API FAQs

1. **What is an tastyfx WebSocket API?**

   An tastyfx WebSocket API refers to the WebSocket-based Application Programming Interface offered by tastyfx. This API allows the users to integrate their own applications or systems with the tastyfx trading platform and access real-time market data, place trades, manage orders, and perform various other trading-related functions.

2. **What is a JSON payload?**

   A JSON payload refers to the data that is sent or received in a JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) format. JSON is a lightweight data interchange format that is widely used for transmitting structured data between a server and a client or between different components of an application.

3. **Is there any prior activation is required for using API or can I start using the API if I have an tastyfx trading account?**

   You don't need any prior activation to use tastyfx APIs. You can start using our APIs if you have an tastyfx trading account.

4. **How do I obtain an tastyfx trading account?**

   To create an tastyfx trading account, [click here](#).

5. **How can I ensure that endpoint URL is a WebSocket connection?**

   The URL begins with "wss" which indicates that it is a WebSocket secure connection.

6. **What is the difference between PreTrade, Trade and PostTrade APIs?**

   The terms "PreTrade," "Trade," and "PostTrade" are often used to categorize different stages or phases of the trading process in the context of APIs.

   PreTrade: PreTrade APIs are used for activities that occur before the actual execution of a trade. These APIs usually involve retrieving market data, performing market analysis, managing watchlists, and conducting risk assessments.

   Trade: Trade APIs are used for executing trades in the market. They allow traders to place buy or sell orders, modify, or cancel existing orders, and obtain real-time trade execution reports.

   PostTrade: PostTrade APIs come into play after a trade has been executed. They involve activities related to trade settlement, confirmation, and reconciliation. PostTrade APIs may include retrieving trade confirmations, accessing trade history or statements, managing post-trade workflows, and handling trade-related reporting or regulatory compliance.

7. **What is a Security identifier?**

   A security identifier is a unique code used to identify the instruments (currency pairs) in tastyfx's system. It provides a unique designation or code that helps to differentiate and identify individual instruments/securities in a consistent manner.

8. **What does the "Keep Session Alive" feature mean and why is it important?**

The **Keep Session Alive** feature is a functionality that ensures the continuity of an active user session within a system or application. It prevents the session from expiring or timing out due to inactivity, allowing users to stay logged in and continue their tasks without disruption.

9. **What is a SessionId?**

SessionId acts as a logical identifier and must be unique for each new session. It is recommended to generate UUID (Universal unique identifier) as a **SessionId**.

10. **What is a client order ID (ClOrdID)?**

A client order ID, also known as **ClOrdID**, is a unique identifier provided by the client when placing an order with tastyfx. tastyfx will then include this identifier in all subsequent messages related to that specific order. This also ensures easy tracking and identification of order events.

11. **Can I place multiple "Stop" (Stop loss) orders simultaneously?**

No, you can only place one single **Stop** order for an individual instrument at any given time.

12. **Can I place multiple "Take profit" orders simultaneously?**

No, you can only place one single **Take profit** order for an individual instrument at any given time.

13. **Is there a limit or restriction on the number of messages that I can send through the Trade/PostTrade API?**

Yes, there is a limit. Here is the quota limit for **Trade/PostTrade**:

Quota interval	Max limit	Burst interval	Burst limit
1m	240	1s	20

14. **Why am I receiving an error message "Unable to process, contingent order in process" when sending a request message?**

If you encounter an error message stating **Unable to process, contingent order in process**, it is recommended to review and ensure that you have entered a unique **ClOrdID**. **ClOrdID** stands for Client Order ID and acts as a unique identifier for each new order.

15. **Why am I receiving an error message "ORDER NOT FOUND" when attempting to place a Stop order or Take profit order?**

If you encounter an error message showing **ORDER NOT FOUND**, it is recommended to check the **Side** parameter that you have entered in the request message. The **Side** parameter specifies whether the order is a buy or sell order.

16. **Why am I receiving an error message "Instrument is not supported for account"?**

If you encounter an error message showing **Instrument is not supported for account**, it is recommended to check the **SecurityID** that you have entered in the request message.

17. **Why am I receiving an error message "UnsupportedMessageType" when attempting to retrieve the chart details?**

If you encounter an error message showing **"UnsupportedMessageType"**, it is recommended to check your WebSocket endpoint. You must connect to **PreTrade** endpoint for retrieving the chart details.

18. **Is it possible to obtain details about my positions by sending a "Mass order" request?**

No, when you send a **Mass order** request, it only provides information about your **Working orders**. It does not provide details about your positions.

19. **Is it possible to obtain the order ID by sending a "Request open positions" code?**

No, when you send a **Request open positions** code, it only provides the **PosReqID** (Position Request ID) and not the order ID of any order. The purpose of this request is to retrieve information about open positions.

20. **What is the difference between the error codes - BusinessRejectReason, OrdRejReason and CxlRejReason?**

These are the error codes used to indicate different types of rejection or error scenarios related to business operations, order placement, and order cancellation.

BusinessRejectReason: This error code is used to indicate a rejection or failure in processing a business-related request or message. It typically signifies that the request does not comply with the business rules or requirements of the system or exchange.

OrdRejReason: This is an error code which is specifically related to order placement or execution. It denotes the reason for rejecting or refusing an order.

CxlRejReason: This is an error code which is associated with order cancellation or rejection. It indicates the reason for rejecting a request to cancel an order.

21. **What is an account identifier value? Is account identifier value same as demo or production username and password?**

An account identifier value is a unique identifier associated with your tastyfx account. The account identifier value is not the same as the demo or production username and password. It is a separate value used specifically for identifying and managing the account.

22. **What is the standard size of one lot?**

The standard size of one lot is typically set as 100,000 units. Kindly ensure that you consider this lot size when determining the quantity for your order. The unit used for quantity on the API is number of lots and not a notional forex amount.
Note: If you want to see more information about the lot size, you can check the multiplier by looking at the **ContractMultiplier** field from the **SecurityList**.

23. **When replacing an order, is it possible to enter the OrigClOrdID in place of the OrderID?**

    Yes, you can alternatively enter **OrigClOrdID** for replacing an order. You must enter the **OrigClOrdID** of the most recent modified order. To successfully replace the same order multiple times, it is essential to provide a different **OrigClOrdID** for each replacement request.

24. **In a currency pair, do the quoted prices refer to the first currency or the second currency?**

    In a currency pair, all the prices quoted are in reference to the second currency. Transactions within the pair are executed using the second currency as the base currency. For instance, in a GBPUSD currency pair, the prices are denoted in terms of the order currency, which is USD.