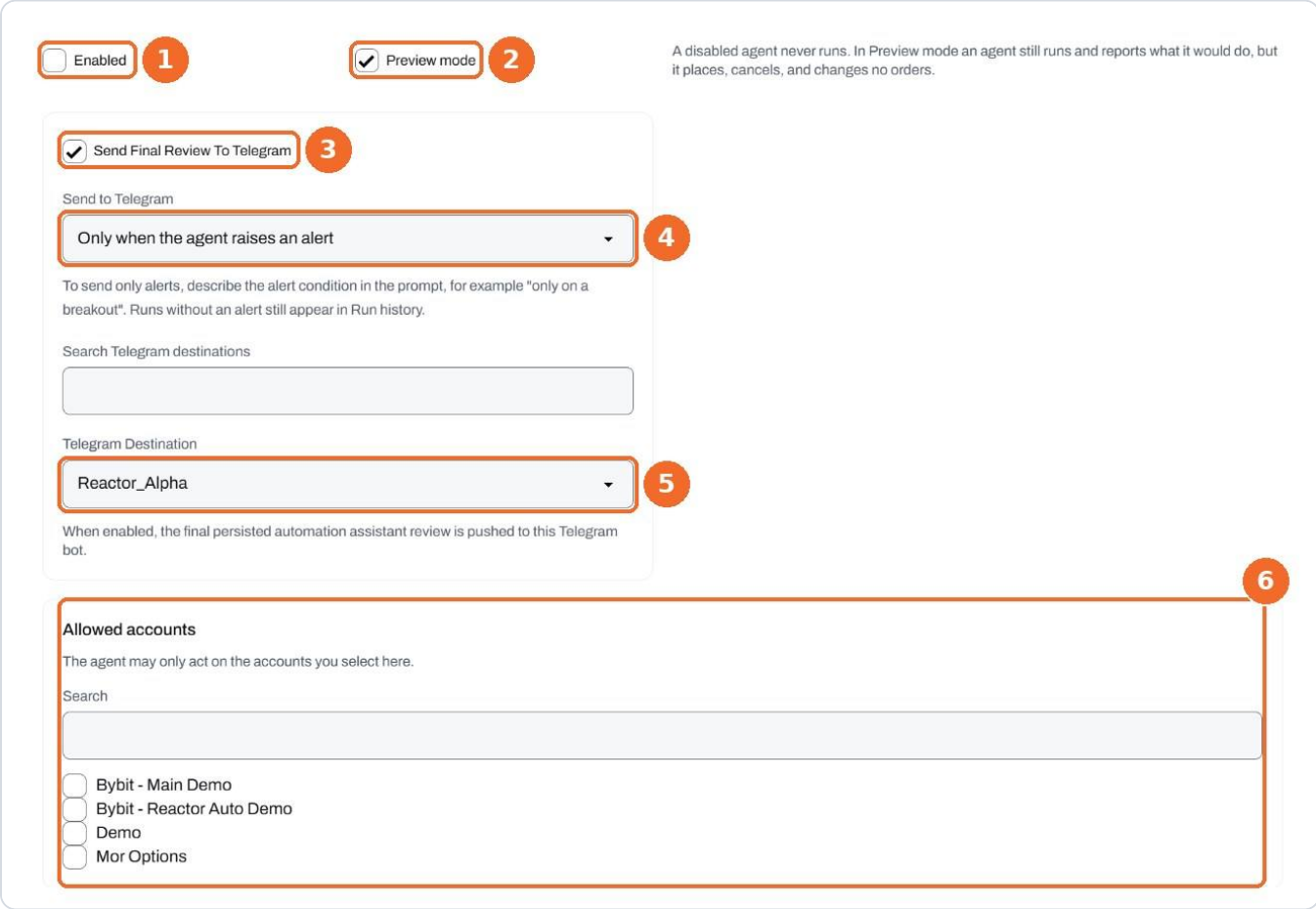
In **Automation** → **New agent**. Guide 8 explains every field. These are the ones that matter here:



1. **Name** — a "When X → do Y" name reads well in the table.
2. **User prompt** — the prompt from step 11.
3. **Trigger type** — Scheduled, or Webhook (for example a TradingView alert). See guide 8.
4. **Schedule** — how often it checks.

Step 13 — A Telegram confirmation after every action

Lower in the same form. With these settings you get a message each time the Agent sends a signal:

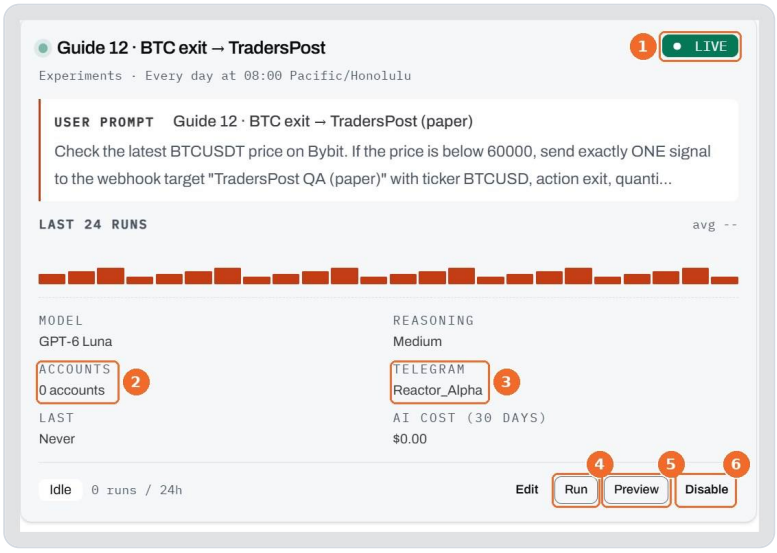


1. **Enabled** — leave it off while you build. Enabling also arms the schedule.
2. **Preview mode** — protects only the accounts connected to Reactor. **The webhook signal is sent in Preview too.**
3. **Send Final Review To Telegram** — on.
4. **Only when the agent raises an alert** — a message only when the Agent acts. The prompt says when to raise the alert.
5. **Telegram Destination** — your bot (guide 5).
6. **Allowed accounts** — none. TradersPost isn't a Reactor account; the Agent only sends to the webhook target.

Preview doesn't stop the signal to TradersPost. Test on TradersPost Paper, with Allow live trading OFF. Guides 8 and 9 explain Preview and Live.

Step 14 — Run it

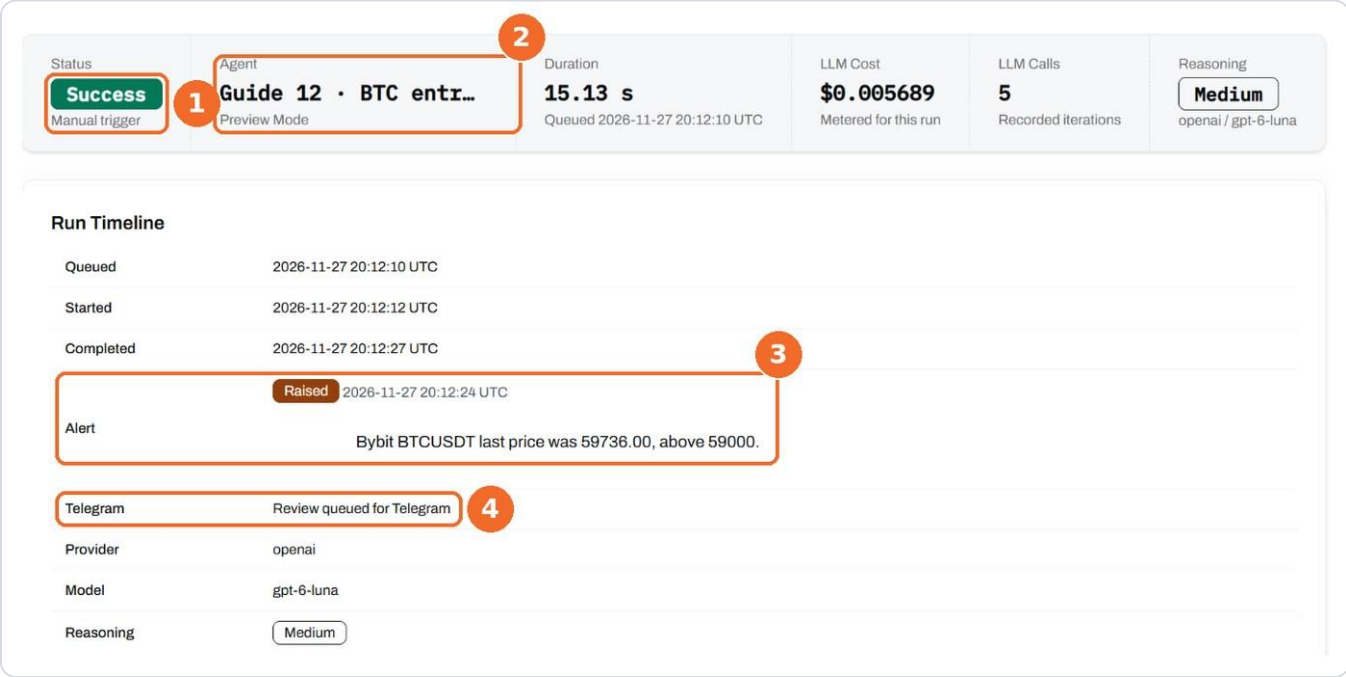
Click **Create Agent**. On the Agent's card, click **Enable**, then:



1. **LIVE / PREVIEW** — the mode. For webhook signals, both send.
2. **0 accounts** — no Reactor account is touched.
3. **Telegram** — where the confirmations go.
4. **Run** — runs the Agent now. One run at a time: a second click while a run is queued is refused.
5. **Preview** — switches the mode back (on a Preview Agent, this button is Go live).
6. **Disable** — stops future runs. It doesn't undo a signal already sent.

Step 15 — Read the run report

Click the run to open its report:



1. **Status** — the run finished.
2. **Preview Mode** — this run was in Preview, and it still sent the buy to TradersPost.
3. **Alert** — the price it saw and the condition: 59,736, above 59,000.
4. **Telegram** — the confirmation was queued.

Below, the Agent's answer: "BTCUSDT price: $59,736.00; condition met (> $59,000); one signal delivered (HTTP 200); alert raised."

Step 16 — The confirmation on Telegram

After each action you get a message. Here, the entry Agent and then the exit Agent:

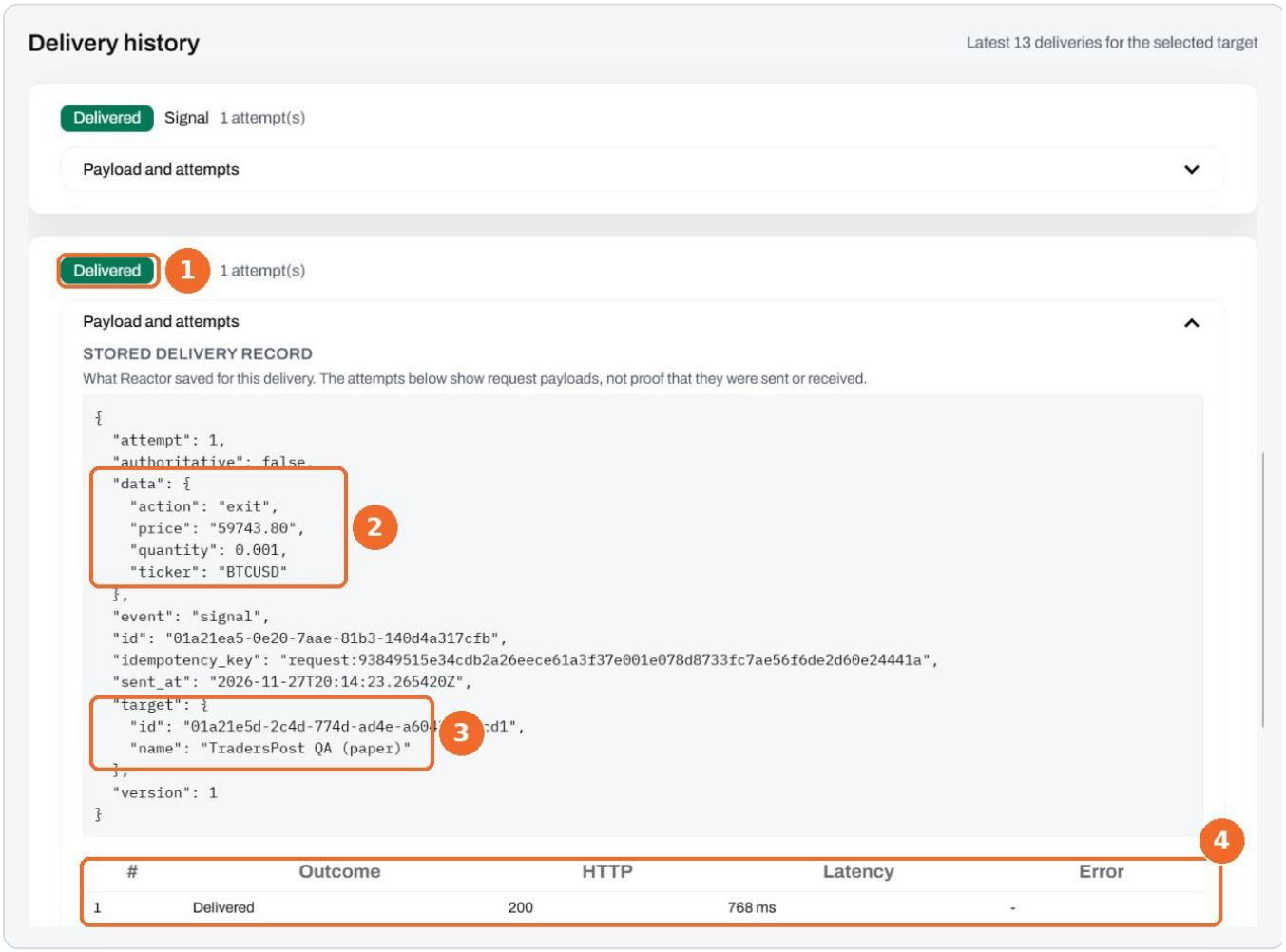


1. **Entry** — the price, condition met, signal delivered (HTTP 200).
2. **Exit** — the price, condition met, signal delivered, "execution unconfirmed".

> **Delivered ≠ filled.** The message confirms that TradersPost **received** the signal. Check the fill in TradersPost (step 18).

Step 17 — Delivery history in Reactor

Settings → Integrations → **Webhooks** → your target → **Delivery history** → **Payload and attempts**.



1. **Delivered** — the destination accepted the signal.
2. **The data** — action, price, quantity, ticker.
3. **The target** — where it went.
4. **HTTP 200** — accepted, and how long it took.

Step 18 — The fill, in TradersPost

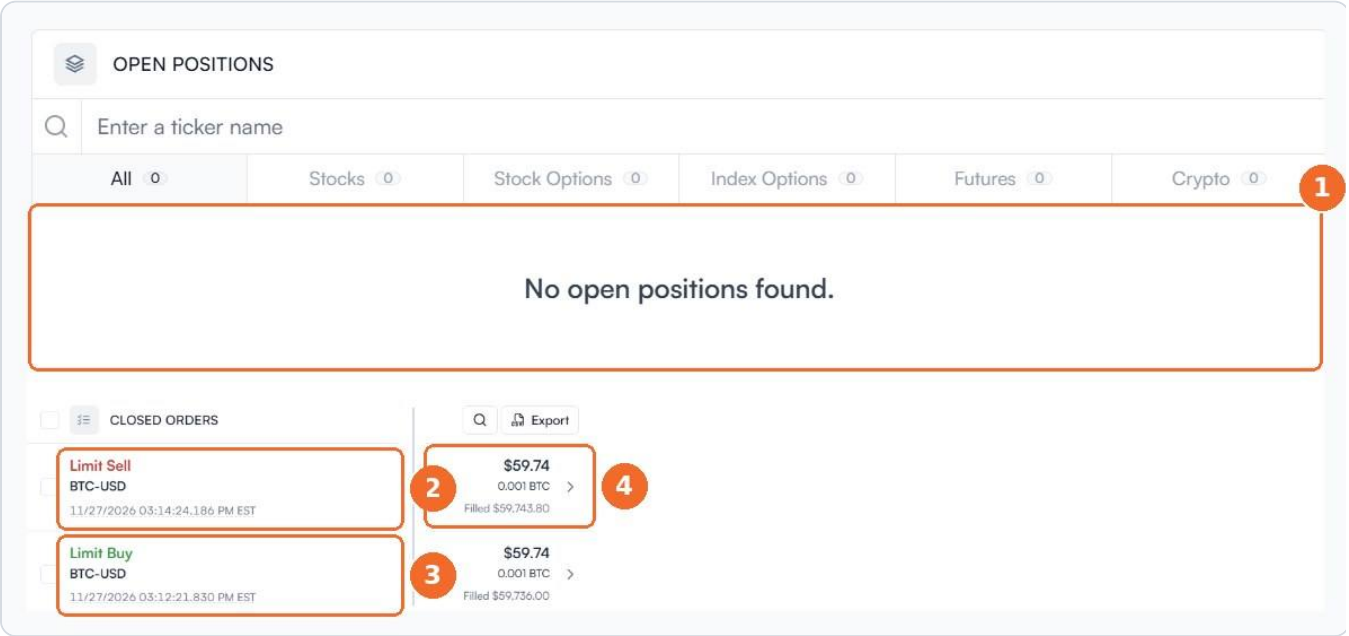
In TradersPost: **Signals**.



1. **Exit** — from the exit Agent.
2. **Buy** — from the entry Agent.
3. **1 / 1 Completed** — TradersPost handled the exit.

4 **1 / 1 Completed** — and the buy.

And on the broker's page (here, TradersPost Paper):



1 **Open positions** — none: the exit closed the buy.

2 **Limit Sell** — the exit order.

3 **Limit Buy** — the entry order.

4 **Filled** — the fill price. You see it only in TradersPost and at your broker, not in Reactor.

Step 19 — When you finish testing

- Disable the Agent and set it back to Preview.
- Check in TradersPost that no position is left open.

Keep in mind

- Before any signal, check: which target, Paper or live at TradersPost, and the ticker, action, quantity and price.
- **Reactor can't see fills, positions or balances in accounts connected only through TradersPost.** Check them in TradersPost and at your broker.
- Profit Guard (guide 10) and Reactor's position monitoring don't cover these accounts.
- Put the stop at TradersPost or at the broker, not only in an Agent. An exit Agent works only while it runs.
- A rejection happens at TradersPost or at the broker, not in Reactor. Check there.
- Disabling an Agent stops future signals. It doesn't undo a signal already sent.
- We tested crypto (BTCUSD) on TradersPost Paper. Futures and stocks weren't tested.