Managing Brackets

STRONGVON Tournament Management System

1 Overview

The STRONGVON Tournament Management System provides a powerful tool for creating and managing brackets. The system is streamlined for handling brackets where the criteria is based on the qualification of the individual competitor. To create brackets on the system, you must first set up the categories that model the brackets. Then you add registrations to the system and assign them to the most appropriate categories. After the categories are created and the registrations are assigned to categories, then you can begin the management of brackets.

Data flow among the bracket, category, and registration modules is seamless so that you need to manage information from only one source. Changes on one module are instantaneously changed on the other modules. Bracket data is saved with the local database alongside the category and registration data; in other words, it is backed up and synchronized with the central database, giving you mobility to work from more than one location.

This document explains the possible types of brackets you can accommodate for an event and outline the procedures for moving competitors among the brackets, creating the initial draws, printing and publishing the bracket diagrams, tracking match winners, tally the winners of all brackets. Figure 1 shows you an overview of how brackets work on the system.

Figure 1. Overview of Brackets
2 Types of Brackets Supported

2.1 Single Elimination

The “Single Elimination” bracket type is the most widely used type of bracket used in a competition. For tournaments with a large number of competitors, this type minimizes the amount of time required to determine the winners of the divisions. Once a competitor loses a match, he can no longer continue in the tournament. In many competitions, the losers of the two semi-final matches are tied for third place. In others, the losers of the two semi-final matches compete for third place. In the STRONGVON system, there is an option to create a match for the losers of the semi-finals, and the winner of that match is automatically put in third place.

Figure 2 shows an example of how a “Single Elimination” bracket is displayed in “Brackets” tab. Automatic seeding is applicable for this type of bracket.

2.2 Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Third

The “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Third” bracket type is a double elimination bracket where third place is the highest placement resulting from the consolation bracket (loser’s bracket). In other words, a competitor who loses a match cannot place any higher than third place, with the exception of the final match in the winner’s bracket. The loser of the final match in the winner’s bracket is put in second place.

Figure 3 shows an example of how the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Third” bracket is displayed in the “Brackets” tab. Automatic seeding is applicable for this bracket type.
### 2.3 Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Second

The “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Second” bracket type is a double elimination bracket where second place is the highest placement resulting from the consolation bracket. In other words, the loser of the final match in the winner’s bracket is placed in the final match in the consolation bracket. The winner of the final match in the consolation bracket takes second place, while the loser of that match takes third place.

Figure 4 shows an example of how the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Second” bracket is displayed in “Brackets” tab. Automatic seeding is available for this bracket type.

### 2.4 Double Elimination Consolation Bracket First

The “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket First” bracket type is the same as the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket First” bracket type with an additional match between the winner of the winner’s bracket and the winner of the consolation bracket. The winner of this final match takes first place. The loser of the final match takes second place. The loser of the semi final match of the consolation bracket takes third place.

Figure 5 shows how the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket First” bracket type is displayed in the “Brackets” tab. Automatic seeding is available for this bracket type.
2.5 Round Robin

The “Round Robin” bracket type is where each competitor in the division is paired with every other competitor in the division for exactly one match. The number of matches created from a division of N competitors will result in N – 1 matches. The
STRONGVON system can display this bracket type in two ways. Automatic seeding is not applicable for this type of bracket.

### 2.5.1 Standard View

Figure 6 shows the standard way to display the “Round Robin” bracket type, where the matches are grouped into rounds. Each round gives each competitor exactly one match. For an odd number of competitors, one competitor of each round has a bye match, and each competitor has exactly one bye match.

![Round Robin Bracket, Standard View](image)

### 2.5.2 Matrix View

Figure 7 shows a matrix view of the “Round Robin” bracket. The complete list of competitors appear in the left most column, and the same list is repeated along the bottom row starting with the second column. This yields a complete matrix of matches for this bracket.

### 2.6 Card

The “Card” bracket is a list of matches that are hand picked. You can choose whatever combination of matches you want. You can even give a competitor more than one match. Figure 8 shows an example of how the “Card” bracket is displayed in the “Brackets” tab. Automatic seeding is not applicable for this bracket type.
2.7 Point

The “Point” bracket is used when there are no matches, and the competitors are given scores for their performance. The competitor with the highest score is given first place. Likewise, the competitor with the second, third, and fourth highest are given second, third, and fourth places, respectively. Figure 9 shows an example of how the “Point” bracket is displayed in the “Brackets” tab. Automatic seeding is not applicable for this bracket type.

2.8 Selecting a Bracket Type

2.8.1 Apply to Individual Bracket

You can mix bracket types among divisions of the same tournament. This gives you the flexibility to select the best bracket type for the size of the division.

To select a bracket type for a division:

1. Click on the “Brackets” tab.
2. Right mouse click on the division name on the left side. This opens a popup menu that lists all the different bracket types.

3. Select the bracket type from the popup menu. The bracket format of the current tree on the right side will change into the desired format.

Figure 10 shows you how to access the popup menu that allows you to select another bracket type. Be careful when you change the bracket type. Doing so will clear the matches and the selection of winners in that bracket.

2.8.2 Applying as Default for New Brackets

You can set the default bracket type for all brackets. The default bracket is specified in the “Settings” window, which is accessible from the “Settings” button at the top of the
Adding Registrations

Registrants must be added into the system as registrations before they can be assigned to categories, and their registrations must be assigned categories before they can be placed into their brackets. Registrations are entered into the system in one of three ways:

- Online from the online registration form
- Manual entry into the Administration Software
- Imported into the Administration Software

Read the guide “Managing Registrations” for details on how to add registrations into the system and assign categories to the registrations. Read Section 5 for details on how to change a registration’s association with a specific bracket.

When registrations are added to the system they may or may not have complete category configurations. If they do not have complete category configurations, they are not assigned to categories until the category configuration is completed. Once registrations are in the system, they can be configured with a bracket by virtue of the category configuration on their registrations.

4 Display Areas of Brackets Tab

4.1 Function of Brackets Tab

The majority of bracket management is handled in the “Brackets” tab. The functions handled here are as follows:

- select bracket types for each division
- view all registrations not yet placed in a bracket
- cross reference to specific registrations in the “Registrations” tab
- view and print brackets
- view and print a list of all competitors of a division
Display Areas of Brackets Tab

- view at once the number of registrants for each division
- set the initial matches
- select the winners of matches
- determine the first, second, third, and fourth places of a division
- create a line up of matches
- count the total number of matches for each division
- assign match and mat numbers

There are four Figure 12 shows the four display areas of the “Brackets” tab where the above tasks are accomplished: Division Tree, Current Bracket, Non-Placed List, and Match Lineup.

Figure 12. Display Areas of the Brackets Tab

Each display area can be individually resized to enlarge its viewing area. You can resize a display area in one of four ways:

- **Collapse Arrows:** These provide quick collapsing or maximizing of a display area. Figure 13 shows where to locate these arrows.
- **Click and Drag:** You can refine the viewing area of a display area by clicking and dragging the edges of an area.
- **Double Click:** If you double click within the display area, the area is immediately maximized as if you clicked and dragged its edges to the edge of the application window. If you double click a second time, it returns to its previous position of displaying all three areas.
- **F1 Key:** The F1 key behaves similarly to double clicking in an area by maximizing a display area. The first time you use F1, it maximizes the Division Tree that lists all division. The next time you use F1, it maximizes the Current Bracket. Third time, it maximizes the Match Lineup and Non-Placed List. The fourth time, it returns to the split pane with all three display areas.
4.2 Current Bracket

4.2.1 Functions

The Current Bracket displays the bracket for the selected division on the Division Tree. In this area, you can view the current bracket, change the initial match up, make selections for the winners, determine the top placements for the division (first, second, third, and fourth places), and print the bracket at any stage of the bracket’s completion.

4.2.2 Header

At the top of Current Bracket, the header identifies the division as constructed by the hierarchy of category fields. If there are division codes assigned to the field items, the codes appear at the start of the header, and the codes’s description appear in the remainder of the header. If there are no division codes assigned, then the field names and field item names appear in the header. Read the guide “Configuring Categories” to learn more about division codes.

For example, in Figure 14 the current bracket displayed is the for competitors registered as a “Brown Belt”, an “Adult”, and a “Middle” weight category. The header at the top shows the nested order of fields that created this division, which correlates with the Division Tree on the left. Division codes were assigned in this category, so the code “[B-A-M]” is displayed at the start of the header, and the description for each code appears in the remainder of the header. Figure 15 shows the header of the same current bracket when division codes are not assigned. The names of the field and field item are used instead.

4.2.3 Zooming

For brackets that are too large to view at once at the default level, you can zoom in by clicking on the right mouse button. Allow half a second between right mouse clicks.
when you’re zooming out several levels. You can zoom back in a level by holding down the ALT key while right mouse clicking on the bracket. You can still use all the functions within the Current Bracket while zoomed out. To quickly restore the default zoom level, double right mouse click.

4.3 Division Tree

The Division Tree displays the hierarchy of brackets that follows the configuration the categories.¹ This gives you an overview of how the registrations are divided. The number of registrations for each division is revealed as you expand the branches. At the outer most level of the hierarchy, you can view how many registrants are in each category. The further you expand the view, the more refined the breakdown of the registration count. The number of registrations for any division of a category appears in parenthesis. If there are registrants who are flagged as inappropriately placed in the bracket, the count appears in red. Otherwise, the count appears in blue.

For example, in Figure 16, the number of registrations total in the “MENS” category is 13, and only one registration in the “JUVENILE” category. Within the “MENS” category, there are 6 registered as a White Belt, 4 registered as a Blue Belt, and 2 registered as a Purple Belt, and 1 registered as Brown Belt. Among the White Belts, there are 6 in the Adult division, 4 of whom are in the Rooster weight class and 2 in the Light Feather

¹. Read “Managing Brackets” for more information on understanding the hierarchy of category fields.
weight class. The “Rooster” weight class has at least registration that violates a restriction configured for this field item, so the number 4 appears in red.

The Division Tree also displays the division codes assigned to the field selection. These code are concatenated in the bracket header to specify the exact combination of field items that create the bracket.1

Figure 16. Division Tree

4.4 Non-Placed List

The Non-Placed List displays all the registrants who have not yet been placed in a bracket. The registration appears next to its ID number and category number in parenthesis and separated by a colon; for example, “(12345:123)” means registration ID 12345 enabled for category 123. A registrant’s name appears once for each category that is enabled on his registration, so his name may appear multiple times on the list. When registration is placed into a node on a bracket, the registrant’s name is removed from the list.

The list is color coded to further indicate the status of the registration. Here is the legend for the colors in which the names can appear:

- **BLACK**: The registration belongs to a bracket, but has not yet been placed in a node. When you click on a name that appears in black, the Current Bracket will display the bracket to which he belongs.
- **ORANGE**: The registration has a category enabled, but does not belong to a bracket. This is usually the result of one or more field items on not being configured on the category.
4.5 Match Line Up

The Match Lineup is where a schedule of matches is maintained. Once you have the initial matches of all brackets configured, you can create a list of matches for all divisions. This display area also shows you a total number of matches in the event, broken down by category. This display area is a generated output of the matches of the brackets. It does not affect the placement of any registration. See Section 12 for details on using the Match Lineup features.

5 Associating Registrations to Brackets

5.1 Complete and Incomplete Category Configuration

A registrant is associated with a bracket by virtue of a complete category configuration on the registration. This means that the registration must have the category enabled and a field item selected on each of the “Select” fields.

Figure 18 shows an example of a completed category configuration on the left, which results in a bracket association. On the right, it shows three incomplete configurations where one or more “Select” fields is missing a selection; thus, no bracket association is present in any of those configurations.

5.2 Accessing the Update Registrant Window from Brackets Tab

The “Update Registrant” window is the only place where you can change the bracket association for a registration. This window is accessible in one of two ways from the “Brackets” tab:

- If the registration is placed in the bracket, right mouse click on the node where the registration is placed, and then select the “Registrant Info” from the popup menu as shown in Figure 19.
Placements of Registrations in Initial Matches

When a registration is entered into the system, the registrant’s name appears on the Non-Placed list on the “Brackets” tab. This means that the registrant has not yet been placed into a bracket, even though he may belong to a bracket. The act of placing a registrant into the bracket is assigning him to a specific node of the first round, which will determine his initial match.

There are three ways to place a registrant into his bracket:

- Manually place into an empty node
• “Re-load Bracket” button
• “Re-initialize All Registrants” button

6.1 Manual Placement

When you manually place a registration, you are assigning a registration to a specific empty node in the initial round of a bracket. Each time you manually place a registration, the registrant’s name associated with that category is removed from the Non-Placed list. Manually placing a registration into a node is only applicable to brackets of the “Single Elimination” type, the “Double Elimination” types (all three variations), and the “Card” type. You cannot manually place registrations into brackets of type “Round Robin” or “Point”.

To manually place a registration into a node on the Current Bracket:

1. Clear the registration that appears in the node by right mouse clicking on the node and selecting “Clear from node”. This is relevant only if there is already a registration assigned to the node. See Section 7.1 for details on clearing a node. Skip this step if the node is already empty.

2. Double click on the empty node. This selects the node and opens the “Assign Assistant” window if not already open as shown in Figure 20. The “Assign Assistant” window displays all the registrations that belong to the bracket. The rows that colored grey are registrations that have already been assigned to a node. The rows that are colored white have yet to be assigned to a node.

3. Double click on the registration to be placed. This places the registrant’s name into the empty node and removes his name from the Non-Placed list. Alternatively, you can select the registration and then click on “Set registrant to selected node”.

4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 for each node you want assigned to a registration. The “Assign Assistant” window will remain open until you are done placing the registrations.

5. Close the “Assign Assist” window by clicking on the upper right corner. Unless you enable the “Disable Advanced” checkbox on the current bracket, the bye matches are automatically advanced to the next round as soon as the “Assign Assist” window is closed.

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Figure 20.
6.2 Re-load Bracket Button

The “Re-load Bracket” button (shown in Figure 21) is located at the bottom of the “Brackets” tab, under the “Match Lineup”. This button does three things:

1. Clears all registrations from all nodes of the Current Bracket.
2. Automatically places all registrations that belong to the bracket into nodes of the initial round.
3. Remove the newly placed registrations from the Non-Placed List.

6.2.1 Clearing Registrations

The “Re-load Bracket” button clears all the existing node assignments. This means all nodes of the Current Bracket are cleared of any placement or winner selections.

6.2.2 Placing Registrations

The “Re-load Bracket” button places registrations only for the single elimination bracket or any of the three variations of the double elimination bracket. If the Current Bracket uses the “Round Robin”, “Point”, or “Card” type, then registrations are not placed.

The algorithm used to determine which registration is assigned to which node is derived from the count of registrations in the bracket and the values of the “School name” field (which can be the registrant’s academy, team, gym, or club). This algorithm is fixed for any specific collection of registrations. This means the assignment of nodes is the same every time you click on the “Re-load Bracket” button so long as the exact same subset of registrations belong to the bracket without any changes to the competitor’s name or school. If the name of the registrant or school changes, this button will have a different assignment scheme.

6.2.3 Removing Registrations from Non-Placed List

When you use the “Re-load Bracket” button, you remove the placed registrations from the Non-Placed List. Figure 22 shows an example of a Current Bracket that has none of its nodes set before clicking on the “Re-load Bracket” button. After clicking on the “Re-load Bracket” button, all the registrations that were associated with the current bracket were placed while being removed from the Non-Placed List.

6.3 Re-initialize All Registrants Button

The “Re-initialize All Registrants” button (shown in Figure 21) is located at the bottom of the “Brackets” tab, under the “Match Lineup”. This button does three things:
Placements of Registrations in Initial Matches

1. Clears all registrations from all nodes of all brackets. This happens immediately when you click on the button.

2. Automatically places all registrations into nodes of the initial round for all brackets. This happens only after you click on “Yes” when prompted to auto-load registrants (shown in Figure 23). If you click “No”, all brackets will remained cleared.

This button is effectively performs the same function as that of the “Re-load Bracket” button (see Section 6.2), except the function is performed on all brackets of the event. The function of this button is useful when you are ready to place all the registrations at once, instead of placing them one bracket at a time.
Removing a Registration from a Bracket

You can remove a registration from a bracket temporarily or permanently. When you remove a registration temporarily, you are suspending his placement into the bracket, not removing its association with the bracket. When you remove a registration permanently, you remove the registration’s association with the bracket.

7.1 Clearing a Bracket Node for Temporary Removal

Clearing a node from the Current Bracket merely removes the placement; it does not remove a registration’s association with the bracket. You would want to clear a node to manually place another registration in its place, while making it available to place into a different node on the same bracket. A registration that is cleared from all nodes of a bracket is put back into the Non-Placed list but still appears in the “Assign Assistant” window where it is available for future placement into the bracket. To completely remove the association with the bracket, you must modify the category assignment on the registration itself; see Section 7.2 for details on how to do this.

7.1.1 Clearing a Node in Initial Round

When you manually place a registration into a node of the first round of matches, you must first clear the node of any existing placement. If the node belongs to a match where the winner is already selected in the next round, you must first clear the node containing the winner.

Clearing a node in the initial round can be done in one of four ways:

- Right mouse click on the node, and select the “Clear from node” from the popup menu.
- Double click on the node, and click on the “Clear selected node” button in the “Assign Assistant” window.
- Click on the “Re-Load Bracket” button at the bottom to clear all nodes of the bracket. See Section 6.2 for details.
- Click on the “Re-Initialize All Registrants” button at the bottom. This clears all nodes of all brackets. See Section 6.3 for details.

7.1.2 Clearing Node of Match Winner

When you clear the node of a match winner, you are allowed to clear or set a node in the previous round. This also applies to the clearing of the node containing the winner of a bye match. If you do not clear the node of a match winner, you will not be able to do anything to the attached nodes of the previous round.

Clearing a node of a match winner can be done in one of two ways:

- Right mouse click on the node, and select the “Clear from node” from the popup menu.
- Double click on the node, and click on the “Clear” button in the “Select Winner” window.
### 7.1.3 Clear Entire Bracket

You can clear all placements and match winners of the Current Bracket at once using the “Clear Bracket” button (shown in Figure 21). Use this button if you want to manually place all registrations into the node, instead of using the “Re-load Bracket” or “Re-initialize All Registrations” buttons.

### 7.2 Removing Association for Permanent Removal

If you know that a registration does not belong to a bracket, you should remove the bracket association instead of clearing the registration from a node. Removing the association removes the registration from the “Assign Assistant” window where it is available for manual placement into a bracket. Removing the association also removes the registration from the automatic loading functions of the “Re-load Bracket” and “Re-initialize All Brackets” buttons.

You can remove a registration’s association with a bracket only by making a modification to the registration on the “Update Registrant” window. See Section 5.2 for details on how to access the “Update Registrant” window from the “Brackets” tab. There are three changes in the “Update Registrant” window that cause the removal:

- Changing the category configuration so that it no longer belongs to the bracket.
- Disabling the category from the registration.
- Enabling the “Do Not Bracket” checkbox.

#### 7.2.1 Changing the Category Configuration

When you change the field selection for one or more “Select” fields on the category, you break the association with the bracket. You can either change the field selections so that it changes the association to another bracket, or you can remove the field selections so that it has no association in that category.

If you are changing the association to another bracket in that category, the registrant’s name still appears in black on the Non-Placed List. However, when you click on the name, the registration’s new bracket appears in the Current Bracket.

If you are removing the association by removing one or more “Select” field selections in the category, the registrant’s name still appears in the Non-Placed List, but it appears in orange to indicate that the category selections are incomplete.

#### 7.2.2 Disabling the Category

When you disable the category on the registration, you are removing the association of an entire category. To do this, disable the checkbox called “Check here to register” at the top of the category tab, as shown in Figure 24.

If there is no remaining category enabled on the registration after you disable the category, then the registrant’s name will appear in the Non-Placed List in red with no category number next to the registration ID.
Removing a Registration from a Bracket

7.2.3 Enabling the Do Not Bracket Checkbox

The “Do Not Bracket” checkbox (shown in Figure 25) gives you the option to remove a registration from any of the bracketing functions without losing any of its original category configuration. When you enable the “Do Not Bracket” checkbox, you remove the registration from availability of placement, but you also retain its category configuration. This is useful when you want to recall his category configuration if you later decide to restore his bracket association. For example, if he was excluded because of a lack of payment, you can enable the “Do Not Bracket” checkbox until his payment is received.

When you enable this checkbox for a registration, the “Brackets” tab is affected in three ways:

- The counts for that category in the Division Tree is deducted by one. For example, if there was a count of 5 registration in the total number of white belts in the Division Tree and you’ve later enabled the checkbox for one of those 5 registrations, then the total count in the Division Tree becomes 4.
- The registration is cleared from the previous placement in that bracket.
- The registration is removed from the “Assign Assistant” window for that bracket.

7.2.4 Consequence of Reducing the Bracket Size

When you remove the association of a registration from a bracket, and the removal reduces the size of the bracket (in other words, it reduces the number of initial nodes of
the bracket by a factor or 2), then remaining registrations will lose their placements. This is because the reduction of the bracket size removes half of the initial nodes on that bracket, so some registrants may be placed nodes that no longer exist. Thus, bracket is cleared and all registrants must be placed again. The bracket size is not reduced until the remaining count of registrants is insufficient for the number of initial nodes in that bracket. The next bracket size down has half the number of initial nodes.

For example, a single elimination bracket had 6 registrations placed in a bracket with 8 nodes in the initial round. If you removed the association of one registration from that bracket, the bracket size remains 8 nodes, so the remaining registrations remain in their placed nodes. But if you removed 2 registrations, the bracket size decreases to 4 nodes, and the remaining 4 registrations must be temporarily cleared from the bracket so you can place them again in new nodes.

To automatically place the remaining registrants into the bracket after it has been cleared, click on the “Re-load Bracket” button or manually place each registrant into an empty node of round one.

8 Auto Load Function

The Auto Load function automatically places registrations into nodes of a bracket. This function can be performed on the Current Bracket, or it can be performed on all brackets of the event, depending on how you initiate the function. When you click on the “Re-load Bracket” button, the function is performed on the Current Bracket only. When you click on the “Re-initialize All Registrants” button, the function is performed on all brackets.

This function is limited to the bracket types “Single Elimination” and “Double Elimination” (all three variations). If you try to use it for the bracket types “Card”, “Point”, or “Round Robin”, nothing will happen.

8.1 Balance Scheme

The Auto Load function balances the first round of matches as evenly as possible. This means that each half of the bracket is given the same number of matches when possible. The bracket size is automatically chosen for the best fit based on the number of competitors. Bracket sizes are in powers of 2. The most common bracket sizes are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128, but the Administration Software can handle any bracket size. The Auto Load function sets the nodes in a specific pattern to ensure the best balance, regardless of the number of competitors.

The rules of balancing a bracket is as follows:

- A bracket size is chosen so that is equal to or larger than the number of competitors N, but smaller than twice the size of N. For example, in an 18-man division the bracket size will be 32 because it is larger than 18 and smaller than 36 (2 x 18).
- As a minimum, load every other node in the first round, starting with the top most node.
• Then load the remaining nodes in a sequential way so that neither the top nor bottom half of a brackets have a competitor count that exceeds the other half by more than one.

8.1.1 Loading Pattern of 4-Man Bracket

Divisions with 3 to 4 competitors will use the 4-man bracket. The loading pattern is shown in Figure 26. Each node marked “minimum” is assigned to a registration. The remaining nodes are loaded in the order indicated by the number.

8.1.2 Loading Pattern of 8-Man Bracket

Divisions with 5 to 8 competitors will use the 8-man bracket. The loading pattern is shown in Figure 27. Each node marked “minimum” is assigned to a registration. The remaining nodes are loaded in the order indicated by the number.

8.1.3 Loading Pattern of 16-Man Bracket

Divisions with 9 to 16 competitors will use the 16-man bracket. The loading pattern is shown in Figure 28. Each node marked “minimum” is assigned to a registration. The remaining nodes are loaded in the order indicated by the number.
8.1.4 General Loading Pattern

The Auto Load function is performed for any size bracket. The pattern for bracket sizes larger than 16 nodes works in the same manner. Every other node in round one (starting with the first node) is loaded with a registration. The remaining nodes are loaded in an order that keeps the number of matches evenly distributed over both halves of the bracket.

8.2 Seeding by School

In addition to balancing the bracket, the Auto Load function loads the nodes in such a way that puts competitors from the same academy, team, gym, or club on opposites ends of the bracket. To do this, you must use a convention of names for schools that commonly participate. For example, if there are multiple competitors from a school named ABC Academy, you should ensure that all registrations from this school use “ABC Academy” and not variants such as “ABC” or “ABC Training.”

If a bracket has more than half of the competitors from the same school, there is a high probability that there will be in the initial round where 2 competitors are from the same school. However, the Auto Load function will minimize the number of initial matches where both competitors are from the same school.
9 Violations of Restrictions

Configuring restrictions on a category helps you immediately identify when a competitor has been placed into a bracket for which he is not qualified. When a registrant’s name appears in red on a bracket, certain fields on his registration have values that are outside the parameters set for a category field item.

For example, in Figure 29 one placed registrant is flagged in red because his registration has violated one or more restrictions set on that division. You can view the specific restriction by right mouse clicking on the node and selecting “Show Restriction” from the popup menu. When you do this, the “Restriction Notification” window opens to display all the restrictions that were violated by the registration.

There are two ways of clearing the violation:

- Change the parameters of the restriction to match the registration. Read the guide “Configuring Categories” for instructions on how to change the restrictions.
- Change the values in the related registrations fields so they are within the acceptable parameters of the restriction. To make the appropriate changes, right mouse click on the node containing the unqualified registration, and select “Registrant Info”. This opens the “Update Registrant” window.

10 Advancing a Competitor

10.1 Selecting Winner of a Match

The winner of a match is selected only from the Current Bracket. The registrations that are available for the selection of the winner’s node is limited to the registrations in the two nodes that are attached from the previous round.

To select the winner of a match:

1. Locate and click on the bracket from the Division Tree on the left side. This displays the bracket in the Current Bracket.
Advancing a Competitor

2. Double click on the node that represents the winner of the match. This opens the “Select Winner” window shown in Figure 30.

3. Select the winner from the pull down menu at the top of the window. The two names that appear here are from the attached nodes of the previous round. If it is a bye match, only one name appears in the pull down menu.

4. Enter notes regarding the match as required in the “Comment” area.

5. Click on the “Set” button. This sets the name of the winner into the selected node.

Selecting the winner of a match advances the winner to the next round of matches, and his name appears in the selection menu of the next winner’s node.

10.2 Changing a Selected Winner

If you have made a mistake in selecting the winner, double click on the node with the incorrect winner, and re-select or clear the winner.

If you have made a mistake in selecting the winner, but have already selected a winner of the next round, you must first clear the winner’s node of the later round before re-selecting the winner in the node with the mistake. In other words, you cannot clear a node that is connected on the right to a completed node. See Section 7.1 for details on how to clear a node.

10.3 Bye Matches

When a competitor has a bye match, the node of his opponent is empty. This is the result of having a bracket size larger than the number of competitors. Normally, you would want the number of byes to be even on each half of the bracket. When you manually place registrations into the Current Bracket, you are responsible for ensuring that the byes are appropriately distributed in the bracket.

When you use the Auto Load function, the registrations are loaded into a balanced bracket so the number of bye matches is equal to the number of left over nodes after all registrations are loaded into a balanced bracket. For example, Figure 31 shows a bracket...
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with six registrations placed in a bracket of 8 nodes. When the bracket is balanced, the resulting number of bye matches is two because there are two empty nodes.

10.3.1 Hiding Bye Matches in Current Bracket

The competitor in a bye match is normally advanced to the next round. When this happens, you can hide the two nodes of the previous round by clicking on the “Hide Byes” button at the top of the Current Bracket. Figure 32 shows what the Current Bracket looks like when bye matches are hidden. The hiding of the bye match is only for easier viewing of the bracket. It does not affect the publishing or printing of the bracket.

The last state of this button is not saved. Every time you switch to view a bracket, all bye matches are displayed again. So if you were viewing the Current Bracket with the bye matches hidden, you will see the bye matches displayed again next time you switch the Current Bracket to this bracket.

10.3.2 Automatic Advancing of Bye Winners

Competitors of a bye match are automatically advanced to the next round in three situations:

- Clicking on “Re-load Bracket” button, which triggers the Auto Load function. Bye matches are automatically advanced after the registrations are loaded into the Current Bracket.
- Clicking on “Re-initialize All Registrants” button, which triggers the Auto Load function. Bye matches are automatically advanced after the registrations are loaded.
- Closing the “Assign Assistant” window, which triggers the automatic advance of the bye matches that results from your manual placement.
10.3.3 Disabling Auto Advance

The “Disable Auto Advance of Byes” checkbox at the top of the Current Bracket (shown in Figure 32) disables the auto advancing function described in Section 10.3.2. If you enabled this checkbox, the winner of the bye matches will not be automatically advanced. The value of this checkbox is saved with the bracket, so if you switch your view in the software and come back to this bracket, the state of this checkbox will remain intact.

You can enable this checkbox for all new brackets by enabling the “Disable Advance” checkbox in the “Settings” window (as shown in Figure 33). When you enable this checkbox in the “Settings” window, the “Disable Auto Advance of Byes” checkbox on all brackets becomes read only.

10.4 Third Place Match for Single Elimination

In the case of a single elimination bracket, you have the option of running an extra match to determine third and fourth places. To accommodate a third place match for a bracket, view the bracket in the Current Bracket and enable the checkbox for the “Third Place” match. When the third place match is enabled, the nodes for this match are auto-
Bracket Winners

matically loaded with the losers from the two semi final matches, as shown in Figure 35. The winner from this match is automatically loaded into the third place node, and the loser is loaded into the fourth place node.

10.5 Auto Loading of Consolation Brackets

For double elimination brackets, the software automatically loads the losers of matches of the winner’s bracket into the appropriate nodes of the consolation bracket. If the competitor is placed into a bye match within the consolation bracket, his name is automatically advanced to the next round of the consolation bracket.

You cannot override the loading of names into the consolation bracket. If you use a convention of loading the consolation bracket that does not match those of the system, you cannot accurately publish the winners of the bracket.

However, you can still use the winners placement table to generate the Summary of Winners (report of bracket winners) and the Summary of Schools (report of team performance). See Section 11.2 for details on using overriding the winners placement table. See Section 11.3 for details on how to publish the Summary of Winners and Section 11.4 the Summary of Schools.

11 Bracket Winners

The bracket winners are the competitors who place first, second, third, and fourth in a bracket. The bracket winners of the Current Bracket are displayed in nodes on the Placement table in lower right corner. The nodes of the Placement table are automatically selected as you select the match winners of the Current Bracket. You have the option of overriding the assignment of the nodes in the Placement Table at any time.

11.1 Auto Calculation of Placement Table

The nodes of the Placement table are automatically calculated as you select the match winners of the brackets. The registrations that are assigned as bracket winners are based on the bracket type.

11.1.1 Single Elimination

For brackets using the “Single Elimination” type, the bracket winners are as follows:

- **First place**: Winner of the final match furthest to the right.
- **Second place**: Loser of the final match furthest to the right.
- **Third place**: Winner of the “Third Place” match if enabled. If the “Third Place” match is not enabled, this position is assigned to the loser of the second to last match that is closest to the top. In the Summary of Winners, this position is considered tied with the node for Fourth Place.
- **Fourth place**: Loser of the “Third Place” match if enabled. If the “Third Place” match is not enabled, this position is assigned to the loser of the second to last match
that is closest to the bottom. In the Summary of Winners, this position is considered tied with the node for Third Place.

Figure 34 shows an example of a bracket using the “Single Elimination” type. The nodes in the Placement table are automatically calculated with the “Third Place” match enabled.

11.1.2 Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Third

For brackets using the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Third” type, the bracket winners are as follows:

- **First place**: Winner of the final match in the winner’s bracket.
- **Second place**: Loser of the final match in the winner’s bracket.
- **Third place**: Winner of the final match in consolation bracket.
- **Fourth place**: Loser of the match that determines third place in the consolation bracket.

Figure 35 shows an example of a bracket using the “Double Elimination Consolation Third” type. The nodes in the Placement table are automatically calculated.

11.1.3 Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Second

For brackets using the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket Second” type, the bracket winners are as follows:

- **First place**: Winner of the final match in the winner’s bracket.
Second place: Winner of the final match in the consolation bracket.

Third place: Loser of the final match in consolation bracket.

Fourth place: Loser of the match that determines third place in the consolation bracket.

Figure 36 shows an example of a bracket using the “Double Elimination Consolation Second” type. The nodes in the Placement table are automatically calculated.

11.1.4 Double Elimination Consolation Bracket First

For brackets using the “Double Elimination Consolation Bracket First” type, the bracket winners are as follows:

First place: Winner of the final match between the winner of the winner’s bracket and the winner of the consolation bracket.

Second place: Loser of the final match between the winner of the winner’s bracket and the winner of the consolation bracket.
Bracket Winners

- **Third place**: Loser of the final match of the consolation bracket.
- **Fourth place**: Loser of the match that determines third place in the consolation bracket.

Figure 37 shows an example of a bracket using the “Double Elimination Consolation First” type. The nodes in the Placement table are automatically calculated.

### 11.2 Manual Override of Placement Nodes

For some brackets, you may need to override the one or more nodes in the Placement table. In some cases of disqualification or unconventional methods of determining placements you would want to manually select the bracket winners. In other cases, you want to record the bracket winners without having to select the match winners of each match.

To override the auto calculation of a node in the Placement table:

1. Double click on the node you wish to change. This opens a list of competitors from which you can select the replacement, as shown in Figure 38.
2. Select the appropriate competitor for that node.
3. Click on the “Set” button. This loads the selected competitor into the selected placement node. If you wanted to leave the node blank, click on the “Clear” button instead.
11.3 Summary of Winners

You can generate a single report of the bracket winners for all brackets in your event. This report is called the Summary of Winners and displays a comprehensive list the registration names and academies for first, second, third, and fourth places on all brackets. The nodes used in this report are taken directly off the Placement table, regardless of whether or not the nodes were automatically calculated.

You can generate the Summary of Winners as a web page, or as a tab delimited text file. If you are logged into the server, you the web page report will be published on the STRONGVON server at a public URL. You can send this URL to your competitors or
link to it from your own website. If you are not logged into the server, the web page is generated locally on your computer.

11.3.1 Generating the Report onto the Server

To generate the Summary of Winners onto the server when you are logged in:

1. Click on the “Publish” button that appears at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Option” window.
2. Select the radio button “Summary of Winners”.
3. Click on the “Publish” button. This initiates the report generation and opens a window where you select the output of the report, as shown in Figure 39.
4. If you want report as a web page, select the “Publish” radio button and click on “Ok”. The web page will be published on the STRONGVON server and you a browser window will open at the web page (as shown in Figure 40).
5. If you want the report as a tab delimited text file, select the “Export” radio button and click on “Ok”. After the report is generated, you will be prompted to select the directory location and file name of the report.

Figure 39. Publish Options for Summary of Winners

11.3.2 Generating the Report Locally

To generate the report Summary of Winners locally on your computer when you are not logged in:

1. Click on the “Publish” button that appears at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Option” window.
2. Select the radio button “Summary of Winners”.
3. Click on the “View” button. This initiates the report generation and opens a window where you select the output of the report on your local computer. The web page will published to your local user directory and a browser window will open at the web page.
4. If you want the report as a tab delimited text file, select the “Export” radio button and click on “Ok”. After the report is generated, you will be prompted to select the directory location and file name of the report.

11.3.3 Viewing a Published Online Report or Extracting URL

If you have already generated the Summary of Winners and published it to a web page, you can view the web page or retrieve the URL for the report. If you are logged into the STRONGVON server, the web page will be the latest one published to the server. If you are not logged into the server, the web page will be the latest one published locally on your computer.

To view the web page of the Summary of Winners:

1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top of the window.
2. Select the “Summary of Winners” radio button in the “Publish Options” window.
3. Click on the “View” button. This opens a browser window at the exact URL of the web page report.

To only extract the URL of the Summary of Winners without opening a browser window:

1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top of the window.
2. Select the “Summary of Winners” radio button in the “Publish Options” window.
3. Click on the “Get URL” button. This opens a message window with the URL.
4. Copy the URL from the message window into clipboard.

11.3.4 Access to Non Formatted Web Page

If you want access to web page of the Summary of Winners without the website wrapper or CSS formatting, access the URL without the dynamic parameters. For example, if the URL of the Summary of Winners is:

http://strongvon.com/bjjcup/m_tournament_main.jsp?page=SummaryWinners.html

The URL of the same page without the wrapper or CSS styles is:

http://strongvon.com/bjjcup/SummaryWinners.html

Accessing the non formatted URL allows you to download the web page and apply your own formatting before sharing it with others.

If you are publishing the Summary of Winners without being logged in (as described in Section 11.4.2), the web page report always resides locally on your computer. Access to local web pages are always non formatted will never have the website wrapper applied.

11.4 Summary of Schools (Team Performance)

You can generate a single report of the team performance for all brackets in your event. This report is called the Summary of Schools, and displays the total count of first, second, third, and fourth places broken down by team names. The nodes used in this report are taken directly off the Placement table, regardless of whether or not the nodes were automatically calculated or manually overwritten.

You can generate the Summary of Schools as a web page, or as a tab delimited text file. If you are logged into the server, you the web page report will be published on the STRONGVON server at a public URL. You can send this URL to your competitors or link to it from your own website. If you are not logged into the server, the web page is generated locally on your computer.

11.4.1 Generating the Report onto Server

To generate the report Summary of Schools onto the server when you are logged in:

1. Click on the “Publish” button that appears at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Option” window.
2. Select the radio button “Summary of Schools”.
3. Click on the “Publish” button. This initiates the report generation and opens a window where you select the output of the report, as shown in Figure 41.
4. If you want report as a web page, select the “Publish” radio button and click on “Ok”. If you are logged into the server, the web page will be published on the STRONGVON server and you a browser window will open at the web page (as shown in Figure 42). If you are not logged into the server, the web page will published to your local user directory and a browser window will open at the web page.
5. If you want the report as a tab delimited text file, select the “Export” radio button and click on “Ok”. After the report is generated, you will be prompted to select the directory location and file name of the report.

11.4.2 Generating the Report Locally

To generate the report Summary of Schools locally on your computer when you are not logged in:

1. Click on the “Publish” button that appears at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Option” window.
2. Select the radio button “Summary of Schools”.
3. Click on the “View” button. This initiates the report generation and opens a window where you select the output of the report on your local computer. The web page will published to your local user directory and a browser window will open at the web page.

4. If you want the report as a tab delimited text file, select the “Export” radio button and click on “Ok”. After the report is generated, you will be prompted to select the directory location and file name of the report.

11.4.3 Viewing a Published Online Report or Extracting URL

If you have already generated the Summary of Schools and published it to a web page, you can view the web page or retrieve the URL for the report. If you are logged into the STRONGVON server, the web page will be the latest one published to the server. If you are not logged into the server, the web page will be the latest one published locally on your computer.

To view the web page of the Summary of Schools:

1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top of the window.
2. Select the “Summary of Schools” radio button in the “Publish Options” window.
3. Click on the “View” button. This opens a browser window at the exact URL of the web page report.

To only extract the URL of the Summary of Schools without opening a browser window:

1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top of the window.
2. Select the “Summary of Schools” radio button in the “Publish Options” window.
3. Click on the “Get URL” button. This opens a message window with the URL.
4. Copy the URL from the message window into clipboard.

11.4.4 Access to Non Formatted Web Page

If you want access to web page of the Summary of Schools without the website wrapper or CSS formatting, access the URL without the dynamic parameters. For example, if the URL of the Summary of Schools is:

http://strongvon.com/bjjcup/m_tournament_main.jsp?page=SummarySchools.html

The URL of the same page without the wrapper or CSS styles is:

http://strongvon.com/bjjcup/SummarySchools.html

Accessing the non formatted URL allows you to download the web page and apply your own formatting before sharing it with others.
If you are publishing the Summary of Schools without being logged in (as described in Section 11.4.2), the web page report always resides locally on your computer. Access to local web pages are always non-formatted will never have the website wrapper applied.

12 Line Up of Matches

The Match Lineup is a generated list of matches for your event. It is displayed in the Match Lineup area of the software, shown in Figure 12. The lineup displays each match with a match number and mat assignment. It is generated from data in the bracket configurations. The lineup can be generated at any time, but you should not generate the final list until you have finished placing all registrations into their respective brackets. Changes to the data in the lineup do not affect the bracket data because it is an output list. All data in the lineup is cleared whenever you generate a new lineup.

Upon generating the Match Lineup, the Administration Software also tallies the total number of matches in the event, and displays in the Match Lineup area a count of matches for each category and individual bracket.

12.1 Components of the Lineup

The data that is included in the match lineup are:

- **Match Number**: This number identifies the match among all other matches in the entire event. Each match number that is unique to the event. This number is automatically assigned by the Administration Software when you use the “Re-load Lineup” button. You can manually override this value by swapping the match number with another match in the lineup, or changing its position in the lineup.

- **Mat Number**: This number identifies the location of the match. When you generate the lineup, you specify the exact number of mats where matches are run in your event. The mat number must be the same for all matches of a bracket. You can have the software automatically assign the match number to a bracket, or you can manually assign a mat number to the bracket. You can manually override this in the lineup by entering a different mat number.

- **Bracket Type**: This is the bracket type for the match. You can manually override this value in the lineup by selecting a different bracket type.

- **Division Name**: This contains the category field selections that identify the bracket. You can manually override this value in the lineup by selecting a different division.

- **Competitors**: This contains the names of the two competitors in the match. If the name is not yet known, the competitor is identified as the winner or loser of a previous match. When you click on this value in the lineup, the Current Bracket displays the related bracket for the match and selects the exact node. You cannot change the value of this column.

- **Location, Date, and Time**: Values of these columns pertain to the match and are manually entered by you.

- **Winner**: This is the winner of the match. This value is likely to be blank when you generate the lineup, so you can enter the winner manually. If you generate the lineup
after all the match winners are selected on the brackets, then this value will have the winner that was selected on the bracket.

- **Comments:** This value pertains to the match and is manually entered by you.

### 12.2 Procedure for Generating

To generate the Match Lineup on the “Brackets” tab:

1. Click on the “Re-load Lineup” button at the bottom of the “Brackets” tab. This initiates the generation.
2. Allow the building process to take place. It could take up to a minute, depending on how many matches there are. The “Building Match Lineup” window (shown in Figure 43) will appear to indicate the status of the build.
3. When prompted with the “Select Match Option” window (shown in Figure 43), decide whether or not you want to manually assign mat numbers to divisions. Select “Manually assign mat numbers to event groups” if you want to do the mat assignment yourself. Select “Automatically assign mat to event groups” if you want the software to distribute the matches as evenly as possible.
4. Click “Ok”. This opens a window that prompts for the number of mats to assign, as shown in Figure 43.
5. Enter the number of mats and click “Ok”.

#### 12.2.1 Automatically Assign Mat Numbers

If you selected “Automatically assign mat to event groups” in step 3, the process will complete and you will see the line up list as shown in Figure 45.

#### 12.2.2 Manually Assign Mat Numbers

If you selected “Manually assign mat number to event groups” you will be prompted to assign mat numbers to each division. A window will open displaying the division name and the number of matches calculated for each division.

To assign a mat number to a division on the assignment window:

1. Double click on the column to the right of the number of matches.
2. Enter the ring number assigned to the mat.

12.3 Determining the total number matches

After you generate the Match Lineup, the total number of matches appear at the above of the lineup as shown in Figure 46. The count that appears at the top of the “All Matches” tab is the total number of matches in all brackets of the event. The list directly below the total count shows the breakdown by bracket.

If you click on a category tab, you can see the total number of matches for that category. Directly below that total count is a breakdown of the brackets of that category.
12.4 Match Numbers and Mat Assignment

When you generate a Match Lineup, match numbers are automatically assigned to each match. The match numbers appear in the Match Lineup and the Current Bracket area. Match and mat numbers are not assigned to bye matches. If you do not want the match number to appear in the bracket, you must clear the Match Lineup by clicking on the “Re-load Lineup” button and selecting “Clear” from the confirmation. This will clear the match numbers and mat assignment from the Current Bracket view.

12.5 Specifying Opponents in the Line Up

Each match of a line up specifies the competitors in the “Competitors” column. If one competitor is the winner of a previous match, the convention for identifying this opponent is the word “Winner” followed by the match number. If the competitor is named as the winner of a previous bye match, then the name appears in the column.

12.6 Overriding the Lineup

Once you generate the lineup, you can overwrite data in the lineup. To change a value in the line up (such as mat number, location, date, time, and comments) double click on the desired cell in the line up, and enter the desired value.

12.7 Clearing the Lineup

To remove the lineup of matches and clear the match numbers and mat assignments from the Current Bracket:

1. Click on the “Re-load Lineup” button again.
2. Select “Clear” from the Confirmation window.

12.8 Re-Generating the Lineup

To create the Match Lineup again based on the latest data:

1. Click on the “Re-load Lineup” button again.
2. Select “Continue” from the Confirmation window.
This clears all data on the old line up and initiates the building of the line up using the latest data from the registration and brackets.

12.9 Copying, Exporting, and Printing Line Up Data

You can copy the cells of the line up and paste it directly into another application like Notepad or Excel. You can copy the entire table, or a specific row, column, or cell.

12.9.1 Copying and Pasting the Entire Table

To copy the data in the lineup:

1. Arrange the view of field columns as desired by right mouse clicking on the line up and selecting “Change View” from the popup menu. You can also leave the current view in the default view.
2. Right mouse click somewhere in the lineup table.
3. Select “Copy All” from the popup menu.
4. Access the target software application where you want to paste the data (for example, Excel).
5. Execute the Paste command to put the data into the target file. In Windows, this command can be executed by the shortcut CTRL V.

12.9.2 Copying and Pasting a Specific Row, Column, or Cell

To copy a specific row in the line up, right mouse click on a cell in the desired row and select “Copy row” from the popup menu. To copy a specific column, right mouse click on a cell in the desired column and select “Copy column” from the popup menu. To copy a specific cell, right mouse click on the desired cell and select “Copy cell” from the popup menu.

12.9.3 Exporting

You can export the registration data into a tab delimited text file. To export the registration data from the line up:

1. Arrange the view of field columns as desired by right mouse clicking on the line up and selecting “Change View” from the popup menu. You can also leave the current view in the default view.
2. Right mouse click somewhere in the line up and select “Export” from the popup menu.
3. Browse for the directory where the export file will be saved.
4. Enter a name for the file, and give it a file extension of “txt”. The format of the exported file will be tab delimited. Once the data is in this format, you can import the data into applications like Excel.
12.9.4 Printing

To print the registration data from the line up:

1. Arrange the view of field columns as desired by right mouse clicking on the line up and selecting “Change View” from the popup menu. You can also leave the current view in the default view.
2. Right mouse click somewhere in the lineup and select “Print” from the popup menu.
3. Select the desired printer.
4. Click “Ok” to print.

12.10 Publishing Lineup

You can generate the lineup of matches for all brackets in your event. This report is called the Match List and displays the list of all matches in your event. The list is taken from the generated match lineup.

The Match List is available only as a web page (see Section 12.9 for instructions on exporting the generated match lineup). If you are logged into the server, the web page report will be published on the STRONGVON server at a public URL. You can send this URL to your competitors or link to it from your own website. If you are not logged into the server, the web page is generated locally on your computer.

12.10.1 Generating the Report onto the Server

To generate the Match List onto the server when you are logged in:

1. Click on the “Publish” button that appears at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Option” window.
2. Select the radio button “Match Lineup”.
3. Click on the “Publish” button, as shown in Figure 47. The web page will be published on the STRONGVON server and you a browser window will open at the web page (as shown in Figure 48).

![Publish Options for Match Lineup](image)
12.10.2 Generating the Match List Locally

To generate the Match List locally on your computer when you are not logged in:

1. Click on the “Publish” button that appears at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Option” window.
2. Select the radio button “Match Lineup”.
3. Click on the “View” button. The web page will published to your local user directory and a browser window will open at the web page.

13 Publishing Brackets

Once you have set the initial matches in the divisions of your tournament, you are ready to publish the brackets. The brackets can be published at any stage of its completion, including:

- Initial round of matches only.
- Some or all match winners selected.
- Completed with all match winners and bracket winners
- Initial round and bracket winners only.

13.1 First Time for Event

To publish the brackets for the first time on an event:
1. Click on “Publish” button at the top of the window. This opens the “Publish Options” window where you select the desired component for publishing shown in Figure 49.

2. Select “All Brackets” and click “Publish”. This initiates the publishing process, and the software compiles information from all brackets and then sends it to the STRONGVON server. For events with a large number of divisions, this process could take a few minutes.

3. After the publishing process is done, your default web browser will open at the URL where the published brackets are located, as shown in Figure 50. Once published, you can forward the URL or link to it from anywhere on the Internet. You can overwrite the existing published brackets at anytime with updated data by following the same publishing procedure above.

### 13.2 Subsequent Times

Once you publish all the brackets at least once, You have the option of re-publishing only the brackets of a specific category, or one bracket at a time. To do this:

1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top. This opens the “Publish Options” window.

2. Select the name of the category if you wish to publish only the brackets of that category. Select the “Current Bracket” if you wish to publish only the bracket displayed.

3. Click on the “Publish”.

### 13.3 Viewing and Retrieving URL for Published Items

Once you have published the brackets, you can view the brackets online without re-publishing it. You can retrieve the URL for the brackets from the browser when you view them, or you can specifically get the URL. You can do this as frequently as you want.

#### 13.3.1 Viewing Brackets

To view one or more published brackets:
1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top.
2. Select the “All Brackets”, specific category, or “Current Bracket”.
3. Click on the “View” button. This opens your default web browser and display the specific item you wish to view.

Figure 50. Published Brackets on the Internet

13.3.2 Get URL Only

If you are interested in only retrieving the URL without re-publishing or viewing the brackets:

1. Click on the “Publish” button at the top.
2. Select the “All Brackets”, specific category, or “Current Bracket”.
3. Click on the “Get URL” button. This opens a message window containing the URL that you can copy into clipboard.

13.4 Navigation of the Published Results

Competitors can have instant access to the online brackets as soon as you send them the URL. When they click on the URL that you email, or publish on your website or blog, they have navigation and searching tools to find their specific bracket. A competitor can enter his name at the upper left corner of the browser window (shown in Figure 50) and then click “Search Registrant” button to yield a link to his specific bracket.

14 Printing Brackets

In addition to publishing the brackets online, you can print bracket sheets for distribution or posting at your event. Brackets can be sent to one of two outputs:

- **Export to Word:** This generates a file formatted in MS Word format (with file extension “.doc”). This output allows you to customize the bracket sheets. You print
the bracket sheet from an application that can read Word. See Section 14.1 for details.

- **Native Format**: This sends the bracket directly to the printer from the Administration Software. See Section 14.2 for details.

Figure 51 shows an overview of these two options for printing brackets.

### 14.1 Export to Word

You have the option of exporting the bracket information to a Word file. You must have a software program that will read the Word file format (*.doc). The Administration Software creates a Word file that displays the exported bracket information, and opens the file for viewing in Word or other software program associated with the Word file extension.

The advantage of exporting to a Word file is that you can customize the look of bracket by customizing the Word template files that were used to create the export files. The Administration Software was installed with a default set of Word template files, but you can modify these template files, or create your own template files from scratch. See Section 15 for details on how to create your own template files.

#### 14.1.1 Export to Default Word Template

You can export the bracket data to a Word file using the default set template files that were installed on your local computer when you with the Administration Software. These template files are based on the complete bracket sizes with all nodes displayed. The actual template file that is used when you use the default template is the one that best fits the number of competitors in that bracket.

You can change the location of the default Word templates if you choose to use a different set of default Word templates. See Section 15 for details on creating your own set of default Word templates.
To send the bracket information to a Word file using a default template:

1. Click on the “Brackets” tab.
2. Locate and click on the bracket from Division Tree on the left side. This displays the bracket in the Current Bracket.
3. Click on the “Print” button located at along the bottom. This opens a selection window where you can choose what item to print, shown in Figure 52.
4. Select “Bracket” and click “Ok”. This opens an options window for printing the bracket.
5. Select “Export to Default Word Template” as shown in Figure 53. If this option does not appear in the selection, the software cannot find the appropriate default template file.
6. Enable the printing of “Age” and “Official Weight” fields as required.
7. Click “Ok”. This creates a new Word file based on the default template file for that bracket size.

14.1.2 Export to External Word Template

When you select “Export to External Word Template” from the “Print Bracket Options” window, you are selecting a random template file to create the export file, instead of using a default template. This gives you the most flexibility in choosing the look and feel of every bracket.

For example, in a bracket of 6 competitors in a “Single Elimination” bracket type, the default Word template file used is for an 8 person single elimination bracket called “template_single_8.doc” where all 8 nodes in the initial round is shown. When you select “Export to External Word Template” in the Printing options, you can choose a
specific template file called “single_6man.doc” where the layout hides the two bye matches in the initial rounds.

When creating external Word template files, you can name the template file anything you want. When you select “Export to External Word Template” you can browse for the desired file.

To send the bracket information to a Word file using an external template:

1. Click on the “Brackets” tab.
2. Locate and click on the bracket from Division Tree on the left side. This displays the bracket in the Current Bracket.
3. Click on the “Print” button located at along the bottom. This opens a selection window where you can choose what item to print.
4. Select “Bracket” and click “Ok”. This opens an options window for printing the bracket.
5. Select “Export to External Word Template” as shown in Figure 54.
6. Enable the printing of “Age” and “Official Weight” fields as required.
7. Click “Ok”. This opens a window for specify the template file.
8. Browse for the template file and click “Open”. This creates a new Word file based on the external template file for that bracket size.

14.1.3 Export All Brackets to Default Word Templates

You can export all brackets to the default Word templates in a single action, instead of individually exporting each bracket. To do this, select “Export All Division Tree to Default Word Template” from the “Print Bracket Options” window, as shown in Figure 55. The best time to use this option is when you have finished setting all the initial rounds of all the brackets, and you’re ready to generate print files.

When you use this option, you effectively create all the Word export files of all brackets at once. The local directory where these files are created are specified in the “Settings” window (shown in Figure 60). The file names of each bracket is based on the header of the bracket. To avoid mixing the new export files with previously generated export files, ensure that you have specified an empty directory for the export files. The Administration Software does not automatically open an external software program for you to view the brackets, so you have to run the appropriate software to view or print the brackets.
14.2 Native Format

You can print the bracket directly from the Administration Software, instead of through Word. The format of the printout will appear similarly to the format that appears in the Current Bracket. You can print the bracket in groupings of nodes. The available groupings of nodes are:

- **Single Page:** All nodes will be placed on a single page. This is recommended only for divisions with 8 or fewer competitors. Using this format for larger divisions will result in nodes that are too small to read.

- **Group of 2:** Each page will hold two man brackets. The final page will hold the a bracket of the winners from each group.

- **Group of 4:** Each page will hold four man brackets. The final page will hold the a bracket of the winners from each group.

- **Group of 8:** Each page will hold eight man brackets. The final page will hold the a bracket of the winners from each group.

To send a bracket to a printer using the Native Format:

1. Click on the “Brackets” tab.
2. Locate and click on the bracket from the Division Tree on the left side. This displays the bracket in the Current Bracket.
3. Click on the “Print” button located at along the bottom. This opens a window that allows you to select the component to print, as shown in Figure 21.
4. Select “Bracket” and click “Ok”. This opens an options window for printing the bracket.
5. Select the grouping as desired and click “Ok”. This opens the standard print window where you select the desired printer.
6. Click “Print”.

14.3 Printing Age and Weight

When you print a bracket, you have the option of printing the bracket with the age or official weight or both. If a competitor does not have a weight or age saved in his registration, then the related value will not be printed regardless of whether or not you enable
its printing. To enable printing of age or official weight, enable the appropriate checkboxes from the “Print Bracket Options” window as shown in Figure 53.

15 Working with Word Files

15.1 Using Default Word Templates

Each combination of bracket type and size is associated with its own default template file. The specific default template file used for a bracket may change from bracket to bracket depending on the number of competitors in that bracket. Because the bracket size may change from bracket to bracket, the default template file used may change from print function to print function. When you select “Export to Default Word Template” in the “Print Bracket Options” window, the software will automatically select the most appropriate default template file for the bracket size so you do not have to know the name of the default template file.

For example, a 6-man single elimination bracket uses the same default template file with 8 nodes in the first round. However, a 9-man single elimination bracket uses the same default template file with 16 nodes in the first round. When you print a 6-man single elimination bracket, the software automatically selects the default template with 8 nodes in the first round. When you print a 9-man single elimination bracket, the software automatically selects the default template with 16 nodes in the first round.

The format of the file names for the default template files is shown in Figure 56. If you wish to modify the default word templates, ensure that you adhere to the convention of file names for the default templates files.

The format of the file names for the default template files is shown in Figure 56. If you wish to modify the default word templates, ensure that you adhere to the convention of file names for the default templates files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>template_single_[N].doc</td>
<td>template_single_1.doc</td>
<td>File name for single elimination templates where N is the bracket size. In the first example, the file name is the template file of a one-person bracket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template_single_[N].doc</td>
<td>template_single_4.doc</td>
<td>File name for single elimination templates where N is the bracket size. In the first example, the file name is the template file of a one-person bracket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template_double_[N].doc</td>
<td>template_double_2.doc</td>
<td>File name for double elimination templates where N is the bracket size. In the first example, the file name is the template file of a two-person bracket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template_double_[N].doc</td>
<td>template_single_64.doc</td>
<td>File name for double elimination templates where N is the bracket size. In the first example, the file name is the template file of a two-person bracket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template_rr_[N]</td>
<td>template_rr_3.doc</td>
<td>File name for round robin templates where N is the pool size. In the first example, the file name is the template file of a three-person pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>template_rr_[N]</td>
<td>template_rr_6.doc</td>
<td>File name for round robin templates where N is the pool size. In the first example, the file name is the template file of a three-person pool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2 Format of Word Template Files

15.2.1 Exported Information

The bracket information that is exported to a Word template (external or default) is the same information that appears in the Current Bracket area, which includes the following:
• Name, School, Weight, Age on each node in the bracket
• First, Second, Third, Fourth places
• Header (title) of bracket

The template file can display any of the information at any location in any format on the exported Word file in any font format. For each piece of information that the Word export file is to display, the template file must contain the labels for the information followed by a series of X’s (the capital letter X) to indicate the length of characters to display.

For example, the label of the first node of the first round of an 8-man single elimination bracket is “0_0”. This means that the word template file called “template_single_8.doc” contains:

0_XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

which is the node’s label followed by 35 X’s. This means that when you print an 8-man bracket, the content of the first 35 characters of the third node is displayed.

The labels of nodes in a bracket are visible from the Current Bracket. For example, in Figure 57, the label for the node containing winner of the match between Thomas Moyland and Henry Fisher is “2_0”.

Figure 58 shows all the possible labels that are saved to a Word export file. Figure 59 shows a sample of a Word template file containing variables exported from the Current Bracket.

**15.2.2 Customizing Layout of Bracket**

You can change the layout of the bracket on a template file. The layout on many of the default template files was created by using tables, but you can use any layout desired to represent the brackets. You don’t even have to use all of the exported nodes from the Administration Software.

For example, for double elimination, the Administration Software is installed with an alternative set of template files where the file names end with “_2A.doc”. This set of
templates has a more graphical presentation of the bracket where only the nodes in the first round of matches are used. If you want to make this alternate set of default template files the primary set, rename the file names for the existing primary set, and remove the “_2A.doc” from the file names of the alternate set.

You can also change the default template files by specifying a completely different directory location for the default template files. See Section 15.3 for details on how to change the location of the default template files.

---

**Figure 58. Format of Labels on Word Templates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Node Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event Title</td>
<td>TOUR_TITLEXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>This is the name of the event which is specified in the “Update Tournament” window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Header</td>
<td>DIVISION_HEADER_NAME</td>
<td>This is the header that appears at the top of the Current Bracket. It identifies the bracket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[A] [B]</td>
<td>2_0XXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>In single elimination or winner’s bracket of double elimination, A indicates the round number while B indicates the node position starting from the top. The numbering of the position begins with zero. The example indicates that the first 10 characters of the node in the top position of the third round will be saved in the Word export file. In Round Robin, A and B are simply the node positions within the matrix. For nodes that represent a match, the item exported contains the two names of the match’s competitors if the match does not have a selected winner; the item contains the name of the winner if the winner is selected. If there is an existing Match Lineup, this node also contains the match number and mat assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[A] [B]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L[A] [B]</td>
<td>L_3_1XXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>In the consolation bracket of double elimination, A indicates the round number while B indicates the node position starting from the top. The numbering of the position begins with zero. The example indicates that the first 10 characters of the node in the second position of the fourth round will be saved in the Word export file. If there is an existing Match Lineup, this node also contains the match number and mat assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1ST</td>
<td>1STXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>The node containing the First Place winner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ND</td>
<td>2NDXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>The node containing the Second Place winner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD</td>
<td>3RDXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>The node containing the Third Place winner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4TH</td>
<td>4THXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td>The node containing the tied Third Place winner or the Fourth Place winner, whichever is applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD_PLACE_TREE_1</td>
<td>3RD_PLACE_TREE_1XXXXX</td>
<td>In single elimination, this is the top node of the third place match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD_PLACE_TREE_2</td>
<td>3RD_PLACE_TREE_2XXXXX</td>
<td>In single elimination, this is the bottom node of the third place match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3RD_PLACE_TREE_3</td>
<td>3RD_PLACE_TREE_3XXXXX</td>
<td>In single elimination, this is the winner node of the third place match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15.3 Location of Exports and Templates

15.3.1 Export Files

Each time you select “Export to Default Word template” or “Export to External Word template” from the “Print Bracket Options” window, the Administration Software creates and saves a Word file on your local computer. The file name of the exported file includes the name of the division.

These export files are saved in the directory specified by the Settings shown in Figure 60, which is accessed from the “Settings” button at the top of the window. When you install the Administration Software on your computer, the default location of the Word export files is:

C:\Program Files\Strongvon\TSW\n
You can change the directory location of the export files at any time by changing the directory in the field called “MSWord Export Directory”.

15.3.2 Default Template Files

Each time you select “Export to Default Word template” from the “Print Bracket Options” window, the Administration Software generates uses one of the default template files on your computer.

These default template files are saved in the directory specified by the “Settings” window shown in Figure 60, which is accessed from the “Settings” button at the top of the window. When you install the Administration Software on your computer, the default location of the default template files is:

C:\Program Files\Strongvon\TSW\word_template\n
Figure 59. Sample Word Template File
You can change the directory location of the default template files at any time by changing the directory in the field called “MSWord Export Template Directory”.

### 15.3.3 Saving Directory Locations on Settings

The values in the “Settings” window is saved only locally on the computer, and is independent of the event loaded. Thus, this information is not synchronized or backed up with the event’s data. If you work on the brackets from another computer, you must specify the directory locations again on that computer.
16 Trouble Shooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>When the default bracket type was changed in the “Settings” window, but some brackets are still using the previously specified type.</td>
<td>Once a bracket has placed nodes, you must manually change the bracket type on that bracket. See Section 2.8.1 for instructions on how to change the bracket type for individual brackets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Some competitors with bye matches are not automatically being advanced to the next round.</td>
<td>If you’ve removed a competitor from a match, the remaining competitor in that match does not automatically get advanced until you have one of the three conditions described in Section 10.3.2. If the “Disable Auto Advance of Byes” checkbox is enabled, the competitor with a bye is not automatically advanced. You have to manually advance competitors if you have this checkbox enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cannot change the “Disable Auto Advance of Byes” checkbox from the Current Bracket.</td>
<td>Disable the checkbox in the “Disable Advance” checkbox in the “Settings” window (shown in Figure 33). This makes the “Disable Auto Advance of Bye” checkbox accessible again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The registrant appears in both the Current Bracket and the Non-Placed List.</td>
<td>The registration has more than one category associated with it. The category for the Current Bracket where the registrant appears is the category where the registrant has already been placed. In the Non-Placed List, the registrant’s name appears next to the category number for the category where the registrant has not yet been placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clicking on some of the registrations in the Non-Placed List does not change to the Current Bracket for that registration.</td>
<td>The registration is not yet associated with a bracket. Double click on the name in the Non-Placed List and ensure that it has a complete category configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The brackets that were published online does not match the brackets in the Administration Software, even though there were no changes to the brackets since publishing.</td>
<td>If you did not save the local database or synchronize after you made the last few changes, the bracket configurations that was used on the last publish may have been lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>There is no option to publish brackets when the “Publish” button is clicked.</td>
<td>You must be logged into the server to publish brackets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>When making changes to the Match Lineup, the information in the Current Bracket is not updated.</td>
<td>The Match Lineup is only an output of the bracket data. Thus changes to the Match Lineup do not affect the bracket data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The registration count for a category in the Division Tree does not tie up with the total counts for all brackets of that category.</td>
<td>When there are registrations that are associated with the category, but not yet associated with a bracket, the Division Tree shows a category count that is more than the total of counts for each individual bracket. This is the result some registrations having incomplete configurations for one or more “Select” field items in the category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>When exporting a Double Elimination bracket to the default Word template, the bracket on the resulting export file does not match the layout in the Current Bracket.</td>
<td>There are three variations of the Double Elimination bracket type. The variation that is displayed on the original set of default template files is “Double Elimination Consolation Second”. If you are using any of the other variations, you must use an alternate set of default template files that is appropriate for the layout of the variation. Create a new set of default template files and change the template directory in the “Settings” window. See Section 15 for details on how default template files operate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>When exporting to a Word Template, the nodes on the resulting export file have long strings of X’s.</td>
<td>If an export file has strings of X’s, there are variables on the template file that were not exported from the bracket. This is the case when the variable string on the template file is broken, incorrectly entered, or used for a different bracket size or type. See Section 15.2 for the correct format of variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The option for “Export to Default Word Template” is missing from the “Print Bracket Options” window.</td>
<td>If the Administration Software does not detect the appropriate default template file for the bracket type and size, it will not display this option. Ensure that appropriate the default template file names that are listed in Figure 56 appear in the directory specified for template files in the “Settings” window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trouble Shooting

Figure 61. Trouble Shooting Brackets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>For some matches in the Match Lineup, the “Competitors” column references a node number instead of a match number of a previous match.</td>
<td>This happens when the match exists on the Consolation bracket of a double elimination bracket type, but the reference is to a match on the primary bracket. It also happens when there is a reference to the winner of a bye match, but competitor who has the bye had not been advanced to the next round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>There are registrations in the Non-Placed List that should be placed in registrations.</td>
<td>When new registrations are downloaded into the local database from a reload or synchronization, they are put in the Non-Placed List because they not automatically placed into their associated brackets. See Section 6 for details on how to place these registrations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>