## Guide to reading a standings sheet

| SwissSvs Stand | nos |  | Scro |  | pos | , | -yo | n | r |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# Name | ID | Rtng | Post | Team | Grd | Rd 1 | Rd 2 | Rd 3 | Tot | TBrk[M] | TBrk[S] | TBrk[C] | TBrk[O] |
| 1 Ethan Bui | 00050 | 1395 | 1404 | CTI | 6 | W7 | W5 | W6 | 3.0 |  | 1.5 |  |  |
| 2 Akerth Jain | 007 | (1) | 72 |  | 7 | W6 | W ${ }^{2}$ | L4 | 2.0 |  | 4.5 | $5=$ |  |
| 3 Carter Cline | 001 |  |  |  |  |  |  | W5 | 2.0 |  | Tie | Te |  |
| 4 Aidan Boyle | 00796 | unr. | 1160 | Si,... |  | - | W7 | W2 | 2.0 | bre | break | break |  |
| 5 Owen Nielsen |  | 900 | 878 | HOLY |  | B--- | L | L3 | 1.0 | \#1 |  | \#3 | \#4 |
| unrated | 00287 | 968 | 941 | H |  | L2 |  | L1 | 1. |  |  |  |  |
| 7 sky Moerlien | $B=$ bye; odd man out |  |  |  |  | L1 | L4 | $\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{W}$ in |  |  | 5 | 0 | 9 |

I will further clarify the items above.
The red rating- The rating you walk into the tournament with. What is a rating? It is a numerical number that indicates how strong a player is. The higher the number the stronger the player.

The red unrated- Means the player is brand new to our system and does not have a rating yet.
The green post- This is your new rating after the tournament. Also called your post rating.
The purple grd- This means grade. What grade your child is in. It does not mean age.
The yellow L- L stands for loss; the number beside it corresponds to the player they played
The yellow W- W stands for a win; the number beside it corresponds to the player they played
The purple B- B stands for bye. What is a bye? A bye is an election not to play a round. It can also mean that there are an odd number of players. As you can see in the example above there are 7 players (odd) which means someone has to sit out every round. Forced byes are worth 1 point. Elected byes are typically $1 / 2$ point.

TBrk (multiple symbols)- These stand for tie-breaks. What are tie-breaks. Because we have such few rounds, we have to be able to sort players that finish with the same scores. Hence we use tie-breaks. How are tie-breaks figured? Please see the accompanying article for those answers. How do they work?

- If two players are tied with the total points, then you look at the tie-break \#1
- If they are tied after that tie-break, you proceed to the tie-break \#2
- If they are tied after that tie-break, you go to tie-break \#3
- If they are tied after that tie-break, you go to tie-break \#4
- Usually further tie-breaks will not be necessary.

