

## User Manual – Resource Management & Sync

This manual explains how to set up and manage all resources inside your automation platform.

It is designed for both beginners and advanced users, ensuring that you not only know **what to click** but also **why and how** to organize resources properly.

### 3.0 Resource Creation Tab

The **Resource Creation tab** is the foundation of your automation system.

From here, you manage:

- **Devices** (the base units your bots run on)
- **Bots** (your automation profiles)
- **Servers** (the machines that host your tasks)
- **Proxies** (to mask traffic and avoid detection)
- **Messaging Templates** (for automated communication)
- **Sync** (Google Sheet Sync for bulk import/export)

**Rule of Thumb:** Every setup starts here. Always begin with the **Dashboard → Resource Creation tab**.

Question: What is a Device?

Answer: A Device is the environment where your bots run. It can be a physical phone, an emulator, or a virtual machine. Without devices, bots cannot operate because each bot must be linked to a device. Devices serve as the execution layer of your automation system.

Question: What are devices in this system?

Answer: In this system, devices are the environments where your bots operate. They can be physical phones, emulators, or virtual machines. Bots require a linked device to run, as devices function as the execution layer for your automation.

Question: Why do I need devices?

Answer: You need devices because they are the environments where your bots run. Every bot must be linked to a device—such as a physical phone, an emulator, or a virtual machine—to operate. Devices serve as the essential execution layer for your bots.

Question: What is the meaning of devices here?

Answer: Here, devices are the environments where your bots run. They can be physical phones, emulators, or virtual machines. Devices are necessary because every bot must be linked to one to function. They act as the execution layer for your automation system.

Question: What is the Purpose of Devices?

Answer: The purpose of devices is to host and manage bot operations. They connect bots to servers and proxies, and allow you to run multiple bots simultaneously. Devices also help you organize workloads, such as separating personal accounts from client accounts.

Question: Why do I need devices?

Answer: You need devices because they host and manage your bot operations. They connect your bots to servers and proxies, enable you to run multiple bots at the same time, and help you organize workloads (for instance, by separating personal accounts from client accounts).

Question: What role do devices play in automation?

Answer: In automation, devices serve as the environment that hosts and manages bot operations. They connect bots to servers and proxies, enable the simultaneous running of multiple bots, and are useful for organizing workloads, like separating personal accounts from client accounts.

Question: Why should I set up devices first?

Answer: You should set up devices first because they are necessary to host and manage bot operations. They connect bots to servers and proxies, allow you to run multiple bots simultaneously, and help you organize workloads (e.g., separating personal accounts from client accounts), all of which are fundamental to a functioning automation system.

Question: Can you provide an Example of Devices?

Answer: An example setup would be:

- **Device 1 (Emulator\_01)** → Runs Bot\_01, Bot\_02, Bot\_03
  - **Device 2 (Samsung Galaxy S21)** → Runs Bot\_04, Bot\_05
- If Device 1 goes offline, only the bots on Device 1 are affected, and Device 2 and its bots continue to run smoothly.

Question: Give an example of devices in real use.

Answer: A real-use example of devices is:

- **Device 1 (Emulator\_01)** → Runs Bot\_01, Bot\_02, Bot\_03
  - Device 2 (Samsung Galaxy S21) → Runs Bot\_04, Bot\_05
- In this scenario, if Device 1 were to go offline, only the bots on it would be impacted. The bots on Device 2 would continue to run without interruption.

Question: How do devices work in practice?

Answer: In practice, devices work like this:

- **Device 1 (Emulator\_01)** → Runs Bot\_01, Bot\_02, Bot\_03
  - Device 2 (Samsung Galaxy S21) → Runs Bot\_04, Bot\_05
- This setup shows that if Device 1 were to lose its connection, the bots running on it would be affected, while the bots on Device 2 would remain operational.

Question: What is a device setup example?

Answer: A device setup example is:

- **Device 1 (Emulator\_01)** → Runs Bot\_01, Bot\_02, Bot\_03
  - Device 2 (Samsung Galaxy S21) → Runs Bot\_04, Bot\_05
- In this case, if Device 1 were to go offline, only its associated bots (Bot\_01, Bot\_02, Bot\_03) would be affected, and the bots on Device 2 would continue running smoothly.

Question: What are Best Practices for Devices?

Answer: The best practices for devices are:

- Use clear naming conventions (e.g., US\_Emulator\_01, PK\_Pixel5\_02).
- Link each device to a server before running bots.
- Spread bots across multiple devices to reduce risk.
- Monitor device performance and update firmware/emulator versions regularly.
- Always keep at least one spare device ready for emergencies.

Question: How do I manage devices effectively?

Answer: To manage devices effectively, you should:

- Use clear naming conventions (e.g., US\_Emulator\_01, PK\_Pixel5\_02).
- Link each device to a server before running bots.
- Spread bots across multiple devices to reduce risk.
- Monitor device performance and update firmware/emulator versions regularly.<sup>1</sup>
- Always keep at least one spare device ready for emergencies.

Question: What are tips for devices?

Answer: Here are some tips for devices:

- Use clear naming conventions (e.g., US\_Emulator\_01, PK\_Pixel5\_02).
- Link each device to a server before running bots.
- Spread bots across multiple devices to reduce risk.
- Monitor device performance and update firmware/emulator versions regularly.
- Always keep at least one spare device ready for emergencies.

Question: What is the recommended way to name devices?

Answer: The recommended way to name devices is to use clear naming conventions (e.g., US\_Emulator\_01, PK\_Pixel5\_02). Additionally, it is a best practice to:

- Link each device to a server before running bots.
- Spread bots across multiple devices to reduce risk.
- Monitor device performance and update firmware/emulator versions regularly.
- Always keep at least one spare device ready for emergencies.

Question: How do I view the Devices tab?

Answer: To view the devices, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Devices**.
3. You will now see the Devices Management Table with columns: Device Name, Serial Number, Device Info, and Assigned Server.

Question: Where can I see my devices?

Answer: You can see your devices by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Devices**.

3. The Devices Management Table will appear, showing columns like Device Name, Serial Number, Device Info, and Assigned Server.

Question: How do I open the device list?

Answer: To open the device list, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Devices**.
3. You will then see the Devices Management Table, which lists your devices with details such as Device Name, Serial Number, Device Info, and Assigned Server.

Question: Show all registered devices?

Answer: To see all registered devices, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Devices**.
3. The Devices Management Table will be displayed, containing all your registered devices with details like Device Name, Serial Number, Device Info, and Assigned Server.

Question: Where is device management?

Answer: Device management is located by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Devices**.
3. This will bring you to the Devices Management Table, which shows details such as Device Name, Serial Number, Device Info, and Assigned Server.

Question: How do I add a Device?

Answer: To add a device, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Devices**.
2. Click the **Add Device** button in the top-right corner.
3. Fill in the form with the following information:
  - **Device Name** (e.g., Pixel5\_TestDevice)
  - **Serial Number** (e.g., ABC123XYZ)
  - **Device Info** (e.g., Google Pixel 5, Android 13 Emulator)
  - **Linked Server** (Choose an existing server from the Servers tab).

4. Click Save Device.

Best Practice: Use clear naming conventions like Country\_DeviceType\_Number (e.g., USA\_Emulator\_01) to make management easier, especially with a large number of devices.

Tip: You cannot add a server from this section. Servers must be created first.

Question: I want to add a device.

Answer: To add a device, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, go to the **Resource Creation** tab and click on **Devices**.
2. Click the **Add Device** button.
3. Fill out the form with the device's details:
  - **Device Name** (e.g., Pixel5\_TestDevice)
  - **Serial Number** (e.g., ABC123XYZ)
  - **Device Info** (e.g., Google Pixel 5, Android 13 Emulator)
  - **Linked Server** (Select a server that you have already created).
4. Click Save Device.

Best Practice: It is recommended to use clear naming conventions (e.g., USA\_Emulator\_01) for easier management.

Tip: You cannot add a server directly from the device creation section; you must create it on the Servers tab first.

Question: How to create a new device?

Answer: To create a new device, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Devices**.
2. Click **Add Device**.
3. A form will appear. Fill it out with the following information:
  - **Device Name** (e.g., Pixel5\_TestDevice)
  - **Serial Number** (e.g., ABC123XYZ)
  - **Device Info** (e.g., Google Pixel 5, Android 13 Emulator)
  - **Linked Server** (Choose a server you have previously created).
4. Click Save Device.

Best Practice: Use a consistent naming convention, such as Country\_DeviceType\_Number (e.g., USA\_Emulator\_01), especially if you will have many devices.

Tip: Remember that servers must be created before you can link them to a device.

Question: Add emulator/phone.

Answer: To add an emulator or phone, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click **Resource Creation** and then select **Devices**.
2. Click the **Add Device** button.
3. Complete the form with the device details, including:
  - **Device Name** (e.g., Pixel5\_TestDevice)
  - **Serial Number** (e.g., ABC123XYZ)
  - **Device Info** (e.g., Google Pixel 5, Android 13 Emulator)
  - **Linked Server** (Select a server that has already been created).
4. Click Save Device.

Best Practice: Use clear naming conventions like Country\_DeviceType\_Number (e.g., USA\_Emulator\_01) to keep your devices organized.

Tip: Note that you must create a server on the Servers tab before you can link it here.

Question: Register new device.

Answer: To register a new device, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click on **Devices**.
2. Click **Add Device**.
3. Fill out the form that appears:
  - **Device Name** (e.g., Pixel5\_TestDevice)
  - **Serial Number** (e.g., ABC123XYZ)
  - **Device Info** (e.g., Google Pixel 5, Android 13 Emulator)
  - **Linked Server** (Choose from your existing servers).
4. Click Save Device.

Best Practice: Using clear names such as USA\_Emulator\_01 can be very helpful for managing a large number of devices.

Tip: Remember that you cannot add a server in this section. Servers must be created first.

Question: How can I link a server to a device?

Answer: You can link a server to a device when you add a new device:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Devices**.
2. Click the **Add Device** button.
3. Fill in the form, and under **Linked Server**, choose a server that has already been created on the Servers tab.
4. Click Save Device.

Best Practice: It's recommended to use a clear naming convention for your devices (e.g., USA\_Emulator\_01).

Tip: You must first create a server before you can link it to a device.

Question: How do I edit a Device?

Answer: To edit a device, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then select Devices.
2. In the table, find the device you want to edit.
3. On the right side of the row, click the Edit button.
4. Update the desired details (for example, you can change the Linked Server if the device has been reassigned).
5. Click Update to save your changes.

Question: How to update a device?

Answer: To update a device, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the Resource Creation tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click on Devices.
2. In the device table, locate the specific device you need to update.
3. Click the Edit button on the right side of its entry.
4. Make the necessary changes to the device details.
5. Click Update to finalize the changes.

Question: Modify device details.

Answer: To modify device details, follow these steps:

1. Go to the Resource Creation tab on the Dashboard sidebar and then click Devices.
2. Find the device in the table whose details you wish to modify.
3. Click the Edit button on the right side of the row.
4. You can now update the device's information.
5. Click Update to save the modified details.



Question: Change linked server for a device?

Answer: To change the linked server for a device, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then click Devices.
2. In the table, find the device for which you want to change the server.
3. On the right side of the row, click the Edit button.
4. Update the Linked Server field to the new server.
5. Click Update to save the change.

Question: Edit device info?

Answer: To edit device info, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, and then Devices.
2. Locate the device you want to edit in the table.
3. On the right, click the Edit button.
4. Make your desired changes to the device information.
5. Click Update to save the new information.

Question: How do I delete a Device?

Answer: To delete a device, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Devices**.
2. In the table, check the box on the left side of the row for the device you want to delete.
3. At the top of the table, click **Delete Selected Device**.
4. Confirm the deletion.

Note: Once a device is deleted, it must be manually re-added if you need to use it again.

Question: Remove a device.

Answer: To remove a device, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Devices**.
2. Find the device in the table and check the box on the left side of its row.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Device** button at the top of the table.

4. Confirm the action.

Note: Deleting a device is permanent; if you need it back, you'll have to add it manually.

Question: Delete phone from devices.

Answer: To delete a phone from your devices, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click **Devices**.
2. In the table, check the box on the left side of the phone's entry.
3. At the top of the table, click **Delete Selected Device**.
4. A confirmation prompt will appear; click to confirm.

Note: Once deleted, you will have to manually re-add the phone if you need to use it again.

Question: Erase device entry.

Answer: To erase a device entry, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then **Devices**.
2. Find the entry you want to erase in the table and check the box on the left side of its row.
3. At the top of the table, click **Delete Selected Device**.
4. Confirm that you want to delete the entry.

Note: The entry is permanently deleted and must be manually re-created if needed in the future.

Question: How to clear a device list?

Answer: To clear entries from your device list, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click **Resource Creation** tab, and then **Devices**.
2. In the table, check the boxes next to the devices you want to remove.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Device** button located at the top of the table.
4. Confirm your selection to finalize the deletion.

Note: Deleted devices are permanently removed and must be manually re-added if needed.

Question: How do I search for a Device?

Answer: To search for a device, use the search bar located above the Devices table. You can enter either the Device Name or the Serial Number. This is especially helpful when managing a large number of devices.

Question: Find a device.

Answer: To find a device, use the search bar located directly above the Devices table. You can search by entering either the Device Name or the Serial Number.

Question: Search device by serial number.

Answer: You can search for a device by its serial number using the search bar above the Devices table. Just type the Serial Number into the bar, and the table will filter the results for you.

Question: Locate Pixel5?

Answer: To locate the Pixel5 device, go to the search bar above the Devices table. Type "Pixel5" (or its serial number) into the search bar, and the table will filter to show you the device.

Question: Filter devices?

Answer: You can filter devices using the search bar located above the Devices table. Simply type the Device Name or Serial Number into the bar to filter the list. This method is very efficient, especially with a long list of devices.

Question: Where is my device in the list?

Answer: To find your device in the list, use the search bar located above the Devices table. Type your device's Name or Serial Number into the bar to quickly locate it.

Question: What is a Server?

Answer: A Server is the backbone of your automation system.<sup>1</sup> It provides the computing resources that host your devices and bots. Without servers, devices cannot connect and bots will not function. Servers can be either cloud-based VPS (like AWS, Contabo, or DigitalOcean) or on-premises machines that you manage.

Question: Why do I need servers?

Answer: You need servers because they are the foundation of your automation system. They provide the necessary computing resources for your devices and bots to be hosted. Without a server, your devices will not be able to connect and your bots will be unable to run.

Question: What are servers in this system?

Answer: In this system, servers are the core infrastructure that provides computing resources for your devices and bots. They are essential because devices and bots cannot function or connect without them. Servers can be either a cloud-based VPS or an on-premises machine.

Question: Do bots run on servers?

Answer: Bots do not run directly on servers, but servers provide the computing resources where the devices that run the bots are hosted. Servers are the necessary backbone that allows devices to connect and bots to function.

Question: What role does a server play?

Answer: A server plays a crucial role as the backbone of your automation system.<sup>2</sup> It provides the computing resources that host your devices and bots, enabling them to connect and operate. Without a server, no devices can connect and no bots can function.

Question: Explain server tab?

Answer: The server tab allows you to manage the servers that are the backbone of your automation system.<sup>3</sup> These servers provide the computing resources where your devices and bots are hosted.<sup>4</sup> Servers are essential because devices cannot connect and bots cannot function without them.

Question: Why must I add servers first?

Answer: You must add servers first because they are the foundational element of your automation system. They provide the computing resources that host your devices and bots. Without a server, devices cannot connect and bots cannot function, making it impossible to run your automation.

Question: What is the Purpose of Servers?

Answer: The purpose of servers is to ensure stable, scalable, and reliable automation. They centralize resources like devices, bots, and proxies under one infrastructure and

provide the computing environment where multiple devices and bots can run simultaneously.

Question: What role do servers play in automation?

Answer: Servers play a crucial role in automation by providing a stable, scalable, and reliable environment. They centralize resources such as devices, bots, and proxies, and they offer the computing power needed to run multiple devices and bots at the same time.

Question: Why are servers required?

Answer: Servers are required to provide a stable, scalable, and reliable automation system.<sup>2</sup> They are essential for centralizing resources like devices, bots, and proxies under a single infrastructure, allowing multiple devices and bots to run simultaneously.

Question: Why must I set up servers?

Answer: You must set up servers to create a stable, scalable, and reliable automation system.<sup>3</sup> Servers are necessary to centralize resources such as devices, bots, and proxies, and to provide the computing environment where you can run multiple devices and bots at the same time.

Question: Can you provide an Example of Servers?

Answer: An example setup is:

You want to run 20 Instagram bots across 5 devices. First, you set up one server, such as an AWS EC2 instance with 16GB of RAM. Then, you link all 5 devices to this server. The bots running on these devices will now use the server's computing power.

Question: Give a real-world server example.

Answer: A real-world server example is:

Imagine you need to operate 20 Instagram bots on 5 devices. You would first set up a server, for example, an AWS EC2 with 16GB RAM. Next, you would connect all 5 of your devices to this server. All the bots running on these devices would then utilize the computing power provided by that server.

Question: How do servers work with devices and bots?

Answer: Servers work with devices and bots by providing the necessary computing power. For example, if you have 20 bots running on 5 devices, you would link all 5

devices to a server (like an AWS EC2). The bots on the devices would then use the server's resources to operate.

Question: What is a typical server setup?

Answer: A typical server setup involves:

Setting up a single server (e.g., an AWS EC2 instance with 16GB RAM) to manage multiple devices. For instance, you could link 5 devices to this server to run 20 Instagram bots. The server then provides the computing power that the devices and their bots need to run.

Question: What are Best Practices for Servers?

Answer: The best practices for servers include:

- Using clear naming conventions (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01, LocalServer\_Office01).
- Always testing server connectivity before assigning devices.
- Distributing devices across multiple servers to reduce downtime risk
- Matching server specifications (RAM, CPU) to your expected bot load.
- For scaling, preferring cloud providers with easy resource upgrades.

Question: How should I manage servers?

Answer: To effectively manage servers, you should:

- Use clear naming conventions (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01, LocalServer\_Office01).
- Test server connectivity before assigning any devices to them.
- Distribute your devices across multiple servers to minimize the risk of downtime.
- Ensure the server specifications (RAM, CPU) are sufficient for your expected bot workload.
- Choose cloud providers that offer easy resource upgrades for future scaling.

Question: What naming rules should I follow for servers?

Answer: For server naming, you should follow clear naming conventions (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01, LocalServer\_Office01). In addition to this, it's best practice to:

- Always test server connectivity before linking devices.
- Distribute devices across multiple servers to prevent single points of failure.
- Match the server's RAM and CPU to the expected bot load.
- Use cloud providers with simple upgrade paths for resources if you plan to scale.

Question: How can I make servers reliable?

Answer: To make servers reliable, you should:

- Use clear naming conventions (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01, LocalServer\_Office01).
- Always test connectivity before linking devices.
- Distribute devices across multiple servers to reduce the risk of downtime.
- Match the server's specs (RAM, CPU) to your bot load to ensure stable performance.
- Use cloud providers that allow for easy resource upgrades to handle future growth.

Question: How do I view the Servers tab?

Answer: To view the Servers tab, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Servers**.
3. You will now see the Servers Management Table with columns: Server Name, IP Address, Location, and Status.

Question: Where can I see my servers?

Answer: You can see your servers by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Servers**.
3. The Servers Management Table will appear, showing columns such as Server Name, IP Address, Location, and Status.

Question: Open server list.

Answer: To open the server list, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Servers**.
3. The Servers Management Table will then be displayed, which lists your servers and their details, including Server Name, IP Address, Location, and Status.

Question: Show all registered servers?

Answer: To see all registered servers, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Servers**.
3. The Servers Management Table will be displayed, containing all your registered servers with details like Server Name, IP Address, Location, and Status.

Question: Where is server management?

Answer: Server management is located by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Servers**.
3. This will bring you to the Servers Management Table, which shows details such as Server Name, IP Address, Location, and Status.

Question: How do I add a Server?

Answer: To add a server, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Servers**.
2. Click the **Add Server** button.
3. Fill in the required details:
  - **Server Name** (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01)
  - **IP Address** (e.g., 192.168.1.1)
  - **Server Info** (e.g., AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22.04)
4. Click Save.

Best Practice: Use a naming convention like Location\_Type\_Number (e.g., NYC\_AWS\_01) for easier tracking.

Tip: Remember that servers must be added before you can link them to devices.

Question: Add new server.

Answer: To add a new server, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab, and then click **Servers**.
2. Click the **Add Server** button.
3. Complete the form with the following details:
  - **Server Name** (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01)
  - **IP Address** (e.g., 192.168.1.1)
  - **Server Info** (e.g., AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22.04)



4. Click Save.

Best Practice: Use a consistent naming convention like Location\_Type\_Number (e.g., NYC\_AWS\_01) to keep your servers organized.

Tip: You must add a server before you can link it to a device.

Question: How can I register a server?

Answer: To register a server, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, go to the **Resource Creation** tab and click on **Servers**.
2. Click the **Add Server** button.
3. Fill in the server information in the form, including:
  - **Server Name** (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01)
  - **IP Address** (e.g., 192.168.1.1)
  - **Server Info** (e.g., AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22.04)
4. Click Save.

Best Practice: For better tracking, it's a good idea to use a naming convention like Location\_Type\_Number (e.g., NYC\_AWS\_01).

Tip: Remember that servers must be registered first before you can link them to any devices.

Question: Create server entry.

Answer: To create a server entry, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click **Resource Creation** and then select **Servers**.
2. Click the **Add Server** button.
3. A form will appear. Fill it out with the following details:
  - **Server Name** (e.g., VPS\_NewYork\_01)
  - **IP Address** (e.g., 192.168.1.1)
  - **Server Info** (e.g., AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22.04)
4. Click Save.

Best Practice: Use clear names like Location\_Type\_Number (e.g., NYC\_AWS\_01) for easier management.

Tip: You must create a server entry here before you can link it to a device.

Question: Connect a VPS to the system?

Answer: To connect a VPS to the system, you must first add it as a server:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then choose **Servers**.
2. Click the **Add Server** button.
3. Fill in the details for your VPS, including the **Server Name**, **IP Address**, and **Server Info**.
4. Click Save.

Best Practice: For better organization, use a naming convention like Location\_Type\_Number (e.g., NYC\_AWS\_01).

Tip: After adding the server, you can link your devices to it.

Question: How do I edit a Server?

Answer: To edit a server, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Servers**.
2. In the table, locate the server you want to update.
3. On the right side of the row, click the **Edit** button.
4. Update the fields you want to change (for example, the IP address or server description).
5. Click **Update Server** to save your changes.

Question: Change server info.

Answer: To change server info, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, and then **Servers**.
2. Find the server in the table whose information you wish to change.
3. On the right, click the **Edit** button.
4. Update the server details as needed.
5. Click **Update Server** to save the new information.

Question: Update server details.

Answer: To update server details, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click on **Servers**.
2. Find the server you want to update in the table.
3. Click the **Edit** button on the right side of the entry.
4. Make the necessary changes to the server details.
5. Click **Update Server** to finalize the updates.

Question: Modify server entry.

Answer: To modify a server entry, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Servers**.
2. In the table, find the specific server entry you want to modify.
3. On the right side of the row, click the **Edit** button.
4. You can now modify the server's details.
5. Click **Update Server** to save the changes.

Question: How to reassign server?

Answer: To reassign a server, you can update its details:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then **Servers**.
2. In the table, find the server you wish to reassign.
3. On the right side of the row, click the **Edit** button.
4. Update the fields to reflect the new assignment (e.g., change the IP address or name).
5. Click **Update Server** to save the changes.

Question: How do I delete a Server?

Answer: To delete a server, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Servers**.
2. In the table, use the checkboxes on the left to select the server(s) you want to delete.
3. At the top of the table, click **Delete Selected Server**.
4. Confirm the deletion.  
Warning: Deleted servers must be manually re-added if they are needed again.

Question: Remove a server.

Answer: To remove a server, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Servers**.
2. In the table, check the box on the left side of the row for the server you wish to remove.

3. At the top of the table, click the **Delete Selected Server** button.
4. Confirm the action.

Warning: Removing a server is permanent; you will need to manually re-add it if you need it back.

Question: Delete VPS from system.

Answer: To delete a VPS from the system, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click **Servers**.
2. Find the VPS in the table and check the box on the left side of its row.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Server** button at the top of the table.
4. Confirm the deletion.

Warning: The VPS will be permanently removed and must be re-added manually if required in the future.

Question: Erase server entry.

Answer: To erase a server entry, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then **Servers**.
2. In the table, select the entry you want to erase using the checkbox on the left side of its row.
3. At the top of the table, click **Delete Selected Server**.
4. Confirm that you want to erase the entry.

Warning: The entry is permanently deleted and must be manually re-created if needed again.

Question: Clear old server?

Answer: To clear an old server, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click **Resource Creation** tab, and then **Servers**.
2. In the table, select the old server(s) you want to clear by checking the boxes on the left.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Server** button located at the top of the table.
4. Confirm your choice to finalize the deletion.

Warning: Once cleared, the server entry is permanently gone and must be manually re-added if you need it again.

Question: What are the types of servers?

Answer: There are different types of servers, including:

- Worker server
- Storage server
- Reporting and Analytics Server
- Data house Server
- Central server

Question: What do you know about the types of servers?

Answer: The types of servers available are:

- Worker server
- Storage server
- Reporting and Analytics Server
- Data house Server
- Central server

Question: Which types of servers I can use?

Answer: You can use the following types of servers:

- Worker server
- Storage server
- Reporting and Analytics Server
- Data house Server
- Central server

Question: Which servers are available?

Answer: The servers that are available are:

- Worker server
- Storage server
- Reporting and Analytics Server
- Data house Server
- Central server

Question: How many types of servers are there?

Answer: There are several types of servers, including:

- Worker server
- Storage server
- Reporting and Analytics Server
- Data house Server
- Central server

Question: What is Worker Server?

Answer: A Worker server is designed to handle all automation tasks. Its purpose is to perform operations smoothly and efficiently.

Question: What do you know about Worker Server?

Answer: A Worker server is a type of server that handles all automation. It is specifically used to ensure that all operations are performed smoothly.

Question: I want to know about Worker server.

Answer: A Worker server is a dedicated server that handles all automation. Its function is to perform all operations smoothly and without interruption.

Question: What does Worker server do?

Answer: A Worker server handles all automation tasks. Its primary function is to perform operations smoothly and efficiently.

Question: How does Worker server work?

Answer: A Worker server works by handling all automation operations. Its function is to perform these operations smoothly to ensure that they are completed without issues.

Question: What is the purpose of Worker server?

Answer: The purpose of a Worker server is to handle all automation tasks. It is used to perform operations smoothly and efficiently.

Question: What is Central Server? What do you know about Central Server? I want to know about Central server. What does Central server do? How does Central server work? What is the purpose of Central server?

Answer: Central server is designed as the main server. It has the ability to handle all the other servers by itself.

Question: What is Data House Server? What do you know about Data House Server? I want to know about Data House server. What does Data House server do? How does Data House server work? What is the purpose of Data House server?

Answer: The data house server is basically used to save the desired data/information which is in text form.

Question: What is Storage Server? What do you know about Storage Server? I want to know about Storage server. What does Storage server do? How does Storage server work? What is the purpose of Storage server?

Answer: The storage server is generally used to store media files like images and videos eventually.

Question: What is Reporting and Analytics Server? What do you know about Reporting and Analytics Server? I want to know about reporting and analytics server. What does reporting and analytics server do? How does reporting and analytics server work? What is the purpose of reporting and analytics server?

Answer: Reporting and Analytics server is designed to store the analytics and reports generated for bots, devices, scrape tasks, audiences, etc.

Question: How do I bulk upload Servers?

Answer: To bulk upload servers, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Servers**.
2. Click the **Upload** icon.
3. Paste your Google Sheet URL into the popup window.
4. Make sure your sheet headers match the required format (e.g., `server_name`, `ip_address`, `info`).
5. Click Submit.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

Server Name: VPS\_London\_01

IP Address: 123.45.67.89

Info: Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM

Best Practice: Keep all your server data in a single tab on your sync sheet for easier management.

Question: Import servers from Google Sheet?

Answer: To import servers from a Google Sheet, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, go to the **Resource Creation** tab and then to **Servers**.
2. Click the **Upload** icon.
3. Paste the URL of your Google Sheet into the pop-up box.
4. Ensure your column headers match the required format (e.g., `server_name`, `ip_address`, `info`).
5. Click Submit.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

Server Name: VPS\_London\_01

IP Address: 123.45.67.89

Info: Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM

Best Practice: Consolidate your server information into one tab within your sync sheet for streamlined team management.

Question: Upload server list.

Answer: To upload a server list, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click **Servers**.
2. Click the **Upload** icon.
3. Paste the Google Sheet URL that contains your server list into the pop-up.
4. Confirm that your sheet's headers are in the correct format (e.g., `server_name`, `ip_address`, `info`).
5. Click Submit.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

Server Name: VPS\_London\_01

IP Address: 123.45.67.89

Info: Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM

Best Practice: Maintaining all server information in one sheet tab is recommended for simple management.

Question: How can I add multiple servers at once?

Answer: You can add multiple servers at once using the bulk upload feature:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Servers**.
2. Click the **Upload** icon.
3. Paste the Google Sheet URL with your server list into the pop-up.
4. Ensure the sheet headers are formatted correctly (e.g., `server_name`, `ip_address`, `info`).



5. Click Submit.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

Server Name: VPS\_London\_01

IP Address: 123.45.67.89

Info: Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM

Best Practice: It is best to use a single tab in your sync sheet for all server-related data to make team management easier.

Question: What is a Proxy?

Answer: A proxy is an intermediary server that a bot uses to connect to the internet, hiding the real IP address of the device or bot.<sup>1</sup> Proxies are used to rotate traffic across different IPs, which helps prevent platforms from detecting unusual behavior that could lead to bans, captchas, or other restrictions. They are critical for running multiple accounts and help to make bot activity appear more organic.

Question: Why do I need proxies?

Answer: You need proxies to hide the real IP address of your device and to make bot activity appear more natural. Without them, platforms can easily detect that multiple accounts are being accessed from the same location, which often leads to bans, captchas, or other restrictions. Proxies are essential for managing multiple accounts and ensuring your automation runs smoothly.

Question: What are proxies used for?

Answer: Proxies are used to route your bot's internet traffic through an intermediary server. This serves several purposes: it hides your device's actual IP address, rotates traffic across different IPs to avoid detection, and helps to make the behavior of multiple accounts appear unique and organic. This is crucial for preventing accounts from being banned or restricted by platforms.

Question: How do proxies help bots?

Answer: Proxies help bots by hiding their real IP addresses and making their activity appear less suspicious to websites and platforms. By routing traffic through different IPs, proxies prevent a single IP from being flagged for accessing multiple accounts, which significantly reduces the risk of bans, captchas, and other restrictions. This allows bots to run more reliably and for longer periods.

Question: Can I run bots without proxies?

Answer: You can run bots without proxies, but it is not recommended, especially when managing more than one account. Without a proxy, all of your bots will use the same IP address, which can easily be detected by platforms as unusual behavior. This increases the likelihood that your accounts will be flagged, banned, or face challenges like captchas. Proxies are essential for the long-term success and stability of your bot operations.

Question: Do proxies hide my IP?

Answer: Yes, proxies hide your IP address. A proxy acts as an intermediary, so when your bot connects to a website, it sends the request through the proxy server. The website sees the proxy's IP address, not your device's actual IP address. This helps to conceal your location and identity, making bot activity appear more legitimate.

Question: What is the Purpose of Proxies?

Answer: The purpose of proxies is to provide anonymity and security for your bots.<sup>1</sup> They are essential for:

- **Preventing IP-based detection:** Proxies keep bots anonymous and prevent multiple accounts from being linked to the same IP address. This is critical because platforms often ban or restrict accounts that show suspicious activity from a single IP.
- **Simulating real user activity:** Proxies can simulate activity from various geographic locations, making bot behavior appear more natural and legitimate.
- **Increasing safety and lifespan:** By hiding your identity and rotating IP addresses, proxies significantly increase the safety and lifespan of your automation setup, helping to avoid bans, captchas, and restrictions.

Question: Why are proxies important for automation?

Answer: Proxies are important for automation because they are key to maintaining anonymity and preventing detection. They keep bots from being linked to a single IP address, which is a common reason for account bans. By allowing you to simulate user activity from different geographic locations, proxies make your automation appear more legitimate and help to increase the overall safety and lifespan of your bot setup.

Question: What role do proxies play in bot safety?

Answer: Proxies play a vital role in bot safety by preventing detection and protecting your accounts. They hide the real IP address of your bots, making it difficult for platforms to link multiple accounts to a single source. Proxies also help to simulate real user behavior by routing traffic through different geographic locations, which significantly reduces the risk of bans and other restrictions, thereby increasing the overall safety and lifespan of your bots.

Question: Why can't I just use my normal IP?

Answer: You can't just use your normal IP because it creates a major security risk for your bots and accounts. Using a single IP address for multiple accounts makes it easy for platforms to detect that a single user is managing many accounts, which is a common flag for bot activity. This will likely lead to your accounts being banned, challenged, or restricted. Proxies are necessary to hide your IP, distribute bot traffic, and make your activity appear as if it is coming from multiple unique users.

Question: Can you provide an Example of Proxies?

Answer: A good example setup is running 50 Instagram bots. If all bots used the same IP, Instagram would detect this and restrict their activity. Instead, you assign each bot a different proxy to make it appear as if they're coming from different places, which reduces the risk of bans. For instance:

- **Bot 1** → `username:password@123.45.67.89:8080`
- **Bot 2** → `username:password@98.76.54.32:9090`

Question: How do proxies work with bots?

Answer: Proxies work with bots by providing them with unique IP addresses. For example, if you have 50 Instagram bots, you wouldn't want them all to connect from the same IP. By assigning each bot a separate proxy (e.g., `username:password@123.45.67.89:8080`), you make each bot appear to be operating from a unique location, which prevents platforms like Instagram from flagging them for unusual behavior and helps avoid restrictions.

Question: Show me a proxy example setup.

Answer: A typical proxy setup example is:

Imagine you have 50 Instagram bots. To avoid detection, you assign a unique proxy to each bot. This makes it look like each bot is connecting from a different place. For example:

- **Bot 1** uses `username:password@123.45.67.89:8080`
- Bot 2 uses `username:password@98.76.54.32:9090`

This method is crucial for reducing the risk of your bots being banned.

Question: What does a proxy look like in real use?

Answer: In real use, a proxy is a specific address that a bot uses to connect to the internet. For instance, if you're running 50 Instagram bots, you would set up a proxy for each one to avoid all of them using your main IP. A proxy would look something like `username:password@123.45.67.89:8080`, which is assigned to one bot, and another would be `username:password@98.76.54.32:9090`. This makes each bot appear to have a unique origin.

Question: What are Best Practices for Proxies?

Answer: The best practices for using proxies are:

- Use **residential or mobile proxies** for social media automation since they mimic real user activity.
- Maintain a **1:1 or 1:2 ratio**—one proxy per bot, or at most two bots per proxy.
- **Avoid free/public proxies** as they are often blacklisted, unsafe, and slow.
- Regularly **test proxies** for speed and uptime before assigning them to bots.
- Keep a backup list of working proxies in case some fail.

Question: What kind of proxies should I use?

Answer: You should use residential or mobile proxies for social media automation because they appear to be real user traffic, which helps to prevent detection and account restrictions. You should avoid free or public proxies as they are often unreliable and already flagged by many platforms.

Question: How many bots per proxy?

Answer: It's best to maintain a 1:1 or 1:2 ratio—meaning one proxy for each bot, or at most two bots per proxy. This helps to make each bot's activity appear unique and reduces the risk of having multiple accounts flagged for using the same IP address.

Question: Are free proxies safe?

Answer: No, free proxies are generally not safe and are not recommended. They are often blacklisted by platforms, very slow, and can expose your data to security risks. For reliable and safe automation, you should always use paid residential or mobile proxies.

Question: How do I open the Proxies tab?

Answer: To open the Proxies tab, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Proxies**.
3. You will now see the Proxies Management Table with columns: Proxy URL, Port, Authentication Info, and Linked Devices/Bots.

Question: Where can I see proxies?

Answer: You can see your proxies by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Proxies**.
3. The Proxies Management Table will appear, showing columns such as Proxy URL, Port, Authentication Info, and Linked Devices/Bots.

Question: Open proxy list.

Answer: To open the proxy list, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Proxies**.
3. The Proxies Management Table will be displayed, which lists your proxies and their details, including Proxy URL, Port, Authentication Info, and Linked Devices/Bots.

Question: Show all proxies.

Answer: To see all proxies, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Proxies**.

3. The Proxies Management Table will be displayed, containing all your registered proxies with details like Proxy URL, Port, Authentication Info, and Linked Devices/Bots.

Question: Where is proxy management?

Answer: Proxy management is located by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Proxies**.
3. This will bring you to the Proxies Management Table, which shows details such as Proxy URL, Port, Authentication Info, and Linked Devices/Bots.

Question: How do I add Proxies in bulk?

Answer: To add proxies in bulk, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Proxies**.
2. Click the **Add Proxy** button.
3. Paste your Google Sheet URL into the popup.
4. The sheet must use one of these two formats: `username:password@ip:port` OR separate headers: `ip`, `port`, `username`, `password`.
5. Click Upload.

Example Sheet Entries:

- `john123:pass456@192.168.0.12:8080`
  - IP: 123.45.67.89, Port: 3128, Username: proxyuser, Password: secure123
- Best Practice: Always test proxies in small batches first to ensure they are working before assigning them to a large number of bots.

Question: Upload proxies.

Answer: To upload proxies, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then go to **Proxies**.
2. Click the **Add Proxy** button.
3. Paste the Google Sheet URL containing your proxy list into the popup window.
4. Ensure the data in your sheet is formatted correctly, either as `username:password@ip:port` or with separate headers for `ip`, `port`, `username`, and `password`.
5. Click Upload.

Example Sheet Entries:

- `john123:pass456@192.168.0.12:8080`
- IP: 123.45.67.89, Port: 3128, Username: proxyuser, Password: secure123  
Best Practice: Test a small number of proxies from your list to confirm they are working before using them for your bots.

Question: Import proxy list from Google Sheet.

Answer: To import a proxy list from a Google Sheet, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click on the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Proxies**.
2. Click the **Add Proxy** button.
3. Paste the URL of your Google Sheet into the popup window.
4. Your sheet's data must be in one of these two formats:

`username:password@ip:port` or with separate headers: `ip`, `port`, `username`, `password`.

5. Click Upload.

Example Sheet Entries:

- `john123:pass456@192.168.0.12:8080`
- IP: 123.45.67.89, Port: 3128, Username: proxyuser, Password: secure123  
Best Practice: Before deploying all proxies, test a small batch to ensure they are functional.

Question: Add multiple proxies.

Answer: To add multiple proxies at once, you can use the bulk upload feature:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then go to **Proxies**.
2. Click the **Add Proxy** button.
3. Paste the Google Sheet URL that contains your proxy list.
4. The sheet must be formatted in one of two ways: `username:password@ip:port` or with separate columns for `ip`, `port`, `username`, and `password`.
5. Click Upload.

Example Sheet Entries:

- `john123:pass456@192.168.0.12:8080`
- IP: 123.45.67.89, Port: 3128, Username: proxyuser, Password: secure123  
Best Practice: It is recommended to test a small portion of your proxies to confirm their functionality before applying them to your bots.

Question: How to register proxies?

Answer: To register proxies, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click on the **Resource Creation** tab, then click **Proxies**.
2. Click the **Add Proxy** button.
3. Paste the Google Sheet URL containing your proxies into the popup.
4. The data in the sheet must be formatted either as `username:password@ip:port` or by using separate headers for `ip`, `port`, `username`, and `password`.
5. Click Upload.

Example Sheet Entries:

- `john123:pass456@192.168.0.12:8080`
  - IP: 123.45.67.89, Port: 3128, Username: proxyuser, Password: secure123
- Best Practice: Always test a small batch of proxies first to ensure they work before you start using them on a large scale.

Question: How do I delete Proxies?

Answer: To delete proxies, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Proxies**.
  2. In the table, use the checkboxes on the left side of the row to select the proxies you wish to delete.
  3. At the top of the table, click **Delete Selected Proxy**.
  4. Confirm the deletion when prompted.
- Note: Deleted proxies cannot be restored. You must re-upload them if they are needed again.

Question: Remove a proxy.

Answer: To remove a proxy, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Proxies**.
2. In the table, check the box on the left side of the row for the proxy you want to remove.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Proxy** button at the top of the table.



4. Confirm the action.

Note: Once removed, a proxy cannot be restored; you must re-upload it to use it again.

Question: Delete proxy entry.

Answer: To delete a proxy entry, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click **Proxies**.
2. In the table, select the entry you want to delete using the checkbox on the left side of its row.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Proxy** button at the top of the table.
4. Confirm the deletion.

Note: Once deleted, the proxy entry is permanently gone and cannot be restored.

Question: Clear proxy list.

Answer: To clear entries from your proxy list, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, and then **Proxies**.
2. In the table, select the proxies you want to clear by checking the boxes on the left.
3. Click the **Delete Selected Proxy** button located at the top of the table.
4. Confirm your selection to finalize the deletion.

Note: Once cleared, the proxies are permanently removed and must be re-uploaded if you need them again.

Question: Erase proxies?

Answer: To erase proxies, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Proxies**.

2. In the table, check the box next to the proxy (or proxies) you wish to erase.
3. At the top of the table, click the **Delete Selected Proxy** button.
4. Confirm the action to permanently erase the proxies.

Note: Once erased, proxies cannot be restored. You will need to re-upload them if you require them in the future.

Question: What is Messaging?

Answer: Messaging is the feature that allows you to create and manage message templates for your bots. These templates are used to automate outreach, welcome messages, follow-ups, comments, and replies. Instead of writing each message manually, you can set up reusable templates that your bots can use at scale. These templates can also include targeting parameters like hashtags, locations, and influencer profiles to create more personalized campaigns.

Question: How do I create messages for bots?

Answer: To create messages for bots, you use the Messaging feature to build and manage message templates. These templates are pre-written messages that your bots can use to automate tasks like sending welcome notes, follow-up messages, or comments. By creating these reusable templates, you can scale your messaging efforts without having to manually write each individual message.

Question: What are messaging templates?

Answer: Messaging templates are pre-defined message formats that you create and manage using the Messaging feature. These templates are used by your bots to automate various communication tasks, such as sending welcome messages, follow-up notes, or personalized replies. They allow for scalable and consistent messaging, and you can even include targeting criteria to personalize campaigns.

Question: Can I automate replies?

Answer: Yes, you can automate replies by using the Messaging feature to create and manage message templates. You can design these templates to be used by your bots for automated replies, comments, and other forms of communication. This allows you to respond to inquiries and engage with users at scale without manual intervention.

Question: How do bots send welcome messages?

Answer: Bots send welcome messages using message templates that you create and manage in the Messaging feature. These templates are designed to be reusable and can be configured to automatically send a welcome note to new users or accounts. This allows you to standardize your initial outreach and save time by automating the process.

Question: What is the purpose of the messaging tab?

Answer: The purpose of the Messaging tab is to provide a central place where you can create and manage message templates for your bots. This tab allows you to set up reusable messages for automated outreach, replies, and follow-ups. By using the messaging tab, you can ensure consistency, personalize your campaigns with targeting, and manage your bot communication at scale.

Question: What is the Purpose of Messaging?

Answer: The purpose of the Messaging feature is to save time by automating repetitive communication, such as welcome messages and follow-ups. It helps improve consistency across all your outreach campaigns and allows you to personalize engagement with followers, prospects, or leads. Additionally, by rotating different message templates, it helps keep bot interactions natural and human-like.

Question: Why use messaging templates?

Answer: You should use messaging templates to save a significant amount of time by automating repetitive tasks. They ensure that all your messages are consistent and on-brand, while also allowing you to personalize them with specific targeting. Furthermore, by rotating through various templates, you can make your bot interactions appear more natural and less robotic.

Question: What problem does messaging solve?

Answer: The Messaging feature solves the problem of time-consuming, manual communication. It allows you to automate repetitive tasks like sending welcome messages and follow-ups, which frees you up to focus on other things. It also solves the problem of inconsistency and lack of personalization by providing a structured way to manage your bot interactions and make them more human-like.

Question: Why not just type messages manually?

Answer: You should avoid typing messages manually because it is extremely time-consuming and inefficient, especially when you are managing a large number of bots or accounts. Using messaging templates allows you to automate this process, ensures consistency across all your communications, and provides the ability to

personalize messages at scale. It also helps to prevent your bots from being flagged for repetitive behavior by allowing you to rotate messages.

Question: Can you provide an Example of Messaging Templates?

Answer: A messaging template uses a predefined format to automate communication while including dynamic variables to personalize the message.

- **Welcome Message:** Hi {{username}}, welcome to our community!
- **Follow-up Message:** Just checking in! Did you get a chance to see our new post?
- **Reach-out Message:** Hello {{username}}, we'd love to collaborate with you!
- **Response to Reach-out:** Thanks for reaching out! Let's connect.
- **Target Hashtag:** #fitnessmotivation
- **Target Location:** New York

Question: What does a message template look like?

Answer: A message template looks like a pre-written message that often includes placeholders for dynamic content. For example, a template might be: Hello {{username}}, we'd love to collaborate with you!. The bot would then replace {{username}} with the actual username of the person it's messaging. Other templates can be used for targeting, such as a Target Hashtag like #fitnessmotivation or a Target Location like New York.

Question: Give me a sample messaging setup.

Answer: A sample messaging setup involves creating different templates for various purposes:

- A **Welcome Message** template could be: Hi {{username}}, welcome to our community!
  - A **Follow-up Message** template could be: Just checking in! Did you get a chance to see our new post?
  - A **Reach-out Message** template could be: Hello {{username}}, we'd love to collaborate with you!
- These templates can be used in combination with specific targeting, such as a Target Hashtag (#fitnessmotivation) or a Target Location (New York).

Question: How can bots personalize messages?

Answer: Bots can personalize messages by using templates that contain dynamic variables. For instance, a template could say Hi {{username}}... and the bot would automatically insert the person's actual username into the message. This allows for personalized communication at scale without manual effort. In addition to a Reach-out Message (Hello {{username}}, we'd love to collaborate with you!), you can use targeting parameters like a Target Hashtag (#fitnessmotivation) to focus your campaigns on specific interests.

Question: What are Best Practices for Messaging?

Answer: The best practices for messaging include:

- Using dynamic placeholders (like {{username}}) to personalize each message.
- Creating multiple variations of each message type to avoid spam detection.
- Keeping messages short, friendly, and natural to avoid sounding robotic.
- Matching your messages to the audience context (e.g., don't send finance ads to people using fitness hashtags).
- Testing different tones and follow-up timing to improve engagement rates.

Question: How do I avoid spam detection?

Answer: To avoid spam detection, you should:

- Create multiple variations of each message template so your bots don't send the same message repeatedly.
- Keep your messages short, friendly, and natural, and avoid robotic language.
- Use dynamic placeholders like {{username}} to personalize messages, which helps them appear less generic.
- Ensure your messages are relevant to the audience you're targeting.
- Test different message tones and timings to find what works best.

Question: What's the best way to write messages?

Answer: The best way to write messages is to make them sound natural and human. You should:

- Use dynamic placeholders, such as {{username}}, to personalize the messages.
- Create several variations of the same message to avoid sending duplicates.
- Keep the messages short and friendly.
- Make sure the message content is relevant to the target audience.
- Test different message styles and follow-up times to optimize for engagement.

Question: How do I make my bot sound natural?

Answer: To make your bot sound natural, you should:

- Use dynamic placeholders (like `{{username}}`) to make messages more personal.
- Write multiple variations for each message type to avoid repetition.
- Keep the messages short, friendly, and conversational.
- Ensure that the message content is relevant to the audience's context.
- Experiment with different tones and timing for follow-ups to find what resonates best.

Question: How do I view the Messaging tab?

Answer: To view the Messaging tab, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Messaging**.
3. You will now see the Messaging Management Table, which includes columns such as Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, Welcome Message, Follow-up Message, Reach-out Message, Response to Reach-out Message, Target Hashtag, Target Location, and Message List.

Note: If no templates have been created yet, the table will display the message: "No data available in table."

Question: Where can I see messages?

Answer: You can see your messages and templates by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
2. From the toggle list, click **Messaging**.
3. The Messaging Management Table will appear, showing columns for Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, and various message types like Welcome Message and Follow-up Message.

Note: If you haven't created any templates, the table will show "No data available in table."

Question: Show message templates.

Answer: To see your message templates, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.

2. From the toggle list, click **Messaging**.
3. The Messaging Management Table will be displayed, containing all your templates with columns such as Name, Comment List, Welcome Message, and Follow-up Message.

Note: If no templates exist, the table will display "No data available in table."

Question: Open message list.

Answer: To open the message list, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
  2. From the toggle list, click **Messaging**.
  3. This will bring up the Messaging Management Table, which lists your templates and includes columns for Name, Comment List, and various message types.
- Note: If there are no templates to display, the table will state "No data available in table."

Question: Where is message management?

Answer: Message management is located by following these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.
  2. From the toggle list, click **Messaging**.
  3. This will open the Messaging Management Table, where you can view and manage all your message templates. The table has columns for Name, Comment List, and different message types like Welcome Message and Follow-up Message.
- Note: If there are no existing templates, the table will be empty and display "No data available in table."

Question: How do I add a Message template?

Answer: To add a Message template, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Messaging**.
2. Click the **Add Message** button.
3. Fill in the popup fields with your desired details:
  - **Name** (e.g., WelcomeTemplate01)
  - **Comment List** (e.g., Great work! | Amazing content! | Love this post!)
  - **Influencer Profile** (e.g., @tech\_influencer)
  - **Welcome Message** (e.g., Hi {{username}}, thanks for connecting with us!)

- **Follow-up Message** (e.g., Have you checked our latest updates?)
  - **Reach-out Message** (e.g., We'd love to collaborate with you.)
  - **Response to Reach-out Message** (e.g., Thanks for reaching out! Let's talk further.)
  - **Target Hashtag** (e.g., #digitalmarketing)
  - **Target Location** (e.g., New York)
  - **Message List** (e.g., Intro | Offer | Closing)
4. Click Save to store the template.
- Best Practice: Use placeholders like {{username}} for personalization.

Question: Create a new message.

Answer: To create a new message template, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, go to the **Resource Creation** tab and click on **Messaging**.
  2. Click the **Add Message** button.
  3. Fill out the form that appears with the following information:
    - **Name** (e.g., WelcomeTemplate01)
    - **Comment List** (e.g., Great work! | Amazing content! | Love this post!)
    - **Influencer Profile** (e.g., @tech\_influencer)
    - **Welcome Message** (e.g., Hi {{username}}, thanks for connecting with us!)
    - **Follow-up Message** (e.g., Have you checked our latest updates?)
    - **Reach-out Message** (e.g., We'd love to collaborate with you.)
    - **Response to Reach-out Message** (e.g., Thanks for reaching out! Let's talk further.)
    - **Target Hashtag** (e.g., #digitalmarketing)
    - **Target Location** (e.g., New York)
    - **Message List** (e.g., Intro | Offer | Closing)
  4. Click Save to create the new template.
- Best Practice: Remember to use placeholders like {{username}} to personalize your messages.

Question: Add template for messages.

Answer: To add a template for messages, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab, then click **Messaging**.
2. Click the **Add Message** button.
3. Complete the form that appears with your desired message details, including:



- **Name** (e.g., WelcomeTemplate01)
  - **Comment List** (e.g., Great work! | Amazing content! | Love this post!)
  - **Influencer Profile** (e.g., @tech\_influencer)
  - **Welcome Message** (e.g., Hi {{username}}, thanks for connecting with us!)
  - **Follow-up Message** (e.g., Have you checked our latest updates?)
  - **Reach-out Message** (e.g., We'd love to collaborate with you.)
  - **Response to Reach-out Message** (e.g., Thanks for reaching out! Let's talk further.)
  - **Target Hashtag** (e.g., #digitalmarketing)
  - **Target Location** (e.g., New York)
  - **Message List** (e.g., Intro | Offer | Closing)
4. Click Save to add the template.
- Best Practice: To make your messages more personal, use placeholders like {{username}}.

Question: Save welcome message.

Answer: To save a welcome message as a template, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Messaging**.
  2. Click the **Add Message** button.
  3. In the popup, fill in the fields, making sure to include your message in the **Welcome Message** field (e.g., Hi {{username}}, thanks for connecting with us!). You can also add other details like a **Name** and **Comment List**.
  4. Click Save to store the template.
- Best Practice: Using dynamic placeholders like {{username}} is recommended for personalization.

Question: How to set up bot messaging?

Answer: To set up bot messaging, you need to create message templates:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Messaging**.
  2. Click the **Add Message** button.
  3. In the popup form, you will define your templates by filling out fields like **Name**, **Welcome Message**, **Follow-up Message**, and others.
  4. Click Save to store your templates.
- Best Practice: To personalize your messages, use placeholders such as {{username}}.

Question: How do I upload Messages via Google Sheet?

Answer: To upload messages via Google Sheet, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then select Messaging.
2. Click the Upload button.
3. Paste your Google Sheet URL.
4. Ensure your sheet headers match the required fields: Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, Welcome, Follow-up, Reach-out, Response, Hashtag, Location, and Message List.
5. Click Submit to import the messages in bulk.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

- Name: OutreachTemplate01
- Comment List: Nice post! | Keep it up!
- Influencer Profile: @fitnessguru
- Welcome: Hey {{username}}, welcome to our community!
- Follow-up: Would you like to see our top fitness programs?
- Reach-out: We'd like to feature you in our campaign.
- Response: Thank you, let's collaborate.
- Target Hashtag: #fitnessgoals
- Target Location: Los Angeles
- Message List: Welcome | Follow-up | Closing

Question: Bulk upload messages.

Answer: To bulk upload messages, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then select Messaging.
2. Click the Upload button.
3. Paste your Google Sheet URL into the provided field.
4. Verify that the headers in your sheet match the required format: Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, Welcome, Follow-up, Reach-out, Response, Hashtag, Location, and Message List.
5. Click Submit to import the messages.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

- Name: OutreachTemplate01
- Comment List: Nice post! | Keep it up!
- Influencer Profile: @fitnessguru
- Welcome: Hey {{username}}, welcome to our community!
- Follow-up: Would you like to see our top fitness programs?

- Reach-out: We'd like to feature you in our campaign.
- Response: Thank you, let's collaborate.
- Target Hashtag: #fitnessgoals
- Target Location: Los Angeles
- Message List: Welcome | Follow-up | Closing

Question: Import templates from sheet.

Answer: To import templates from a Google Sheet, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then select Messaging.
2. Click the Upload button.
3. Paste your Google Sheet URL.
4. Make sure the headers in your sheet correspond to the required fields: Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, Welcome, Follow-up, Reach-out, Response, Hashtag, Location, and Message List.
5. Click Submit to begin the import.

Example Google Sheet Entry:

- Name: OutreachTemplate01
- Comment List: Nice post! | Keep it up!
- Influencer Profile: @fitnessguru
- Welcome: Hey {{username}}, welcome to our community!
- Follow-up: Would you like to see our top fitness programs?
- Reach-out: We'd like to feature you in our campaign.
- Response: Thank you, let's collaborate.
- Target Hashtag: #fitnessgoals
- Target Location: Los Angeles
- Message List: Welcome | Follow-up | Closing

Question: Upload multiple messages.

Answer: To upload multiple messages at once, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then select Messaging.
2. Click the Upload button.
3. Paste your Google Sheet URL into the popup.
4. Ensure the headers in your sheet are correctly matched to the system's fields: Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, Welcome, Follow-up, Reach-out, Response, Hashtag, Location, and Message List.

5. Click Submit to complete the upload.  
Example Google Sheet Entry:
  - Name: OutreachTemplate01
  - Comment List: Nice post! | Keep it up!
  - Influencer Profile: @fitnessguru
  - Welcome: Hey {{username}}, welcome to our community!
  - Follow-up: Would you like to see our top fitness programs?
  - Reach-out: We'd like to feature you in our campaign.
  - Response: Thank you, let's collaborate.
  - Target Hashtag: #fitnessgoals
  - Target Location: Los Angeles
  - Message List: Welcome | Follow-up | Closing

Question: How do I add many messages at once?

Answer: To add many messages at once, use the bulk upload feature with a Google Sheet:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, then select Messaging.
2. Click the Upload button.
3. Paste the URL of your Google Sheet into the popup.
4. Ensure the sheet's headers are correctly formatted to match the required fields: Name, Comment List, Influencer Profile, Welcome, Follow-up, Reach-out, Response, Hashtag, Location, and Message List.
5. Click Submit to import all the messages.  
Example Google Sheet Entry:
  - Name: OutreachTemplate01
  - Comment List: Nice post! | Keep it up!
  - Influencer Profile: @fitnessguru
  - Welcome: Hey {{username}}, welcome to our community!
  - Follow-up: Would you like to see our top fitness programs?
  - Reach-out: We'd like to feature you in our campaign.
  - Response: Thank you, let's collaborate.
  - Target Hashtag: #fitnessgoals
  - Target Location: Los Angeles
  - Message List: Welcome | Follow-up | Closing

Question: How do I search and manage Messages?

Answer: To search and manage messages, follow these steps:

- Search: Use the search bar to quickly locate specific templates by name.
- Pagination: Adjust the number of rows displayed per page to 10, 25, or 50 to better manage the list size.

Question: Find a template.

Answer: To find a template, use the search bar located above the Messaging Management Table. You can also adjust the list size using the pagination options to show 10, 25, or 50 rows per page.

Question: Search message by name.

Answer: To search for a message by name, simply use the search bar located above the message table. You can also manage the list size by changing the pagination to show 10, 25, or 50 rows per page.

Question: Filter messages.

Answer: You can filter messages by using the search bar to search for a specific template name. Additionally, you can manage the list of messages by adjusting the number of rows per page to 10, 25, or 50.

Question: Adjust message list size?

Answer: To adjust the message list size, look for the pagination options. You can change the number of rows displayed per page to 10, 25, or 50, which helps in managing a large number of messages.

Question: How do I delete a Message?

Answer: To delete a message template, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Messaging**.
2. In the table, use the checkboxes on the left side to select the message templates you want to delete.
3. At the top of the table, click the **Delete** button.
4. Confirm the deletion when prompted.  
Note: Deleted templates are permanently removed and must be re-added manually if you need them again.<sup>1</sup>

Question: Remove message template.

Answer: To remove a message template, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar, then click **Messaging**.
2. Find the template you want to remove and check the box on the left side of its row.
3. Click the **Delete** button at the top of the table.
4. Confirm the action.

Note: Once removed, a template cannot be restored; you must re-create it to use it again.

Question: Delete saved message.

Answer: To delete a saved message template, follow these steps:

1. Go to the **Resource Creation** tab on the Dashboard sidebar and click **Messaging**.
2. In the table, select the message you want to delete using the checkbox on the left side of its row.
3. Click the **Delete** button at the top of the table.
4. Confirm the deletion.

Note: The template is permanently gone and cannot be restored.<sup>2</sup>

Question: Clear old messages.

Answer: To clear old message templates, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, and then **Messaging**.
2. In the table, select the templates you want to clear by checking the boxes on the left.
3. Click the **Delete** button located at the top of the table.
4. Confirm your selection to finalize the deletion.

Note: The templates are permanently removed and must be re-added if you need them in the future.

Question: Erase message entry?

Answer: To erase a message entry, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab, then select **Messaging**.

2. In the table, check the box next to the entry (or entries) you wish to erase.
3. At the top of the table, click the **Delete** button.
4. Confirm the action to permanently erase the templates.

Note: Once erased, message templates cannot be restored. You will need to re-create them if you require them in the future.

Question: What is Sync?

Answer: Sync is a bulk import and update feature that allows you to manage multiple resources, such as Devices, Bots, Servers, and Proxies, in one step. Instead of adding items one by one, you can connect a Google Sheet and let the system automatically pull the data. This feature is especially useful for initial setup or for making large-scale updates to your infrastructure.

Question: What is Google Sheet Sync?

Answer: Google Sheet Sync is a feature that allows you to manage multiple resources (Devices, Bots, Servers, and Proxies) by connecting a Google Sheet to the system. The system automatically pulls the data from your sheet, allowing you to bulk import and update your resources in one go. This is a very efficient way to handle large-scale changes or initial setup without manual entry.

Question: Why do I need Sync?

Answer: You need Sync to efficiently manage a large number of resources like Devices, Bots, Servers, and Proxies. It allows you to perform bulk imports and updates from a single Google Sheet, saving you a significant amount of time and effort compared to adding or editing each item individually. It's particularly useful for setting up your initial infrastructure or making widespread changes.

Question: Can I bulk import resources?

Answer: Yes, you can bulk import resources using the Sync feature. This feature allows you to connect a Google Sheet containing your resource data (for Devices, Bots, Servers, or Proxies), and the system will automatically import all the data at once. This eliminates the need for manual, one-by-one data entry and is perfect for large-scale setups.

Question: How do I update multiple devices at once?

Answer: You can update multiple devices at once using the Sync feature. This feature allows you to connect a Google Sheet that contains the updated information for your devices. The system will then automatically pull the data and update all the devices

listed in your sheet, making it a fast and efficient way to manage large numbers of devices.

Question: What is the purpose of the Sync tab?

Answer: The purpose of the Sync tab is to provide a single, centralized location for managing your resources in bulk. It allows you to connect a Google Sheet to automatically import and update all your Devices, Bots, Servers, and Proxies. This streamlines the process of initial setup and large-scale infrastructure changes, making management much more efficient.

Question: What is the Purpose of Sync?

Answer: The purpose of Sync is to save you a significant amount of time and effort when managing your resources. It allows you to:

- **Save time** by setting up multiple resources in one go, rather than adding them one by one.
- **Ensure consistency** by using structured sheet templates, which reduces errors.
- **Simplify bulk changes**, like adding 50 proxies or updating 20 servers simultaneously.
- **Make collaboration easier**, as team members can work together on a single, shared Google Sheet.

Question: Why use Sync instead of manual entry?

Answer: You should use Sync instead of manual entry because it solves several key problems. Sync saves you a lot of time by allowing you to add and update many resources at once. It also improves accuracy by using a consistent format from a Google Sheet, and it simplifies large-scale changes. Additionally, it's great for team collaboration, as everyone can work on the same shared sheet.

Question: What problem does Sync solve?

Answer: Sync solves the problem of tedious and time-consuming manual data entry. It streamlines the process of adding or updating large numbers of resources, ensuring that your data is consistent and accurate. It also makes it easy to manage bulk changes and facilitates collaboration among team members who can work on a single, shared sheet.

Question: Why should I use a Google Sheet for setup?



Answer: You should use a Google Sheet for setup because it is a core part of the Sync feature, which is designed for efficiency. A Google Sheet allows you to:

- **Add multiple resources at once**, which is much faster than manual entry.
- **Maintain consistency** and reduce errors with a standardized format.
- **Simplify bulk changes** by updating a single sheet.
- **Improve collaboration** by allowing your team to work on the same document.

Question: What are Examples of Sync Usage?

Answer: A primary example of Sync usage is managing multiple resources through a single Google Sheet. For instance, you could have a sheet with separate worksheets for servers and devices, allowing you to bulk manage your infrastructure.

- **Worksheet: servers**
  - **Server Name:** VPS\_London\_01
  - **IP Address:** 123.45.67.89
  - **Info:** Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM
- **Worksheet: devices**
  - **Device Name:** Pixel\_Emulator\_01
  - **Serial Number:** ABC123XYZ
  - **Device Info:** Android 13 Emulator
  - **Linked Server:** VPS\_London\_01

Question: Can you show me a sample sheet?

Answer: A sample sheet for Sync would contain separate worksheets for different resource types. For example, a worksheet for servers might have columns for Server Name, IP Address, and Info, while a worksheet for devices would have columns for Device Name, Serial Number, Device Info, and Linked Server.

- **Worksheet: servers**
  - **Server Name:** VPS\_London\_01
  - **IP Address:** 123.45.67.89
  - **Info:** Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM
- **Worksheet: devices**
  - **Device Name:** Pixel\_Emulator\_01
  - **Serial Number:** ABC123XYZ
  - **Device Info:** Android 13 Emulator
  - **Linked Server:** VPS\_London\_01

Question: How do I bulk import proxies?

Answer: To bulk import proxies, you would use a Google Sheet with a dedicated worksheet for them and then use the Sync feature. The sheet would contain the necessary information for each proxy, which the system would then import.

- **Worksheet: servers**
  - **Server Name:** VPS\_London\_01
  - **IP Address:** 123.45.67.89
  - **Info:** Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM
- **Worksheet: devices**
  - **Device Name:** Pixel\_Emulator\_01
  - **Serial Number:** ABC123XYZ
  - **Device Info:** Android 13 Emulator
  - **Linked Server:** VPS\_London\_01

Question: What does a sync entry look like?

Answer: A sync entry is a row in a Google Sheet that contains all the information for a specific resource. For example, a sync entry for a device would look like this:

- **Worksheet: devices**
  - **Device Name:** Pixel\_Emulator\_01
  - **Serial Number:** ABC123XYZ
  - **Device Info:** Android 13 Emulator
  - **Linked Server:** VPS\_London\_01

This entry, along with others in the same worksheet, is used to import or update multiple devices at once.

Question: What are Best Practices for Sync?

Answer: The best practices for using Sync are:

- Always **double-check headers** before syncing; even a small typo can cause the sync to fail.
- Use **clear naming conventions** (e.g., USA\_Proxy\_01, VPS\_Frankfurt\_02) for all your resources.
- Keep **backup copies** of your Google Sheets so you can revert to a previous state if needed.

- Use Sync for **bulk updates**, but use manual add/edit for small changes to avoid potential errors.
- **Test with a small sheet first** before attempting to sync a large number of resources.

Question: How do I avoid sync errors?

Answer: To avoid sync errors, you should:

- **Double-check your sheet headers** to ensure they match the required format exactly.
- Use **clear and consistent naming conventions** for all your resources.
- **Make backup copies** of your sheets before every sync.
- Use Sync primarily for large, bulk updates and make smaller, individual changes manually.
- Always **test with a small sheet** to confirm everything is working correctly before you run a large import.

Question: What's the best way to structure my sheet?

Answer: The best way to structure your sheet is to use clear and accurate headers that match the required format for each resource type. You should also use consistent naming conventions (e.g., USA\_Proxy\_01, VPS\_Frankfurt\_02) for better organization. It's a good practice to keep backups and to use Sync for bulk operations rather than small, individual changes.

Question: How do I manage large imports?

Answer: To manage large imports with Sync, you should:

- **Test with a small, sample sheet** first to ensure there are no errors.
- **Double-check all your headers and data** to prevent any issues.
- Have **backup copies** of your sheets ready in case of a problem.
- Use **clear naming conventions** to keep your resources organized after the import.
- Reserve Sync for these large imports, using manual entry for smaller updates.

Question: How do I open the Sync tab?

Answer: To open the Sync tab, follow these steps:

1. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the **Resource Creation** tab.

2. From the toggle list, click **Sync (Google Sheet Sync)**.
3. The Sync page will open, where you will see the options to add a new sync request.

Question: Where is sync?

Answer: The sync feature is located on the Dashboard sidebar. To access it, click the Resource Creation tab, and then from the toggle list, click Sync (Google Sheet Sync). This will take you to the page where you can manage your sync requests.

Question: How do I bulk import?

Answer: To perform a bulk import, you first need to access the Sync tab. On the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab. From the toggle list, select Sync (Google Sheet Sync). This will open the Sync page, where you can initiate a new sync request.

Question: How do I connect Google Sheet?

Answer: To connect a Google Sheet, you need to open the Sync tab. Go to the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, and then select Sync (Google Sheet Sync) from the toggle list. The Sync page will appear, providing the options to add and connect a Google Sheet URL.

Question: Where is Google Sheet sync option?

Answer: The Google Sheet sync option is located within the Sync tab. To find it, go to the Dashboard sidebar, click the Resource Creation tab, and then click Sync (Google Sheet Sync) from the toggle list. The Sync page will then open, and you can proceed with your sync request.

Question: How do I add a Sync Request?

Answer: To add a sync request, follow these steps:

1. On the Sync tab, click the **Add Sync Request** button.
  2. A popup titled "Sync Google Sheet" will appear.
  3. In the **Google Sheet Link** field, paste your shareable Google Sheet URL.
  4. Make sure the sheet is shared with the service account and that it has editor access.
  5. Click Submit to begin the sync process.
- Best Practice: Always test your sheet with 1–2 entries first before uploading 100+ rows.

Question: Start sync.

Answer: To start a sync, you need to add a new sync request. Follow these steps:

1. On the Sync tab, click **Add Sync Request**.
2. A popup will appear. Paste the shareable URL of your Google Sheet into the **Google Sheet Link** field.
3. Ensure the sheet is shared with the service account with editor access.
4. Click Submit to begin the sync process.

Best Practice: It is a good idea to test with a small number of entries first before syncing a large sheet.

Question: Upload Google Sheet.

Answer: To upload a Google Sheet for syncing, follow these steps:

1. On the Sync tab, click **Add Sync Request**.
2. A popup named "Sync Google Sheet" will open.
3. Paste the shareable URL of your Google Sheet into the **Google Sheet Link** field.
4. Make sure the sheet is shared with the service account with editor access.
5. Click Submit to start the upload and sync process.

Best Practice: Test with a small batch of entries before uploading a large number of rows.

Question: Bulk update resources.

Answer: To bulk update resources, you can use the sync feature:

1. On the Sync tab, click **Add Sync Request**.
2. In the popup that appears, paste the shareable URL of your Google Sheet into the **Google Sheet Link** field.
3. Ensure the sheet is shared with the service account with editor access.
4. Click Submit to initiate the bulk update.

Best Practice: Always test with a small number of entries first to avoid errors.

Question: Import via sheet?

Answer: To import resources via a Google Sheet, you need to add a sync request:

1. Go to the Sync tab and click **Add Sync Request**.
2. In the popup, paste the shareable URL of your Google Sheet into the **Google Sheet Link** field.

3. Ensure the sheet is shared with the service account with editor access.
4. Click Submit to begin the import process.  
Best Practice: Test with a small number of entries before you import a large number of rows.

Question: What are the requirements for a Google Sheet sync?

Answer: The requirements for a Google Sheet sync are as follows:

1. The Google Sheet must contain separate worksheets (tabs) with the exact names: proxies, servers, bots, and devices.
2. Each of these worksheets must include the correct column headers for its respective resource. The required headers are shown in the popup when you add a sync request.
3. The Google Sheet must be shared with the service account with editor access. If the sheet name or any of the headers are incorrect, the sync will fail.

Question: What format should the sheet be in?

Answer: The sheet must be formatted with separate worksheets, each with a specific name: proxies, servers, bots, and devices. Each worksheet must also have the correct column headers, which can be found in the sync popup. The sheet must be shared with the service account and have editor access for the sync to work properly.

Question: What are mandatory fields?

Answer: The mandatory fields for a Google Sheet sync are the correct worksheet names (proxies, servers, bots, devices) and the correct column headers within each worksheet. The specific required headers are shown in the sync request popup. Additionally, the sheet must be shared with the service account with editor access. If any of these fields or requirements are not met, the sync will fail.

Question: Why does sync fail?

Answer: Sync can fail for a few reasons. The most common causes are:

- Incorrect worksheet names (they must be exactly proxies, servers, bots, and devices).
- Incorrect column headers within the worksheets. The system is very specific about this format.
- The Google Sheet is not shared with the service account, or it does not have editor access.

- The sheet is named incorrectly.

Question: How should I prepare my sheet?

Answer: To prepare your sheet for sync, you should follow these steps:

1. Create separate worksheets (tabs) and name them exactly **proxies**, **servers**, **bots**, and **devices**.
2. In each worksheet, add the correct column headers, as specified in the sync request popup.
3. Ensure that you share the Google Sheet with the service account and grant it editor access. This is essential for the sync to function.

Question: When should I use Google Sheet sync?

Answer: You should use Google Sheet sync for a few specific scenarios to save time and effort:

- **Initial Setup:** It's perfect for quickly importing all of your devices, servers, bots, and proxies when you first start.
- **Bulk Updates:** Use it to update multiple entries at once, instead of editing them one by one. This is ideal for large-scale changes to your resources.
- **Migration:** It's a great tool for when you're moving from another system or need to consolidate your resources into one place.

*Tip:* For small, single changes (like updating just one device or server), it's usually faster to use the manual Add/Edit option rather than setting up a sync.

Question: Example Google Sheet format?

*(Users may also ask: "Sample sheet?", "What should my sheet look like?", "Can you give an example?")*

Answer: To see the google sheet format, follow these guide:

#### 1. servers worksheet

| Server Name    | IP Address   | Server Info                  |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| VPS_NewYork_01 | 192.168.1.1  | AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22  |
| VPS_London_01  | 123.45.67.89 | Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM, Ubuntu |

#### 2. devices worksheet

| Device Name   | Serial Number | Device Info                      | Linked Server  |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Pixel5_Test01 | ABC123XYZ     | Google Pixel 5, Android 13       | VPS_NewYork_01 |
| Emulator_01   | XYZ789ABC     | Android Emulator, 8GB RAM, Win11 | VPS_London_01  |

### 3. proxies worksheet

IP Address   Port   Username   Password

111.222.3.4   8080   user1   pass1

111.222.3.5   8080   user2   pass2

### 4. bots worksheet

Bot Name   Account Email   Password   Assigned Device

Bot\_US\_01   botuser01@gmail.com   test123   Pixel5\_Test01

Bot\_UK\_01   botuser02@gmail.com   test456   Emulator\_01

Question: *Sample sheet?*

Answer: To see the google sheet format, follow these guide:

### 1. servers worksheet

Server Name   IP Address   Server Info

VPS\_NewYork\_01   192.168.1.1   AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22

VPS\_London\_01   123.45.67.89   Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM, Ubuntu

### 2. devices worksheet

| Device Name   | Serial Number | Device Info                      | Linked Server  |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Pixel5_Test01 | ABC123XYZ     | Google Pixel 5, Android 13       | VPS_NewYork_01 |
| Emulator_01   | XYZ789ABC     | Android Emulator, 8GB RAM, Win11 | VPS_London_01  |

### 3. proxies worksheet

IP Address   Port   Username   Password

111.222.3.4   8080   user1   pass1



| IP Address | Port | Username | Password |
|------------|------|----------|----------|
|------------|------|----------|----------|

|             |      |       |       |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|
| 111.222.3.5 | 8080 | user2 | pass2 |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|

#### 4. bots worksheet

| Bot Name | Account Email | Password | Assigned Device |
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|

|           |                     |         |               |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------|
| Bot_US_01 | botuser01@gmail.com | test123 | Pixel5_Test01 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------|

|           |                     |         |             |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------|
| Bot_UK_01 | botuser02@gmail.com | test456 | Emulator_01 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------|

Question: *What should my sheet look like?*

Answer: To see the google sheet format, follow these guide:

#### 1. servers worksheet

| Server Name | IP Address | Server Info |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
|-------------|------------|-------------|

|                |             |                             |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| VPS_NewYork_01 | 192.168.1.1 | AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22 |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|

|               |              |                              |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| VPS_London_01 | 123.45.67.89 | Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM, Ubuntu |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|

#### 2. devices worksheet

| Device Name | Serial Number | Device Info | Linked Server |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|

|               |           |                            |                |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Pixel5_Test01 | ABC123XYZ | Google Pixel 5, Android 13 | VPS_NewYork_01 |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|

|             |           |                                  |               |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Emulator_01 | XYZ789ABC | Android Emulator, 8GB RAM, Win11 | VPS_London_01 |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------|

#### 3. proxies worksheet

| IP Address | Port | Username | Password |
|------------|------|----------|----------|
|------------|------|----------|----------|

|             |      |       |       |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|
| 111.222.3.4 | 8080 | user1 | pass1 |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|

|             |      |       |       |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|
| 111.222.3.5 | 8080 | user2 | pass2 |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|

#### 4. bots worksheet

| Bot Name | Account Email | Password | Assigned Device |
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|

|           |                     |         |               |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------|
| Bot_US_01 | botuser01@gmail.com | test123 | Pixel5_Test01 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------|

|           |                     |         |             |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------|
| Bot_UK_01 | botuser02@gmail.com | test456 | Emulator_01 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------------|

Question: *Can you give an example of a Google Sheet?*

Answer: To see the google sheet format, follow these guide:

1. servers worksheet

| Server Name    | IP Address   | Server Info                  |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| VPS_NewYork_01 | 192.168.1.1  | AWS EC2, 4GB RAM, Ubuntu 22  |
| VPS_London_01  | 123.45.67.89 | Contabo VPS, 8GB RAM, Ubuntu |

2. devices worksheet

| Device Name   | Serial Number | Device Info                      | Linked Server  |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Pixel5_Test01 | ABC123XYZ     | Google Pixel 5, Android 13       | VPS_NewYork_01 |
| Emulator_01   | XYZ789ABC     | Android Emulator, 8GB RAM, Win11 | VPS_London_01  |

3. proxies worksheet

| IP Address  | Port | Username | Password |
|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| 111.222.3.4 | 8080 | user1    | pass1    |
| 111.222.3.5 | 8080 | user2    | pass2    |

4. bots worksheet

| Bot Name  | Account Email       | Password | Assigned Device |
|-----------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Bot_US_01 | botuser01@gmail.com | test123  | Pixel5_Test01   |
| Bot_UK_01 | botuser02@gmail.com | test456  | Emulator_01     |