



# ACM INTERNATIONAL COLLEGIATE PROGRAMMING CONTEST



California State University, Sacramento's

**PC<sup>2</sup>**  
Version 9.3

# Contest Administrator's Installation and Configuration Guide

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

PC<sup>2</sup> is a dynamic, distributed real-time system designed to manage and control Programming Contests. It includes support for multi-site contests, heterogeneous platform operations including mixed Windows and Unix in a single contest, and dynamic real-time updates of contest status and standings to all sites. This manual describes the steps required to install, configure, and run a contest using PC<sup>2</sup>. Further information on PC<sup>2</sup>, including how to obtain a copy of the system, can be found at <http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/>.

PC<sup>2</sup> operates using a client-server architecture. Each site in a contest runs a single PC<sup>2</sup> *server*, and also runs multiple PC<sup>2</sup> *clients* which communicate with the site server. Logging into a client using one of several different types of PC<sup>2</sup> accounts (Administrator, Team, Judge, or Scoreboard) enables that client to perform common contest operations associated with the account type, such as contest configuration and control (Administrator), submitting contestant programs (Team), judging submissions (Judge), and maintaining the current contest standings (Scoreboard).

PC<sup>2</sup> clients communicate only with the server at their site, regardless of the number of sites in the contest. In a multi-site contest, site servers communicate not only with their own clients but also with other site servers, in order to keep track of global contest state. The following communication requirements must therefore be met in order to run a contest using PC<sup>2</sup>: (1) a machine running a PC<sup>2</sup> server must be able to communicate via TCP/IP with every machine running a PC<sup>2</sup> client at its site; and (2) in a multi-site contest, every machine running a PC<sup>2</sup> server must be able to communicate via TCP/IP with the machines running PC<sup>2</sup> servers at every other site. In particular, there must not be any firewalls which prohibit these communication paths; the system will not operate if this communication is blocked<sup>1</sup>. It is not necessary for client machines to be able to contact machines at other sites.

Each PC<sup>2</sup> module (server or client) reads one or more initialization files when it starts; these files are used to configure the module at startup. The client module also tailors its configuration when a user (Team, Judge, etc.) logs in. In a typical PC<sup>2</sup> contest configuration, each Team, Judge, etc. uses a separate physical machine, and each of these machines runs exactly one client module. It is possible to have multiple clients running on the same physical machine, for example by having different users logging in to different accounts on a shared machine. In this case, each user (Team, Judge, etc.) will be executing their own “Java Virtual Machine (JVM)”, and must have their own separate directory structure – including their own separate copy of the PC<sup>2</sup> initialization files in their account.

Setting up and running a contest using PC<sup>2</sup> involves the following steps: (1) installing Java and PC<sup>2</sup> on the contest machines; (2) creating/editing the necessary initialization files; (3) starting the server(s) and clients(s); (4) configuring PC<sup>2</sup> for the contest via an Administrator client; and (5)

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<sup>1</sup> See the Appendix titled “Networking Constraints” for further details on using PC<sup>2</sup> over networks.

starting the contest so that users (Teams and Judges) can log in. These steps are listed in checklist form in the next chapter, and are described in detail in the remainder of this manual.

## **1.2 Compatibility Note**

Version 9.3 of PC<sup>2</sup> contains substantial new enhancements which are incompatible with earlier versions of the system. Users should not “mix” components of PC<sup>2</sup> V9.3 with earlier versions (9.2.x and below).

## **1.3 References**

While this manual tries to give a complete description of installing and using PC<sup>2</sup>, the following web references may provide additional helpful information. In particular, the PC<sup>2</sup> Wiki is updated much more frequently than this manual and should be consulted frequently for answers to questions.

### **PC<sup>2</sup> home page**

<http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/>

### **PC<sup>2</sup> Wiki – up to date articles and information about PC<sup>2</sup>**

[http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Main_Page)

### **PC<sup>2</sup> Bugzilla - enhancement and defect tracking and reporting for PC<sup>2</sup>**

<http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/bugzilla/>

## 2 PC<sup>2</sup> Startup Checklist for Geniuses

For those people who hate to read manuals and would rather take a chance with a shortcut list, here is a *very terse* summary of the steps necessary to install PC<sup>2</sup> and get it running. Please note that this is provided as a convenience for geniuses (or gluttons for punishment). The remainder of the manual was written to help everyone else. If you have problems after following this list, *please read the rest of the manual* before sending us a request for help.

- ❑ Install Java (version 1.7 or greater) if not already installed; ensure the Java **bin** directory is in the PATH
- ❑ Install PC<sup>2</sup> by unzipping the PC<sup>2</sup> distribution to a directory of your choice
- ❑ Add the PC<sup>2</sup> **bin** directory to the PATH
- ❑ Edit the pc2v9.ini file to point servers and clients to the server IP:port and to specify the appropriate site server name; put the modified .ini file on every server and client machine
- ❑ Start a PC<sup>2</sup> server using the command "**pc2server**"
  - Login using the name "site1" and password "site1"
  - Enter a contest password (this contest security password will be required to be reentered for all subsequent server startups)
- ❑ Start a PC<sup>2</sup> Administrator module using the command "**pc2admin**" and login using the name "root" and password "administrator1"
- ❑ Configure at least the following contest items via the Admin:
  - Accounts (generate the necessary accounts)
  - Problems (create one or more contest problems, specifying the problem input data file if there is one)
  - Languages (create one or more contest languages, specifying the language name, compile command line, executable filename, and program execution command line)
- ❑ Press the "Start ALL" button on the Administrator module **Time** tab
- ❑ Start a PC<sup>2</sup> client on each Team machine (using the command **pc2team**) and each Judge machine (using the command **pc2judge**) and log in using the Admin-created accounts and passwords.
- ❑ Start a PC<sup>2</sup> client (using the command **pc2board**) on the Scoreboard machine and log in using the "board1" Scoreboard account/password; arrange for the scoreboard-generated HTML files to be accessible to user's browsers.

### 3 Instructions For The Rest Of Us

In the event that the preceding checklist is a bit too terse, the remainder of this manual discusses the details of using PC<sup>2</sup> to configure and run a contest. The first step is to install the necessary software, as described in this chapter. The remaining chapters cover initialization files, starting the system, configuring the system for a contest, starting and monitoring the contest, and using the PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard. In addition several appendices cover details of certain topics.

#### 3.1 Installation

1. Install the Java Standard Edition (SE) Software Development Kit (SDK) or Java Runtime Environment (JRE), version 1.7 or later on each machine. The remainder of this manual assumes that “\$JAVAHOME” represents the SDK installation directory. **We recommend using 64-bit Java, in particular for the PC<sup>2</sup> Server and (if used) the EWTeam Client.**
2. Ensure “\$JAVAHOME/bin” is contained in the PATH environment variable on each machine (i.e., for each user).
3. Go to the PC<sup>2</sup> home page (see Chapter 1, under References), navigate to the “Download” page, and download the latest PC<sup>2</sup> “.zip” or “.tar.gz” file to the directory where you wish to install PC<sup>2</sup> (this can be any directory of your choice).
4. Unzip the downloaded file, being sure to tell the unzip program to “retain directory hierarchy” and “preserve case sensitivity”. This will create a directory named (for example) **pc2-9.3.0**, which for the remainder of this manual we refer to as the \$PC2HOME directory. The \$PC2HOME directory contains **bin**, **lib**, **doc**, **samps** and other directories, plus a default “**pc2v9.ini**” file (see the following chapter) along with several text files giving basic information such as the system version number. The **doc** and **samps** directories contain the system documentation and a variety of sample scripts, files, and other goodies you might want to examine. The file “**doc/index.html**” can be used to browse the documentation. (NOTE: all files and directories which comprise a PC<sup>2</sup> distribution (.zip or .tar.gz file) will unzip into the \$PC2HOME directory. See the appendices for a complete description of PC<sup>2</sup> distribution contents.)
5. Add the PC<sup>2</sup> “bin” directory (that is, the directory \$PC2HOME/bin) to the PATH environment variable on each machine.

#### 3.2 Network / Firewall Requirements

Here are the PC<sup>2</sup> firewall requirements; see also the Appendix “Networking Constraints”.

1. PC<sup>2</sup> Clients need to be allowed to make outbound connections to their server; hence servers need to be open to inbound connections from the clients.
2. Servers need to be allowed to make outbound connections to all other servers



3. Servers need to be open to inbound connections from all other servers

### 3.3 Memory Limits

PC<sup>2</sup> is written in Java and therefore inherits all the features (good and bad) of that language. Although Java is touted as “run anywhere”, the reality is that many things depend on your specific installation – both the version of Java you are using and the underlying OS platform on which it is running. This is particularly true when it comes to memory allocation – primarily, what Java refers to as “Heap Space”.

Throughout this manual we describe various “commands” (scripts, batch files) that PC<sup>2</sup> provides to invoke different functions. Most of these commands involve starting a “Java Virtual Machine (JVM)”. Each instance of a JVM has a “maximum heap size” value associated with it; if the Java program attempts to use more “heap space” than the maximum allowed, the program aborts with an “out of heap space” error. This can be particularly disconcerting if it is your PC<sup>2</sup> server (for example) that crashes in the middle of a contest. It is therefore important to know what can be done to avoid such memory-limit problems.

Each of the PC<sup>2</sup> commands passes a parameter to the JVM to set the maximum heap size. The form of this parameter is **-Xmx\$\$\$\$M**, where \$\$\$\$ represents the maximum heap size in megabytes (‘M’). The heap size values used by the various scripts are conservative, intended to insure that the command will be able to run successfully on the widest variety of platforms.

On any *particular* platform it is possible that the value in the script may be significantly less than the platform is capable of supporting. It is also possible that the command value is actually *lower* than the *default* setting which would be applied on a particular platform if *no* value had been specified. This is particularly true between 32-bit and 64-bit systems.

For these reasons, you may want to determine the maximum heap size allowable on your platform and edit the corresponding script to set a larger value (this is particularly important for a large contest – one with a large number of teams, problems, and/or large data files, and is also particularly important for the PC<sup>2</sup> *Server*). Setting the JVM maximum heap size can significantly increase the ability of the corresponding PC<sup>2</sup> module to run without problems.<sup>2</sup>

The maximum heap size can be determined by running the following command on the corresponding platform:<sup>3</sup>

```
Windows:  java -XX:+PrintFlagsFinal -version | findstr HeapSize
Linux/MacOS:  java -XX:+PrintFlagsFinal -version | grep HeapSize
```

---

<sup>2</sup> Starting with V9.3.0 the *pc2server* scripts (for both Windows and Linux) attempt to make an intelligent guess as to the type of platform (32- or 64-bit) and set the heap size accordingly. The user can change the heap size values used by these scripts by editing constants at the top of the *pc2server* script. For all the other scripts, it is necessary to edit the **-Xmx** parameter in the script.

<sup>3</sup> It may also be possible to use the parameter **-XX:+AggressiveHeap** to instruct the JVM to automatically force the heap to the largest available size. However, this parameter is non-standard, may not be available on all systems, and has not been thoroughly tested in PC<sup>2</sup>.

### 3.4 Uninstall

To uninstall PC<sup>2</sup> do the following on each PC<sup>2</sup> Server and client machine:

1. Use the **pc2reset** script to remove the contents of any PC<sup>2</sup> directories
2. Remove the **pc2v9.ini** file and the **archive** directory.
3. Remove the **\$PC2HOME** directory and its contents
4. Restore the system environment variables (**PATH** and **CLASSPATH**)

PC<sup>2</sup> itself does not make any changes to any machine locations outside those listed above either during installation or execution. In particular, for example, it makes no entries in the Registry on a Windows machine, nor does it copy any files to locations outside the installation directory or the current working directory in any environment.

## 4 PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization Files

When a PC<sup>2</sup> module (server or client) begins running, it reads an “initialization file” named **pc2v9.ini** from the directory in which it was started.<sup>4</sup> The Contest Administrator must ensure this file is present and edited as necessary on each machine prior to starting a PC<sup>2</sup> module.

This chapter describes the initialization files and their contents (note: some default versions of the initialization files are provided with the PC<sup>2</sup> distribution package; these must be edited as necessary). Further descriptions of initialization files and their contents can be found in the Appendices.

### 4.1 pc2v9.ini file

Every PC<sup>2</sup> module reads a file named “**pc2v9.ini**” at startup. By default each module looks for its **pc2v9.ini** file *in the current working directory*; thus for example Team machines would typically need to have a **pc2v9.ini** file in their “home” directory. (Command-line arguments can be used to point to a different location for the **pc2v9.ini** file; see the Appendices for details.)

The **pc2v9.ini** file provides key initialization information to the PC<sup>2</sup> module. The file is formatted in sections. Each section starts with a section-name in square brackets. The following different section names are recognized: **[server]** and **[client]**. Each PC<sup>2</sup> module reads the entire file, but silently ignores any information which does not pertain to it (for example, server modules ignore data in all sections except the **[server]** section, etc.) All lines starting with “#” or “;” are comments and are also ignored, as are blank lines.

Each section is made up of lines containing “attribute assignment” statements of the form

**attributeName=value**

The “**attributeName**” is a predefined string chosen from list of PC<sup>2</sup> configuration attributes. The “**value**” is the value to which the corresponding attribute is set when the **pc2v9.ini** file is read by a module. No spaces are allowed in front of the “value” after the equal-sign.

Some attribute assignment statements are specific to particular sections and have no meaning for other sections (or for the modules that read them). Other attribute assignments are relevant to multiple sections/modules and can appear in different sections.

A complete list of the predefined attributes is given in the Appendices. Most attribute assignments are optional and default values are used if an attribute assignment is not present in the

---

<sup>4</sup> Older versions of PC<sup>2</sup> also read files named **reject.ini** and **sitelist.ini**. However, the functionality provided by those files is incorporated into interactive screens in the Administrator client in PC<sup>2</sup> V9, and their use is deprecated and scheduled for removal in a future version of the system.

**pc2v9.ini** file. However, certain attributes *must* be specified in the **pc2v9.ini** file in order for the system to function properly.

Based on these rules, a minimum sample **pc2v9.ini** file is shown below. Note that since all modules ignore sections and attributes which do not apply to them, it is permissible to create a *single* **pc2v9.ini** file containing all the required entries and put this same file on all machines at a given site.

```
# sample pc2v9.ini file

[client]
# Tell PC2 clients where to find their server (IP and port)
server=198.51.100.50:50002
```

The sample **pc2v9.ini** file shown above would be appropriate for both client and server machines in a single-site contest.

In a multi-site contest, the server at one of the sites is designated the “primary server” and servers at all other sites are designated “secondary servers”. When a primary server is started, it waits for other servers to contact it. When a secondary server is started, it automatically attempts to contact the primary server; this is how the inter-server communication in a multi-site contest is established. The distinction between whether a server waits to be contacted (is a primary) or initiates remote contact (is a secondary) is in fact the only distinction between “primary” and “secondary” servers.

In a multi-site contest exactly one of the servers should be started as a primary server (it does not matter which site has the primary server; once communication is established all sites run as peers). The servers at all other sites should be started as secondary servers. Designation of a server as primary or secondary is controlled by the contents of the **pc2v9.ini** file.

By default (that is, in the absence of any information in the **pc2v9.ini** to the contrary), a server assumes it is a primary server when it starts. Designating a server as a secondary server is accomplished by providing an additional entry in the **[server]** section of the **pc2v9.ini** file of that server. This additional entry, known as the *remoteServer attribute*, tells the secondary server the IP address and port number at which it should attempt to contact the primary server. If this *remoteServer* attribute is *not* present in **[server]** section of the **pc2v9.ini** file when a server starts, the server implicitly assumes it is a primary server.

Thus for example, the **pc2v9.ini** file on the primary server in a multi-site contest might look like the sample above (since it does not contain any **remoteServer** attribute), whereas the **pc2v9.ini** file on machines at a second site might look like:

```
# sample pc2v9.ini for a second site

[client]
# tell clients where to find their site's server (IP and port)
server=203.0.113.7:50002

[server]
# Tell this (secondary) server how to contact the primary server
remoteServer=198.51.100.50:50002
```

Note that the (sample) IP address given in the **[client]** section of the above **pc2v9.ini** file for a secondary site is the (hypothetical) IP address of the server for that site, whereas the IP address given in the **remoteServer** attribute in the **[server]** section is the address of the primary server – the address which the (secondary) server should use to contact the primary server and “join the contest”.

## 5 PC<sup>2</sup> Startup Procedure

### 5.1 Built-in Commands

Once PC<sup>2</sup> has been installed and the necessary “.ini” files have been properly set up (i.e., edited and placed in the appropriate startup directory), the normal PC<sup>2</sup> startup procedure is to start a primary server, then start an Admin client connected to that server and use the Admin client to configure the contest details (problems, languages, etc.). Once the contest has been fully configured using the Admin client, secondary servers can be started at remote sites (if any), followed by additional clients at both the primary and (in the case of a multi-site contest) secondary sites.

The PC<sup>2</sup> distribution comes with a collection of “command scripts” designed to simplify starting the various modules. The available command scripts and their corresponding functions are listed below.<sup>5</sup> To invoke the specified function, simply type the corresponding command at a command prompt. The commands reside in the “**bin**” directory beneath “\$PC2HOME” (the root directory of an unzipped PC<sup>2</sup> installation), so the normal method of invoking them would be to change to the contest directory (that is, the directory where the contest will be run from, where logs are to be kept, etc.), and type the command name (note that this assumes, as previously recommended, that the \$PC2HOME/bin directory has been added to the \$PATH).

Command	Function
<b>pc2server</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Server
<b>pc2admin</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Client expecting an Administrator login
<b>pc2team</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Client expecting a Team login
<b>pc2judge</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Client expecting a Judge login
<b>pc2aj</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Judging Client (“AutoJudge”) in headless (non-GUI) mode
<b>pc2board</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Client expecting a Scoreboard login
<b>pc2submit</b>	Submits a run using a command-line interface
<b>pc2extract</b>	Extract various information from a PC <sup>2</sup> server
<b>pc2ef</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> Event Feed
<b>pc2nc</b>	Starts a PC <sup>2</sup> “netcat” client for analytic/debugging purposes
<b>pc2report</b>	Generates various reports without needing the PC <sup>2</sup> Server running
<b>pc2reset</b>	Resets a contest, deleting all runs and (optionally) other data
<b>pc2ver</b>	Displays the current PC <sup>2</sup> version
<b>pc2zip</b>	Creates a “zip” file containing all the PC <sup>2</sup> contest data

The normal startup procedure, for example, would be to invoke the command “**pc2server**” to start a server, then *in a separate command window* to invoke the command “**pc2admin**” to start an Administrative client to be used to configure the contest details in PC<sup>2</sup>. Once the contest details are configured, other clients can be started (as well as servers at other sites) using the appropriate commands.

---

<sup>5</sup> In a Windows environment the command scripts are all “batch files” whose names correspond to the given command name followed by “.bat”. In a Unix environment the command scripts are all Bourne Shell scripts whose names match the given command names. Thus the same command name can be used regardless of the underlying OS.

Additional details on the various PC<sup>2</sup> command scripts can be found at [http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/PC%C2%B2\\_scripts](http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/PC%C2%B2_scripts).

## 5.2 Server Startup

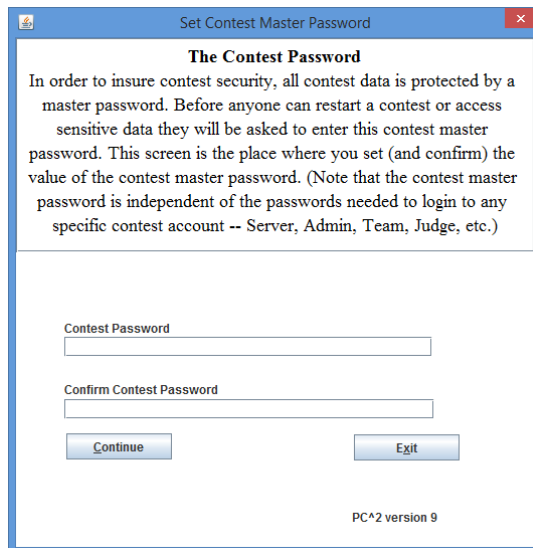
When a server is started (using the command “**pc2server**”), the user will see a login window similar to the following:



The image shows a Windows-style application window titled "PC^2 Login". The window has a blue title bar with standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The main content area has a white background. At the top, it says "California State University, Sacramento" and "Programming Contest Control System". On the left is the Sacramento State logo. To the right of the logo are two text input fields: "Name" and "Password". Below these fields are two buttons: "Login" and "Exit". At the bottom right, it says "PC^2 version 9". At the bottom left, there are three small icons: a cloud, a lightbulb, and a red ribbon. To the right of these icons are the logos for "acm International Collegiate Programming Contest" and "IBM event sponsor".

The default login name for the primary (first) site server is **site1**; the default password is also **site1** (the password can subsequently be changed; see below). Entering these values and pressing the Login button on the above screen will initiate the login process. However, there is a second step which must be performed to complete the login process.

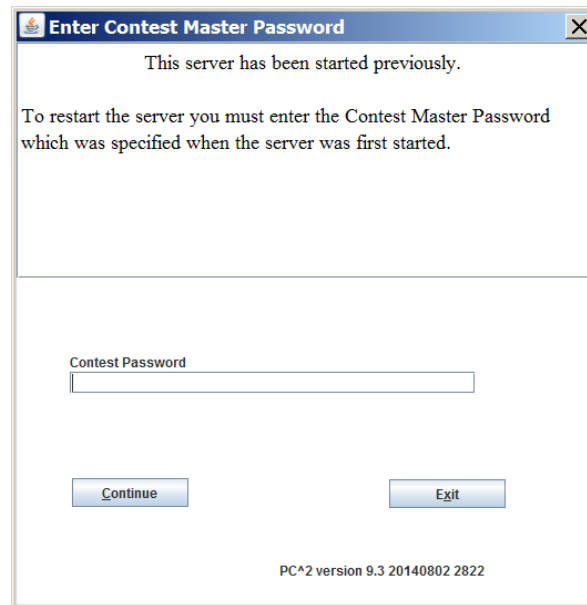
At the time a server is started for Site 1 for the *very first time*, there is no contest-specific information stored in the system. All contest information which is subsequently entered will be stored in *encrypted* form, to protect the integrity of the contest data. In order to manage the encryption and allow authorized access at a later time, the Contest Administrator must provide a *contest master password*. Thus, on the very first login to a primary (first) server, the following screen will appear:



The image shows a Windows-style application window titled "Set Contest Master Password". The window has a blue title bar with standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The main content area has a white background. At the top, it says "The Contest Password". Below this is a paragraph of text: "In order to insure contest security, all contest data is protected by a master password. Before anyone can restart a contest or access sensitive data they will be asked to enter this contest master password. This screen is the place where you set (and confirm) the value of the contest master password. (Note that the contest master password is independent of the passwords needed to login to any specific contest account -- Server, Admin, Team, Judge, etc.)". Below the text are two text input fields: "Contest Password" and "Confirm Contest Password". Below these fields are two buttons: "Continue" and "Exit". At the bottom right, it says "PC^2 version 9".

The Contest Administrator must enter (and confirm) a password to be used to perform contest data encryption. Note that *this password provides access to all contest-related data*; it should be well-chosen and well-protected. Note also that *there is no default value for this password*; it must be set (chosen and confirmed) by the Contest Administrator. Entering and confirming a contest master password (in addition to the login ID and login password) completes the login process.

If a first-site server is started again at some later point in time (i.e. after a contest master password has been set), pressing the Login button on the server's main login screen displays the following screen:



At this point the user must enter the Contest Password in order to complete the login process.

Only the primary (first) server in a contest prompts for the contest master password. In a multi-site contest the user starts a (secondary) server using the **pc2server** command as above, and logs in using the default site name (for example, **site2**) and password (**site2**). The secondary server contacts the primary server (pointed to by the **remoteServer=xxx** entry in its **pc2v9.ini** file) and obtains the current contest master password directly from the remote server. Note that the second server does *not display* the obtained contest master password; if people at secondary sites need this password for some reason then they must obtain it from the Contest Administrator at the primary (first) site.



### 5.2.1 Non-GUI Server Startup

In some environments it may be desirable to run a PC<sup>2</sup> server without a GUI front-end. This can be accomplished using the `--nogui` command line argument described in the appendix on Server Command Line arguments. Note that if this option is chosen there is no GUI-based way to enter login, account password and contest password information. These may be entered on the command line as well. For example, to start a primary (first) server with no GUI the following command could be used:<sup>6</sup>

```
pc2server --nogui --login site1 --password site1 --contestpassword contest
```

To start a secondary server without a GUI in a multi-site contest the following command could be used:<sup>6</sup>

```
pc2server --nogui --login site2 --password site2
```

Note that since this server is presumed to be secondary (meaning it has a `pc2v9.ini` entry pointing to a remote server which is the primary server), the `--contestpassword` option is omitted. This is because secondary servers obtain the contest master password directly from the primary server, as described above.

When a server is started using the `--nogui` option, it sends all of its output in text form to the console window from which it was started. The following shows an example of a server started in this way. Any subsequent text produced by the server (e.g. error messages or informational text) would appear on subsequent lines on the console.

```
CSUS Programming Contest System
Version 9.3 20140802 (Saturday, August 2nd 2014 20:46 UTC) Build 2822
Java ver 1.7.0_55
Windows 7 6.1 (x86)

Date: 8/12/14 3:11 PM
Working directory is C:\pc2-9.3.0

Tue Aug 12 15:11:46 PDT 2014 Using Profile: Default @ profiles\P3a9add10-5089-47c5-
b82a-31966b136b6b

Tue Aug 12 15:11:46 PDT 2014 server (Site 1 - Site 1) started
```

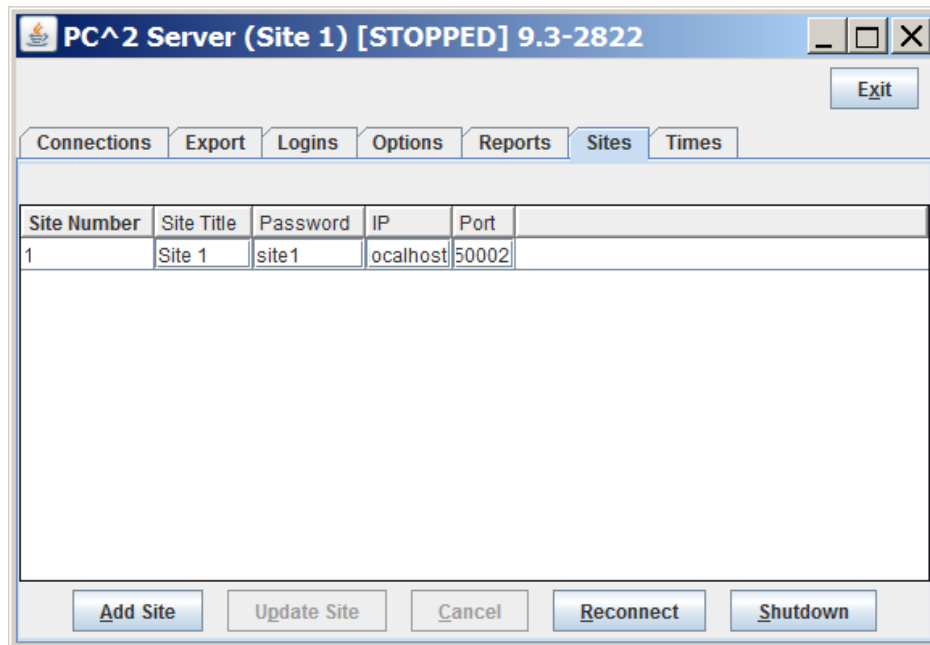
To halt a non-GUI server, use the Shutdown button on the Site tab on the Administrator GUI to gracefully stop the server.

### 5.3 Server GUI Controls

Upon successful login to a server (assuming the server was started without the `--nogui` option) a GUI similar to the following appears:

---

<sup>6</sup> Note that a drawback of this approach is that the login and contest master passwords must be typed in plain-text on the command line. A much more secure option is to take advantage of the `“-F”` command line argument, which allows specification on the command line of a *file* containing the necessary security information. See the appendix titled “PC<sup>2</sup> Server Command Line Arguments” for details.



The tabs across the top of this GUI allow the user to examine and modify various configuration items in the contest. Those items which are primarily server-related are described below; some of the tabs also appear in the PC<sup>2</sup> Administrator GUI and are described in the chapter on “Configuring the Contest”.<sup>7</sup>

### 5.3.1 Adding Sites

The **Sites** pane (shown above) lists each contest site which the system knows about. Initially only “Site 1” is known; in order for a server at another site to join the contest, the additional site must first be added to the Sites list.

To make the system aware of the presence of another site, press the **Add Site** button to create a new row in the grid.<sup>8</sup> In the new row which appears, select the **Password** field and *change the password from the default value.*<sup>9</sup> Next, select the **IP** field in the new row and enter the IP address for the new site (that is, the IP address of that site’s server machine); then select the **Port** field in the row and enter the port number at which the new site is expected to be contacting the primary site.<sup>10</sup> Optionally, select the **Site Title** field and assign a name to the site. Finally, press the **Update Site** button to save the site info.

<sup>7</sup> In the case of starting a server with the “**--nogui**” option the PC<sup>2</sup> Administrator client is the *only* way to access some of these screens. In addition, some server-specific capabilities can *only* be accessed via the server GUI.

<sup>8</sup> The Add Site button also appears on the **Sites** tab in the Administration module GUI (where it can be found under the **Run Contest** tab).

<sup>9</sup> It is *critically important* for the security of your contest that you enter *new passwords* for *every* site (including the first one). Otherwise, since the default values for site passwords are well-known (published for example in this manual), some bad-guy could *start his own server and connect to your contest while it is running*.

<sup>10</sup> Care should be taken to set the port number to the port which will be specified in the **pc2v9.ini** file at the remote site; the servers will not be able to communicate with each other if the port numbers do not match. Also note that

**Note that adding a site is a two step process: use Add Site to input the site data then Update Site to save the site data.**

When starting a server for a site, the user must supply two data values: a login name and a password. For each site in the contest, the server's login name is the word "*site*" followed immediately (no spaces) by the *site number* (for example, *site1* or *site3*). Each server's *site number* is the value given in the leftmost field in the **Sites** display pane. The *password* for logging in to each site server is the value given in the **Password** field. If the password for a remote site is changed using the **Sites** pane, the new password must be relayed to the remote site in order for them to be able to log in to the contest.

Note that there is no correlation between the value shown in the **Site Title** field of the **Sites** pane and the data required to log a server into a contest; login names for servers are always "*siteX*", where '*X*' is the *site number* shown at the left of each row in the **Sites** pane. The only function of the "Site Title" field is to provide a convenient human-readable reference for each site; that reference string is not used in any internal operations in PC<sup>2</sup>.

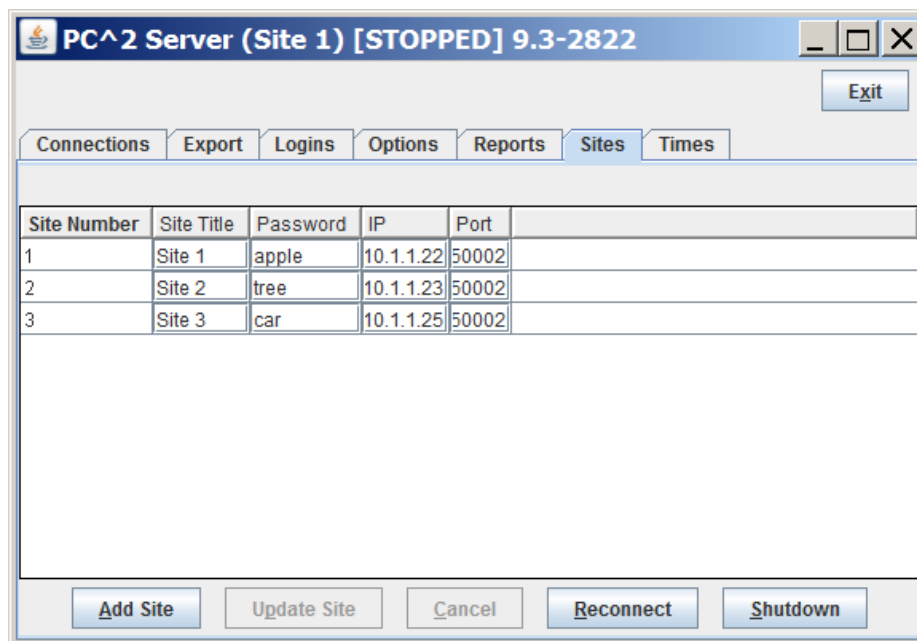
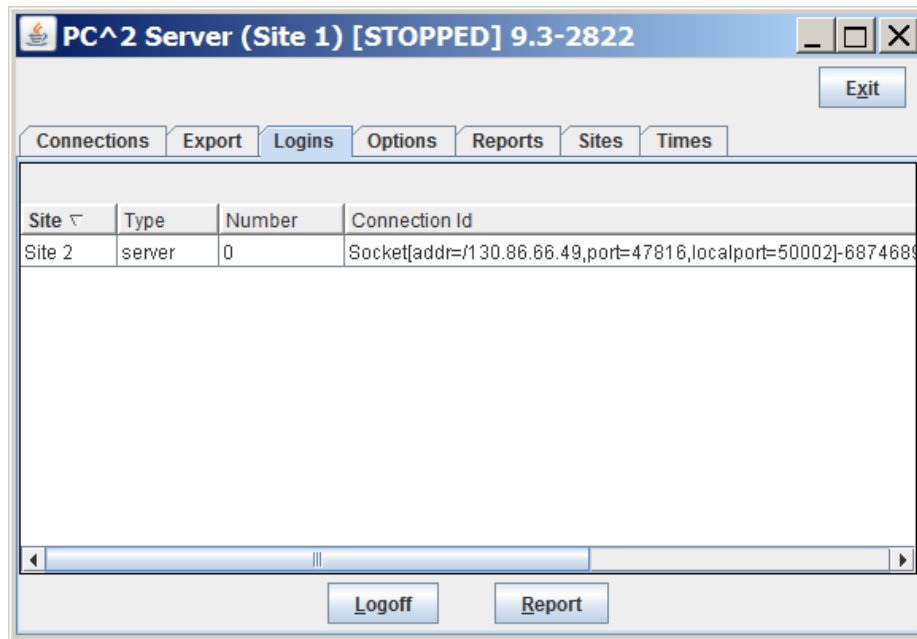
### **5.3.2 Restarting / Reconnecting Servers**

During a contest there may be a loss of connectivity between sites, or a situation where one or more servers get "out of sync" with the others. In PC<sup>2</sup> Version 8 one had to shutdown (kill) the server and restart it when this happened. In Version 9 there is a *Reconnection* feature available to help with this situation.

To determine whether a site to which communication has been lost can be reconnected without killing and restarting the site's server, check the **Logins** pane (see below). If the server from that site appears in a row in the **Logins** grid, there is a connection between the sites. In this example on Site 1, Site 2 is logged in.

---

when a new "site row" is added to the grid using the **Add Site** button, the default port number assigned to the new site is *not* the same as the default for the first site. Typically the port numbers must be changed to match (assuming all sites will use the same port for communication).



To reconnect a site that was previously logged in<sup>11</sup> but is now disconnected, use the Reconnect button. **Note that the Reconnect button is on the Sites tab, not the Login tab.** When the site is reconnected, that site will appear in the list on the Login tab.

<sup>11</sup> To reconnect a site the site must have previously been started. Reconnection will not restart a remote server.

### 5.3.3 Connections and Logins

These two tabs on the server GUI show what network connections and what PC<sup>2</sup> client logins have occurred since the server was started. They can sometimes be used to help with reconnection when sites get disconnected, as described above, or to trace anomalous or error conditions in the system. They can also be used to force a disconnection or logout from the system; this is done by highlighting (selecting) a row in the corresponding grid and pushing the **Disconnect** (or **Logoff**) button.

### 5.3.4 Additional Server GUI Controls

The remaining tabs on the Server GUI (**Export**, **Options**, **Reports**, and **Times**) are replicated on the Administrator GUI and are described in the chapter on Configuring the Contest.

## 5.4 Starting Clients

Once a PC<sup>2</sup> server is running at a site, users (Contest Administrators, Judges, and Teams) at the site can start PC<sup>2</sup> clients to login and use the system<sup>12</sup>. The normal procedure is first to start a client using the “**pc2admin**” command and login as the “root” administrator (password “administrator1”) in order to configure the contest. Subsequently each Contest Judge would start a client using the “**pc2judge**” command, and each Team would start a client using the “**pc2team**” command<sup>13</sup>. The Contest Administrator would normally also start a PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard using the “**pc2board**” command, logging in using the PC<sup>2</sup> account “board1”.

Each time a client is started, the client will read its **pc2v9.ini** file to determine its site name and the location of its server, and then contact the server. Following this initialization sequence, the client will display a “login” window as shown below, indicating that it is ready to accept a user (Team, Judge, Administrator, or Scoreboard) login. Depending on the logging levels specified in the client’s **pc2v9.ini** file, the progress of these steps will be displayed and/or written to a file in the client’s startup directory under **logs**. If any errors occur or the client fails to produce the login screen, check the log file in the **logs** directory for more details.

<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> In the case of users logging in to a server (e.g. via Xterminals under Unix) rather than where each user has their own machine, each user must start a client on the server via their terminal window. Each client must be started in its own separate directory, which must contain the appropriate initialization files. Under Xwindows, the DISPLAY environment variable can be used to direct PC<sup>2</sup> graphical output from the client back to the Xterminal.

<sup>13</sup> Starting with PC<sup>2</sup> Version 9.3 there is a new component called “EWTeam” that is a web-based team client which allows using a browser on team machines instead of installing and starting the PC<sup>2</sup> Team Client. See the *Team Clients* appendix and the separate *EWTeam* project available on the PC<sup>2</sup> home page for further information.

<sup>14</sup> See the Appendices for further descriptions of log files and their contents.



Note: PC<sup>2</sup> has a security rule that disallows multiple simultaneous logins for an account. For example, if a team logs into their account, and then tries to login again (say, from a different machine), the first login session will be terminated. This rule applies to all forms of login; for example, if a team is logged in via the Team Client GUI and later uses the **pc2submit** script to login and submit a run, the script login will cause the GUI login to be terminated. The same is true of using the external “EWTeam” web client; logging in via the EWTeam will terminate any other current team login.

## 5.5 Contest Profiles

Starting with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> supports a facility called *contest profiles*. A *profile* is a collection of all the information necessary to run a contest in a particular configuration (the accounts, languages, problems, etc.) Profiles allow the Contest Administrator to configure a contest, save the contest profile, and then configure a different contest. Switching between contest configurations is then just a matter of switching profiles.

This facility is useful, for example, when it is desired to run a Practice Contest followed immediately by a Real Contest using the same Languages and Accounts but with a different problem set. The Contest Administrator would configure the Practice Contest, save the current profile under the name “Practice”, then “clone” the configuration into a differently-named profile (for example, “Real”). Hitting the “Set” button saves the new profile name.

Options allow selectively cloning only certain configuration data; for example, you can suppress copying the problems, runs, and clarifications from the Practice profile into the Real profile, while resetting the contest time in the Real profile and keeping the same Languages, Accounts, Groups, Judgment Names, Notifications, and so forth. Switching from the Practice Contest to the Real Contest is then simply a matter of switching between profiles.

Profiles are created using the **Profiles** tab on the Configure Contest screen of the Admin client, shown below. The contest must be stopped for the New/Clone/Switch/Reset operations to be enabled. NOTE: **Profiles are only supported in a *single site* contest.**<sup>15</sup>

PC^2 ADMINISTRATOR 1 (Site 1) [STOPPED] 9.3-2822

5:00:00

Configure Contest Run Contest

Judgements Languages Notifications Problems Profiles Reports Settings Times

Accounts Auto Judge Groups ICPC Import CCS

Active Profile Name: Default

Active Profile Description: Default Contest

Set

Name	Description	Create Date
(Active) Default	Default Contest	2014-09-02 19:05:30 -0700

New Clone Switch Reset Export Report

<sup>15</sup> “Single site contest” refers to having only a single PC<sup>2</sup> Server running; it is perfectly possible to use Profiles in a contest with teams at geographically separate locations, by having all teams connect to the same PC<sup>2</sup> Server either using the Team Application Client or the web-based EWTeam component.

## 6 Configuring the Contest in PC<sup>2</sup>

### 6.1 Administrator Login

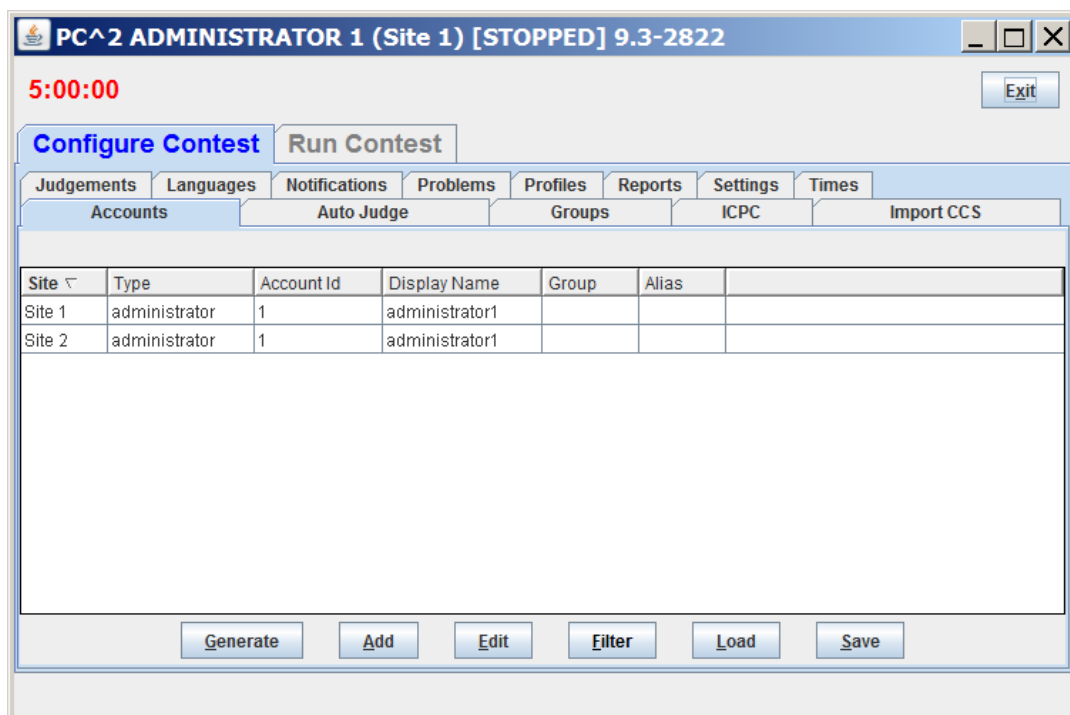
Once PC<sup>2</sup> is set up and running, it is necessary to “log in” to the system via a client login window in order to use the system. A PC<sup>2</sup> “account” is required in order to log in. Initially only a single account exists; the account name (“login ID”) of this single account is “**root**”. This account is a master Administrative account which is used to configure the PC<sup>2</sup> system initially for the contest. Regular users (especially Teams) should NOT be given access to this account.

The default password for the **root** account is **administrator1**. Note that the default master password is given right here in this paragraph of this document, which is publicly available on the Web.

**Caveat Administrator : change the root password!**

Passwords can be changed via account management functions on the “Configure Contest Accounts” tab; see below.

After logging in to the “**root**” Administrator account, the following screen will be displayed. This is referred to as the “main Administrator screen”. It provides a series of “tabs” across the top to select various contest administration functions. The tabs which are used to configure the contest prior to starting are described in the remainder of this chapter. Tabs used to start the contest and monitor its progress are covered in the following chapters.

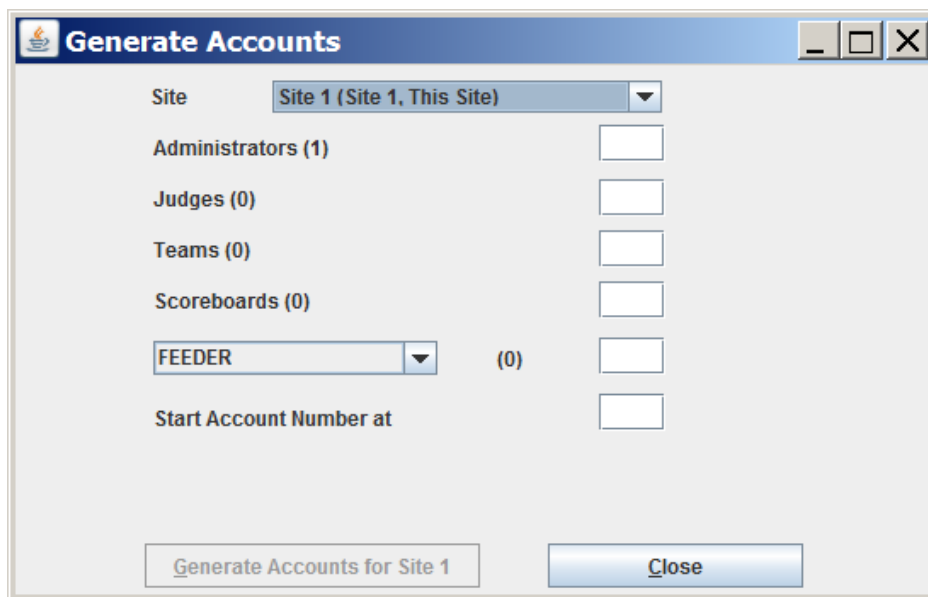




## 6.2 User Accounts

### 6.2.1 Account Creation

Before any logins other than **root** can occur, it is necessary to create user accounts. To create accounts for users, click the **Generate** button on the **Accounts** tab on the Configure Tab on the main Administrator screen. This will display the following screen:



Note that the “(1)” to the right of the “Administrators” label means that currently one Administrator account exists – that one account is the **root** account – and no other accounts exist. It is necessary to create one Team account for each team at this site, one Judge account for each person who will be judging the contest at this site, and at least one Scoreboard (“board”) account if the PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard is going to be used at this site for tracking contest results. (It does not hurt to generate a few extra accounts in each category, for flexibility.)

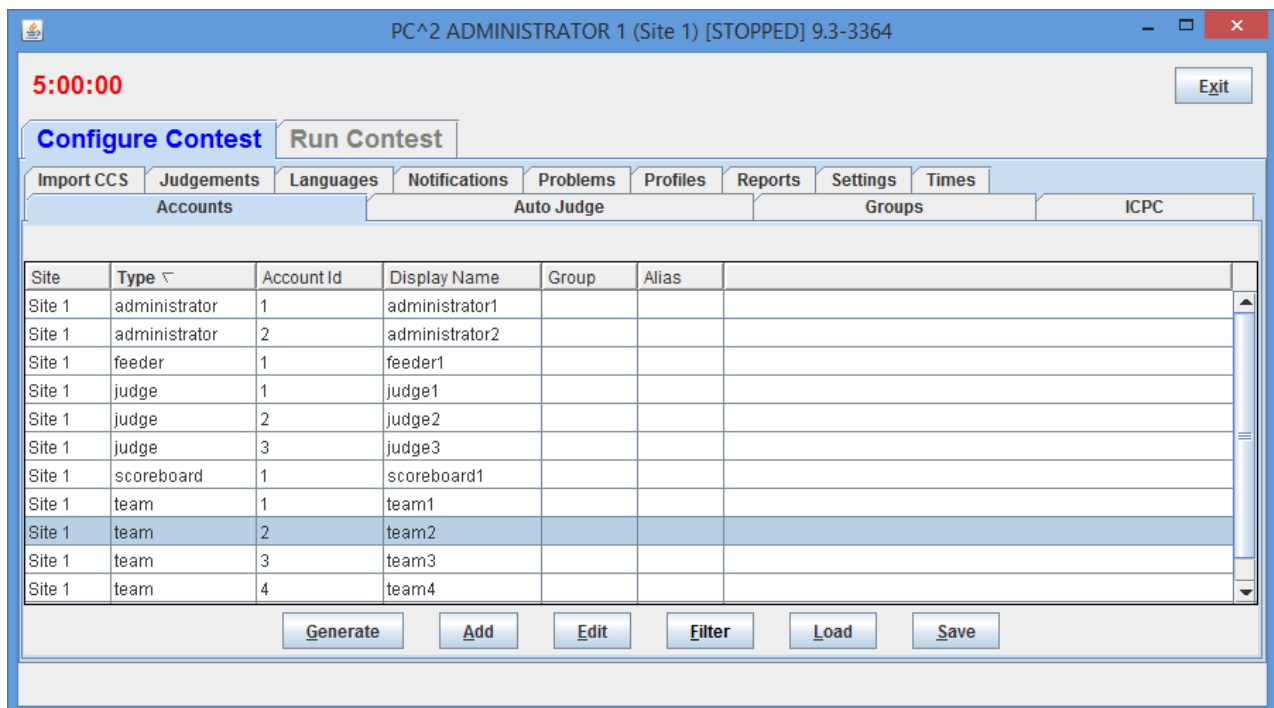
Enter the desired number in each box, then click the **Generate** button. Depending on the number of accounts, number of sites, and communication delays, it will take anywhere from a few seconds to several minutes for the account generation to complete. Once the accounts are generated the system will automatically return to the main Administrator screen. PC<sup>2</sup> accounts always start with the word **team**, **judge**, **admin**, or **board**, followed by a number. See the next section for information on viewing/changing the state of generated accounts.

Accounts in PC<sup>2</sup> are *site-specific*. This means that in a multi-site contest an Administrator must create the accounts for each site. There are two steps for the Administrator to create accounts on a site. First, start a PC<sup>2</sup> server at each of the sites. Second,

an Administrator creates accounts by selecting the site then creating the accounts as described above.

## 6.2.2 Account Names and Passwords

Each generated account will be created with a password, but at present the default (only available) specification for passwords on newly-generated accounts is “Passwords same as Account Name”. This means for example that the password for the account “team1” is “team1”; the password for the account “judge1” is “judge1”; etc. Each account name and password is created with all letters in lowercase.



Passwords for accounts can be changed from their default values by editing each account. To edit an account, click on the account in the display grid to select it (“team2” has been selected in the display shown above), and then click the “Edit” button. This will display a new “**Edit Account**” window, shown below:

**Edit Account team2 (Site 1)**

**Account**  
 team2

**Display Name**  
 team2

**Password**  
 team2

**Password Confirmation**  
 team2

**Account Type**      **Site**  
 TEAM      Site 1 (This Site)

**Group**  
 NONE SELECTED

**Alias**

**Permissions / Abilities**

- ☐ Generate a clarification and answer
- ☐ Give clarifications to judges
- ☐ Give runs to judges
- ☐ Judge runs
- ☒ Login
- ☐ Print balloons
- ☐ Re-judge runs
- ☐ Reconnect server
- ☐ Reset contest/profile
- ☒ Shown on scoreboard displays
- ☐ Shutdown all servers
- ☐ Shutdown server
- ☐ Shutoff output
- ☐ Start Playback
- ☐ Start contest clock
- ☐ Stop Playback
- ☐ Stop contest clock

7 permissions selected

Reset

Update      Close

The “Display Name” for an account is the name which will appear on the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard; this can be set to any desired value (such as the name of the team’s school, or the team member’s names). The “Password” and “Verify Password” fields can be used to set any desired password for the account.

The Permission “Shown on scoreboard displays” checkbox determines whether a team account will be considered in computing the scoreboard standings; if there are some team accounts which will not be used then you should uncheck their “Shown on scoreboard displays” checkboxes – otherwise they will appear on the scoreboard as teams which have solved no problems. *Note that the “Shown on scoreboard displays” checkbox only determines whether a team appears on the scoreboard; teams which are not shown on the scoreboard can still log in, submit runs, and otherwise participate in the contest. This is designed to allow “guest” or other “non-competitive” teams to participate. (To prohibit any activity from a team account, change the account password or uncheck the “Login” Permission checkbox)*

The “Group” field is used to associate accounts with different “regions” or “groups”. This is used in conjunction with the PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard for displaying rankings of different subgroups (see the chapter on the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard for further details).

Note that PC<sup>2</sup> accounts are unrelated to any user accounts which may otherwise exist on the systems being used for the contest (for example, user accounts provided by the operating system).

In a multi-site contest, newly created PC<sup>2</sup> accounts are automatically distributed throughout the entire system, including across multiple remote sites. As previously noted, accounts are “site-specific”. Note also, however, that accounts at different sites are numbered using the same sequence; the first team account at Site 1 is called “team1”, and the first team account at Site 2 is *also* called “team1”, etc.. Accounts are therefore identified by always giving both the Site number and the Team number, as in “Site1Team1”, which is a *different account* from “Site2Team1”.

### 6.2.3 Loading Account Data

Since editing account data (e.g. Display Names, Passwords, etc.) interactively for every account is cumbersome, it is desirable to be able to prepare the data “offline” ahead of time and then load it into PC<sup>2</sup>. This can be done by preparing an “account data” file and using the **Load** button on the Accounts tab load the data into the system.

An “account data load file” consists of a series of text lines: a single line that defines the account data fields that will be loaded, followed by lines which contain information for each account.

The format of the account data load file is as follows. File lines starting with ! or # in the first column are ignored. Each non-comment line has fields, separated by a <tab> (ASCII 9).

The first line of the file must contain the names of the fields to be loaded, separated by tabs. Subsequent lines contain field data, one line per account. The site and account fields are required; other fields are optional. The fields may appear in any order (except that the field order on data lines must match the order specified in the first (header) line). The recognized field names are:

- **site** – site number
- **account** – team login name (ex. team1, judge4, scoreboard2)
- **password** – account password
- **group** – group name
- **displayname** – name to be displayed on scoreboard
- **alias** – an alias display name shown to judges to preserve team anonymity
- **permdisplay** – true or false, display on scoreboard
- **permlogin** – true or false, allowed to login

For example, to initialize accounts “team1”, “team2”, and “team3” so that the “team1” account displays on the scoreboard with the name “Number 1” and has a password of “pass1”, while the “team2” account displays on the scoreboard with the name “Team Number 2” and has a password of “myPass”, and the “team3” account is made inactive (does not display on the scoreboard), the following entries would be placed in the load accounts data file for teams:

```

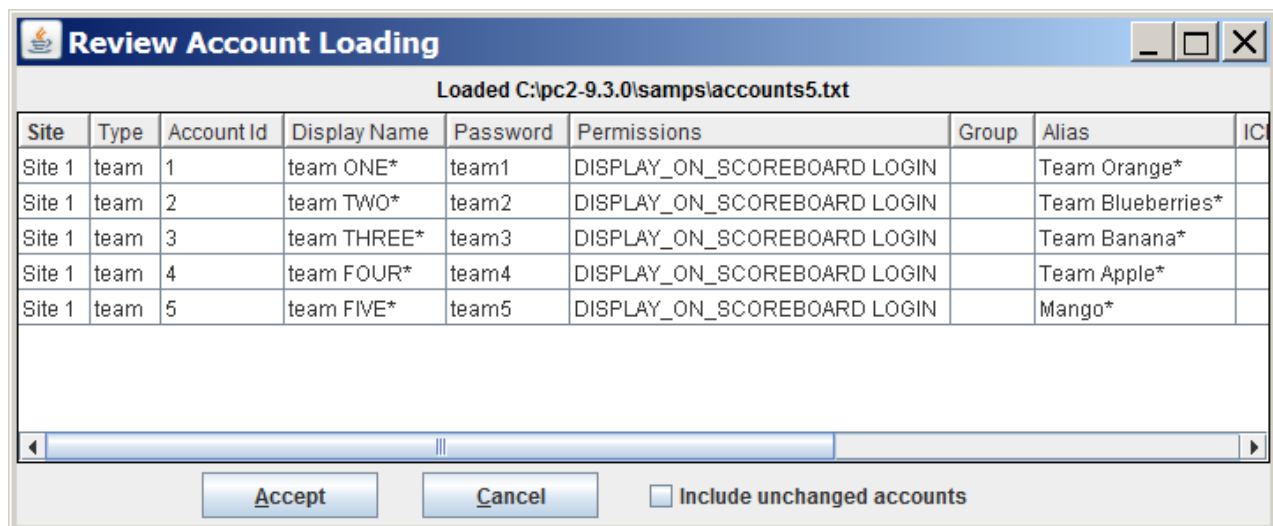
site<tab>account<tab>displayname<tab>password<tab>permdisplay
1<tab>team1<tab>Number 1<tab>pass1<tab>true
1<tab>team2<tab>Team Number 2<tab>myPass<tab>true
1<tab>team3<tab>My School Name<tab><tab>false

```

Note: for clarity in the example above the tab character is represented as <tab> ; it should appear as a single tab character (ASCII 9) in the actual file.

Imported values overwrite any values that were in the system previously. Also, it is not necessary to provide a record in the data file for every account; the site and account fields determine which accounts will be modified (any unlisted accounts will remain unchanged).

To load the account load file use the Load button on the Accounts Tab (under the Configure tab). The load button will display a File Open dialog; select the name of the account load file and click Ok. At this point the Review Account Loading dialog will appear, as shown below:



Any changes/differences that will be applied will have an asterisk at the end. Click on Accept to apply the changes. By default only accounts that have changes are shown, check the “Include unchanged accounts” checkbox to see all accounts that were loaded.

## 6.2.4 Importing ICPC Data

PC<sup>2</sup> was designed for supporting the ACM International Collegiate Programming Contest, including its local and Regional contests worldwide. The ICPC maintains an online Contest Registration system which is used by Regional Contest Directors (RCDs) around the world to manage participation in the various ICPC Regional Contests.<sup>16</sup> PC<sup>2</sup> provides interfaces to import contest registration data from the ICPC Registration system, and also to export contest results back to the ICPC web site. See the Appendix on ICPC Import/Export

<sup>16</sup> Visit the ICPC web site at <http://icpc.baylor.edu/icpc/> for further details.

Interfaces for further information on importing/exporting ICPC Registration system contest data.

## 6.3 Security Alerts

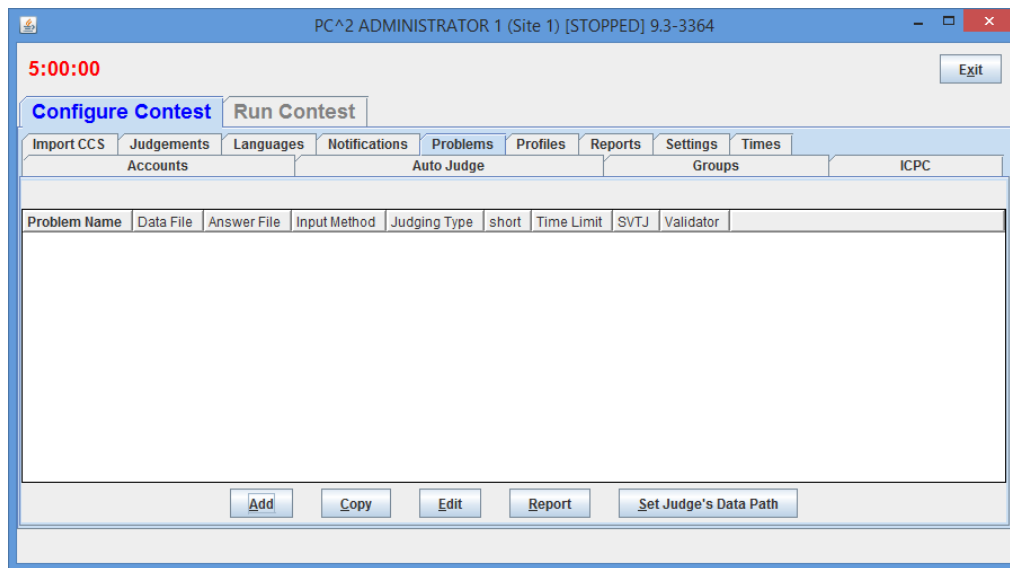
There are a number of security features in PC<sup>2</sup> Version 9, including disk file encryption, network traffic encryption and security alerts. Security alert windows will automatically appear on server UI and Admin UI when a potential security violation or exceptional condition occurs. For example, a security alert occurs if a PC<sup>2</sup> client logs in successfully while the same client is already logged in. Security information is also recorded in a security log in the **logs** directory. A typical security log file will be named something like: logs/SERVER0@site1.security-0.log. An example of the log entries is:

```
140812 155846.072|SEVERE|Thread-36|newMessage|SecurityException From:
    ADMINISTRATOR1 @ site 1 ADMINISTRATOR1 @ site 1: duplicate login request;
    previous login forced off
|edu.csus.ecs.pc2.core.exception.ContextSecurityException: ADMINISTRATOR1 @
|site 1: duplicate login request; previous login forced off
|at edu.csus.ecs.pc2.core.InternalController.attemptToLogin (Unknown
|Source)
|at edu.csus.ecs.pc2.core.InternalController.receiveObject (Unknown Source)
|at edu.csus.ecs.pc2.core.transport.TransportManager$1.run (Unknown Source)
|at java.lang.Thread.run (Thread.java:745)
140812 155846.073|SEVERE|Thread-36|newMessage|SecurityException Sec. Message:
    ADMINISTRATOR1 @ site 1: duplicate login request; previous login forced
    off ConnHandId Socket[addr=/127.0.0.1,port=53488,localport=50002]-
    2471900182656421556
```

## 6.4 Contest Problems

### 6.4.1 Defining a Problem

PC<sup>2</sup> must be provided with information about the problem set to be used in the contest. To enter this information, click on the **Problems** tab at the top of the main Administrator Configure Contest screen. This will produce a display similar to the following:



Note that initially no problems are listed since none have been added to the system. To add a problem, click the **Add** button. This will produce the “**Add New Problem**” dialog shown below.

To define a contest problem to the system, perform the following steps using the **Add New Problem** dialog:

- 1) Enter the problem name in the top textbox.
- 2) Enter the value (in seconds) that the system should enforce as the problem run time limit.

- 3) Enter a “short name” for the problem (this is the unique string by which the problem is known internally in the system).
- 4) If the problem requires an input data set, click the “Problem Requires Input Data” checkbox and then
  - a. select either “Stdin” or “File”, depending on whether the problem description tells teams to write their programs to obtain input data from “standard input” or from a file<sup>17</sup>, then
  - b. if the problem is to be tested using only a single data file, use the Browse button to select the data file (see below for how to define a problem which is to be tested using multiple judge’s input data files).
- 5) If the Judges have provided a single “Answer File” (a file showing the expected output of a program correctly solving this problem), click the “Judges Have Provided an Answer File” button and then use the Browse button to select the Answer File. (See below for how to define a problem with multiple Judge’s Answer Files.)
- 6) Select the desired “Display Options” to be applied when the problem is executed and displayed on the Judge client:
  - Show the output window – shows the PC<sup>2</sup> output window upon completion of execution/validations
  - Show Compare – shows the PC<sup>2</sup> compare window upon completion of validation
  - Hide Problem – do not show this problem to the teams (also suppresses showing this problem on the Scoreboard HTML/output)
- 7) Click the **Add** button to save the problem description.

As each contest problem is entered, it will be displayed on the main Administrator screen (when the **Problems** tab has been selected). To change some previously entered information for a problem, click on the problem row in the main display to select it, then click the **Edit** button. This will return to the **Edit Problem** dialog, where changes can be made.

The following additional notes apply when defining a contest problem:

- The Run Timeout Limit value (shown as 30 in the sample screen above but settable to any positive integer number of seconds when the problem is defined) is enforced by PC<sup>2</sup>. A count-up timer is displayed during program execution so that the Judge can tell how long the program has been executing; when the specified timeout limit is reached the program will be terminated and the Validator judgment will show “No - Time Limit

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<sup>17</sup> Note that teams can be instructed to write programs which read from “stdin” even though the administrator provides the input data in a file; PC<sup>2</sup> arranges that the content of the specified file is available in the current directory at runtime (for the case of reading from a file), or that the content of the file is presented to the program’s standard input channel (if that input selection is specified).



Exceeded”. The timer also includes a button to allow the Judge to terminate the program at any time.

- The content of the input data file for a problem is stored internally when the **Add** button is pressed (that is, PC<sup>2</sup> makes an internal copy of the file). For this reason, editing the user’s copy of the file will *not* automatically change the data presented to team programs. To modify the data file for a problem, the contest administrator must **EDIT THE PROBLEM** and press the **Update** button. Upon pressing the Update button, a prompt will appear confirming that the file has changed on disk. Answer Yes to the prompt to re-load the data file.
- All team program output is expected to go to “standard output” (where it is captured by PC<sup>2</sup> and saved for display to the Judges). More specifically, there is no mechanism in the current version of PC<sup>2</sup> for dealing with programs which are written to send their output to a destination other than “stdout” (for example, programs which send their output to a file).<sup>18</sup>
- Contest problems in PC<sup>2</sup> are *global*, in the sense that once a problem definition is entered by the Contest Administrator that problem definition is broadcast to all sites. There is no mechanism for having teams at different sites in a multi-site contest see different descriptions of the same problem. If there is some reason that different descriptions are needed for the same problem (for example, if a problem needs to be described differently at different sites due to OS differences), it is necessary to enter the different problem descriptions effectively as different problems. (While this is not very elegant, it is also something that we *rarely* – virtually never – see in real contests...) Said another way, PC<sup>2</sup> views a contest as a set of teams all working on an identical problem set. Note also that contest problems appear in the same *order* at each site in a multi-site contest.
- Care must be taken when configuring contest problems in one machine environment (say, Windows) and then moving the configured system to a different environment (say, Linux). In particular, problem files (judge’s data files and judge’s answer files) should not be configured this way. PC<sup>2</sup> records the *path* to configured files; the path will most certainly be different when the configuration is moved to a different platform.

## 6.4.2 Multiple Test Data Files

Starting with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> supports the ability to automatically execute a single team submission against multiple different data files (or “test cases”). In order to use this capability, the input data files and corresponding answer files<sup>19</sup> must be loaded using the **Add**

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<sup>18</sup> There is in principle no reason a contest administrator could not use the PC<sup>2</sup> “Validator” capability to effectively examine and process output sent to a file by a team’s program – including displaying that output for the Judges. While this is not the primary intent of the Validator capability, it could be used as an effective workaround for this limitation. See the Appendix on Validators for details.

<sup>19</sup> When using multiple test data files, each data file *must* have a corresponding “answer file”.

**Problem** or **Edit Problem** screen’s **Data Files** tab, shown below (with a set of input data and answer files already loaded):

The “storage option” radio buttons on the **Data Files** tab are used to control the way in which PC<sup>2</sup> handles storage for data files. By default, data files are automatically loaded into PC<sup>2</sup> system memory (this is what “Copy Data Files into PC<sup>2</sup>” means). Subsequently, whenever a human judge or PC<sup>2</sup> “Auto-Judge” (see below) is used to judge a problem, the data files are automatically shipped to the judge along with the submission. This works fine for most contest problems; however, extremely large data files (e.g. larger than around 5MB) can cause system memory overflow and/or cause heavy network traffic loads.

The screenshot shows the 'Add New Problem' dialog box with the 'Data Files' tab selected. It contains two radio buttons for storage options: 'Copy Data Files into PC2 (more efficient, but limited to 5MB total per problem)' (selected) and 'Keep Data Files external to PC2 (requires you to copy files to Judge's machines)'. Below the options is a table with 12 test cases, each with an input file (.in) and an output file (.ans). At the bottom are buttons for 'Load', 'Delete', 'Add', 'Report', and 'Cancel'.

Test Case	Data File	Answer File
1	Test01.in	Test01.ans
2	Test02.in	Test02.ans
3	Test03.in	Test03.ans
4	Test04.in	Test04.ans
5	Test05.in	Test05.ans
6	Test06.in	Test06.ans
7	Test07.in	Test07.ans
8	Test08.in	Test08.ans
9	Test09.in	Test09.ans
10	Test10.in	Test10.ans
11	Test11.in	Test11.ans
12	Test12.in	Test12.ans

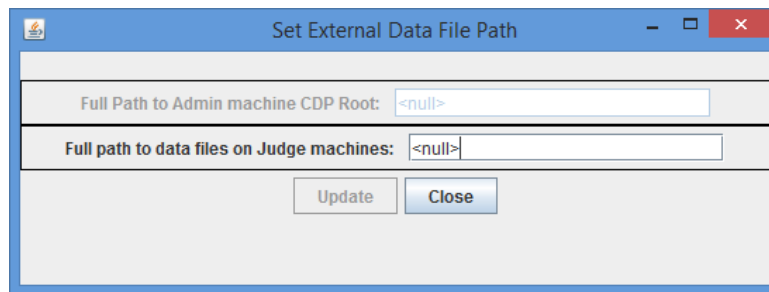
To help mitigate these problems, data files can be marked as being stored external to the PC<sup>2</sup> system (“Keep Data Files External”). In this configuration, PC<sup>2</sup> records necessary information about the data files (e.g. the file names), but does not actually load the data into the system and does not transmit the data to judges. This eliminates the memory and network traffic issues. However, *it requires the contest administrator to insure that all the data files for the problem are copied onto all Judge’s machines.*

Note that *the storage option for a problem must be set **prior to loading the data files for the problem**, and cannot be changed once a problem is created and saved in the system.*

When using external data files it is also necessary to configure PC<sup>2</sup> to be aware of where the data files are located when they are stored on the judging machines (by the contest administrator, external to PC<sup>2</sup>).<sup>20</sup> Specifying the external data file location is done using the

<sup>20</sup> Setting the Judge’s Data Path is necessary because the data files might be stored under a different path on the Judge’s machines from where they are located on the Administrator’s machine – which is allowable (as long as the files are located in the *same* path on *all* the Judge’s machines).

“Set Judge’s Data Path” button on the main Administrator screen’s **Problems** tab (see the earlier screen), which pops up a dialog for setting the path as shown below.



The Judge’s Data Path *must* be set whenever a contest problem is configured to use external data files (the system will not allow to save a contest problem configured to use external data files without setting the Judge’s Data Path). Further, when a PC<sup>2</sup> Judge is started it will automatically check to verify the required data files are present in the specified location on the Judge’s machine and will refuse to perform judging if the files are not found in the specified location.

Once the data storage option for the problem data files is selected, press the **Load** button on the **Data Files** tab to load the set of test input data and answer files into the system. This will pop up a window that allows you to navigate to the place where the data and answer files are stored. Using the navigator, select the *folder which contains the set of input data and answer files*. The result of loading a set of input data and corresponding answer files is shown in the display above.

PC<sup>2</sup> follows the CLICS CCS standard which requires that input data files have names ending with the extension “.in” and that answer files have names ending with the extension “.ans”. Selecting a folder causes the system to load all data files and answer files matching those names from the selected folder into the system. If no such files are found, or if there is a mismatch between the number of data and answer files, the system displays an error message.

Loading a set of input data and answer files means that when a problem is judged, it will be executed once for each input/answer file pair, and the results of each of these executions will be displayed for the judge (see the separate PC<sup>2</sup> Judge’s Guide for details on the display of execution results to the judge).

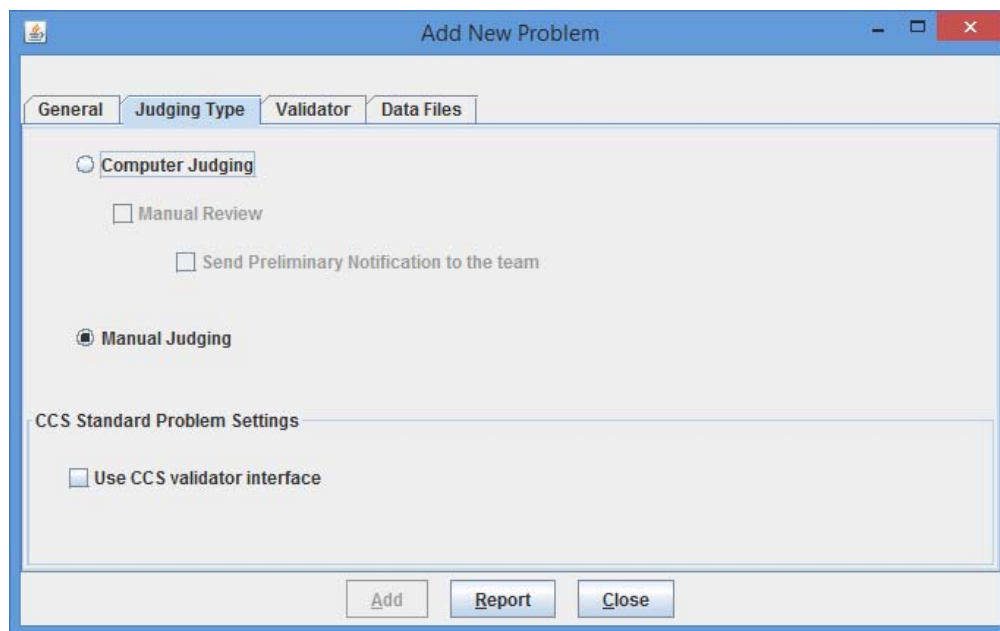
During judging, PC<sup>2</sup> executes multiple test cases by processing the input data files in *lexicographic order of file names*. This means for example that a set of three input data files with the name “test1.in”, “test2.in”, and “test10.in” would be executed in the order “test1.in”, then “test10.in”, then “test2.in”. To avoid confusion in naming of input test data files, be sure to specify the names in the desired lexicographic order. (For example, put leading zeroes (e.g. “001”, “002”, “010”) in all numeric file name elements to keep “1” and “2” from being separated by “10”).

### 6.4.3 Defining Judging Type

By default each contest problem is manually judged, meaning that a person selects a judgment for each submitted run. The system can also automatically judge runs, and when doing so can also include an optional second step where a human judge manually reviews and judges the run.

Configuring the system to automatically judge a problem requires several steps: (1) a *validator* must be defined for that problem<sup>21</sup>; (2) the *Judging Type* for the problem must be set as *Computer Judging*; and (3) at least one judge module must be configured to automatically judge the problem (that is to say, there must be at least one PC2 “AutoJudge” running; see below). Note that these steps must be performed for *each problem* that is to be computer judged, although the same judge module can be used to do automated judging for more than one problem (see the following section for information on configuring judge modules for automated judging).

Specifying that a problem is to be computer judged is done via the **Judging Type** tab on the **Add New Problem** dialog, shown below.



To specify computer judging (also called “automated judging”), perform the following steps:

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<sup>21</sup> A *validator* is a program that examines the output of a team’s program and determines whether it is a correct solution to the problem. The **Validator** tab on the **Add Problem** or **Edit Problem** dialog is used to specify the validator program to be used for the problem. See the Appendix on Validators for further details.

- 1) Select **Computer Judging**.
- 2) Optionally select **Manual Review** if the problem is also to be judged (reviewed) by a human judge after the automated judging process is completed.
- 3) Optionally select **Send Preliminary Notification to team**.<sup>22</sup> The effect of selecting this option is that a notification of the preliminary “automated judging” result will be sent to the team. These preliminary notifications are clearly marked “Preliminary”, and the judgment value they assign can subsequently be overridden by the human judge during Manual Review (see the separate PC2 Judge’s Guide for more information on overriding preliminary judgments).

If the Judging Type for a problem is Computer Judging but a validator is not defined for that problem, the system will not allow the problem definition to be saved; instead a message “Computer Judging selected, must select a validator” will be displayed when an attempt to save the problem is made. Once a validator is defined then the problem definition can be saved. Again, refer to the appendices for information on defining validators for problems.

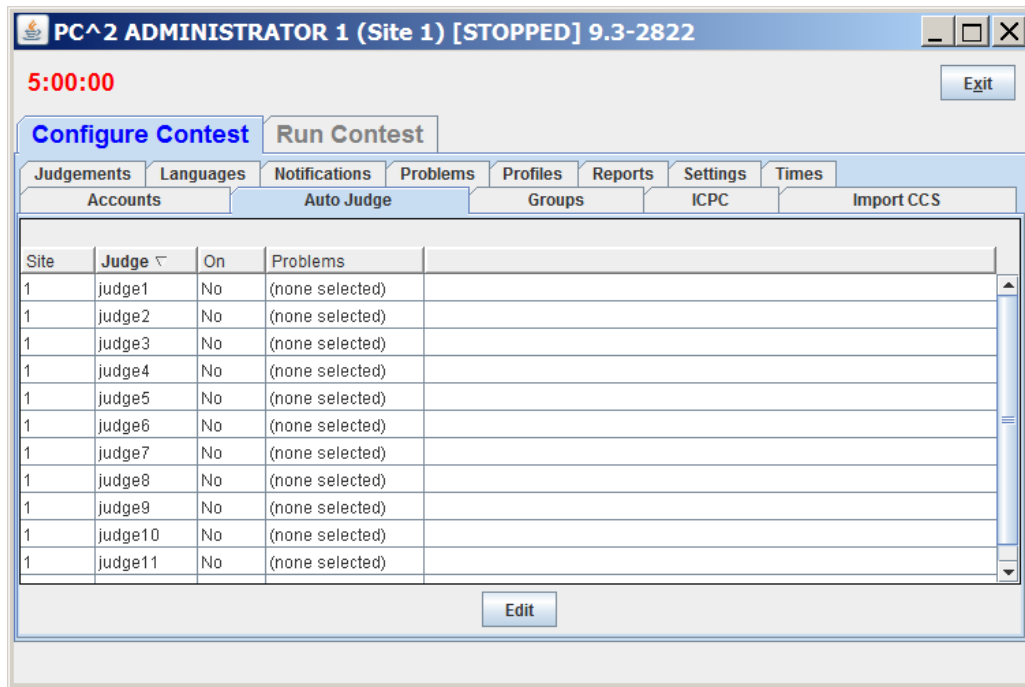
#### **6.4.4 Assigning Auto Judging to Judge modules**

In order to accomplish computer (automated) judging, each problem which is to be auto-judged must have at least one PC<sup>2</sup> judge module configured to be aware that the problem should be automatically judged. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways: a single judge module can be told to handle all auto-judge problems, or a separate judge module can be configured for each different problem, or the set of problems to be auto-judged can be distributed in some partitioned fashion across a set of PC<sup>2</sup> judge modules. The requirement is simply that, for each problem designated as requiring “Computer Judging” (as described above), there must be at least one PC<sup>2</sup> judge module made aware that that particular problem requires automated judging.

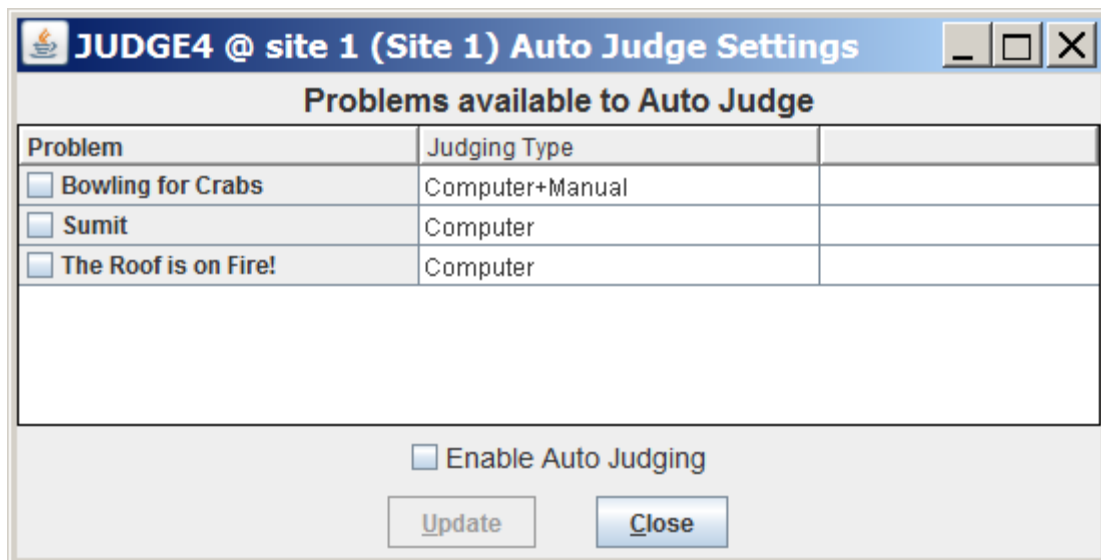
Configuring judge modules for auto-judging is accomplished by specifying, for each “judge login account”, which problems (if any) that account should perform auto-judging on. (For this reason, auto-judging assignments cannot be made until after Judge login accounts have been created.) To configure judge modules for auto-judging, use the **Auto Judge** tab on the **Configure Contest** tab on the Administrator main screen, shown below.

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<sup>22</sup> If **Send Preliminary Notification to the team** is not selected when **Computer Judging** and **Manual Review** are selected, the automated computer judgment will not be shown to the team.



To specify that a particular judge account is to auto-judge one or more problems, select the row identifying the judge account and click **Edit**. This will pop up the **Auto Judge Settings** dialog, shown below. The dialog will show (only) problems that can be automatically judged (that is, problems which have a validator defined and have been specified as requiring **Computer Judging**).



Select the problems that this judge module is to auto-judge by clicking on the corresponding problem row checkbox, then click **Enable Auto Judging** followed by **Update**. In the example shown below Judge 4 at Site 1 will automatically judge the problems named “Bowling for Crabs” and “Sumit”, but will *not* judge the problem “The Roof is on Fire!”.

Problem	Judging Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bowling for Crabs	Computer+Manual
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sumit	Computer
<input type="checkbox"/> The Roof is on Fire!	Computer

☒ Enable Auto Judging

Upon clicking **Update** the **Auto Judge** tab will change to show that auto-judging is ON for the specified problems for Judge 4 at Site 1, as shown below. From this point on, any time Judge 4 at Site 1 is logged in it will automatically fetch and judge runs for either of the two specified problems (but will not judge any other problems). Runs will be automatically selected in chronological order and judged. To monitor the status of runs use the **Runs** tab under the **Run Contest** tab.

Site	Judge	On	Problems
1	judge1	No	(none selected)
1	judge2	No	(none selected)
1	judge3	No	(none selected)
1	judge4	Yes	Bowling for Crabs, Sumit
1	judge5	No	(none selected)
1	judge6	No	(none selected)
1	judge7	No	(none selected)
1	judge8	No	(none selected)
1	judge9	No	(none selected)
1	judge10	No	(none selected)
1	judge11	No	(none selected)

Any number of judge modules can be set up in this way, judging any combination of contest problems (provided that the problems have been configured with a validator and specified as “Computer Judging” problems).

Note that some consideration should be given to the assignment of problems to judge modules. For example, if one contest problem is known (or expected) to be likely to incur long run-times, it might be desirable to insure that more than one judge module is configured to auto-judge that problem. Likewise, it might be desirable to avoid assigning other problems to such a judge, since those problems will necessarily be delayed in their judging until the long run-time of the previously-judged problem has expired.

Note also that a judge module which is configured for auto-judging should not also be used for human judging (review); separate accounts should be used for human logins.

When a judge account is logged in then computer judging will start automatically on any problems for which that account has been configured for auto-judging; no additional steps are necessary to begin auto-judging.

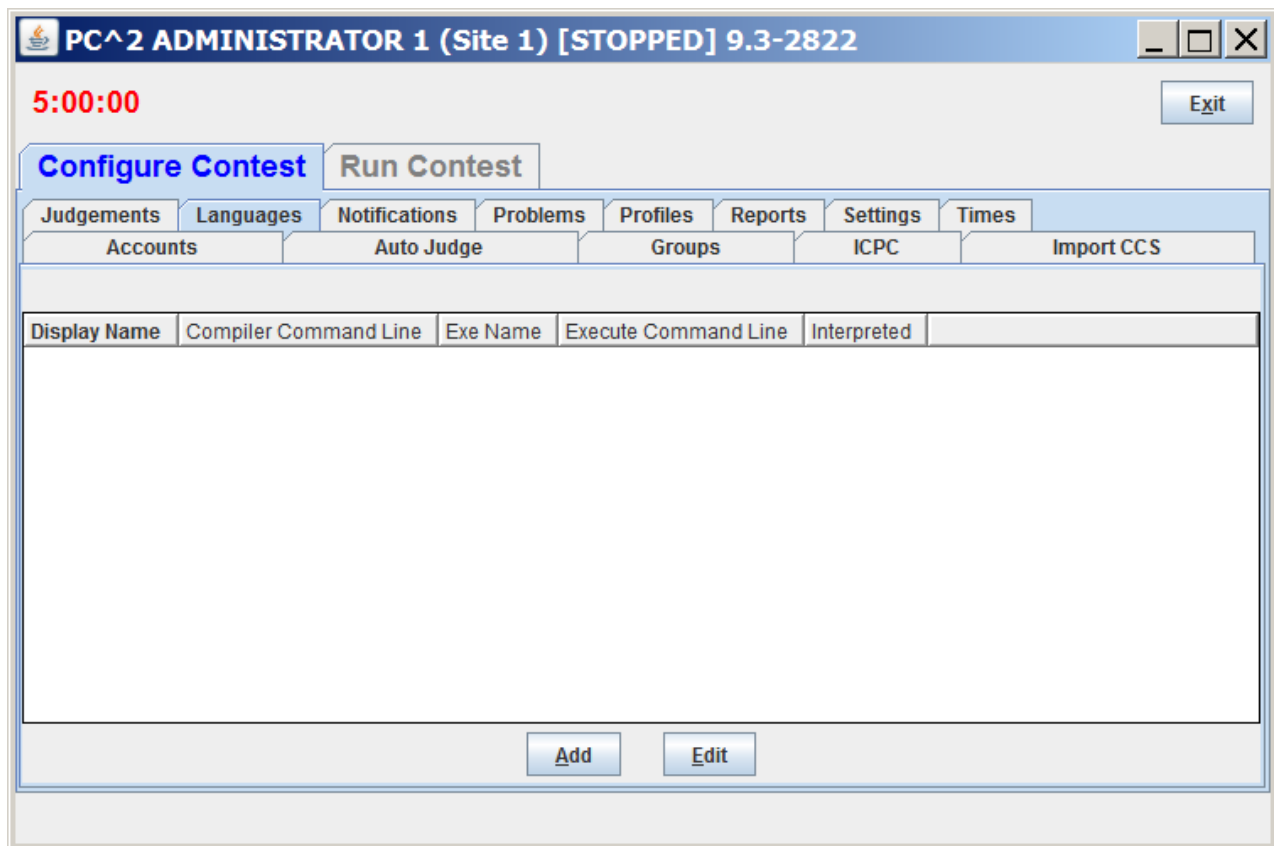
To stop a judge module from auto-judging, Edit the Auto Judge (Settings) and uncheck the Enable Auto Judging Tab.

## **6.5 Contest Languages**

### **6.5.1 Defining a Language**

PC<sup>2</sup> must be provided with information about the programming languages used by contestants (Teams). To enter this information, click the **Languages** tab on main Administrator screen. This will bring up a display similar to the following:





Note that the display is empty because no languages have been defined yet. To add a language description, click the **Add** button. This will bring up an **Add New Language** dialog, similar to the one shown below, containing four fields used to describe the language to PC<sup>2</sup>.

PC<sup>2</sup> contains built-in descriptions for a number of commonly-used language compilers. These built-in descriptions can be selected using the “**Auto Populate**” drop-down list. In the example **Add New Language** dialog shown below, the Auto Populate function has been used to select the language configuration for Java. Note: the example also shows the use of something called “command parameter substitutions” – strings such as “**{:mainfile}**” containing curly braces. See below for an explanation of these strings.

The “**Display Name**” for a language is the name which Teams will see when they are asked to specify the language in which they have written a program which they are submitting. The Display Name can be any arbitrary text; it does not have to be a real language name (for example, “Local C Compiler” could be a legitimate language Display Name).

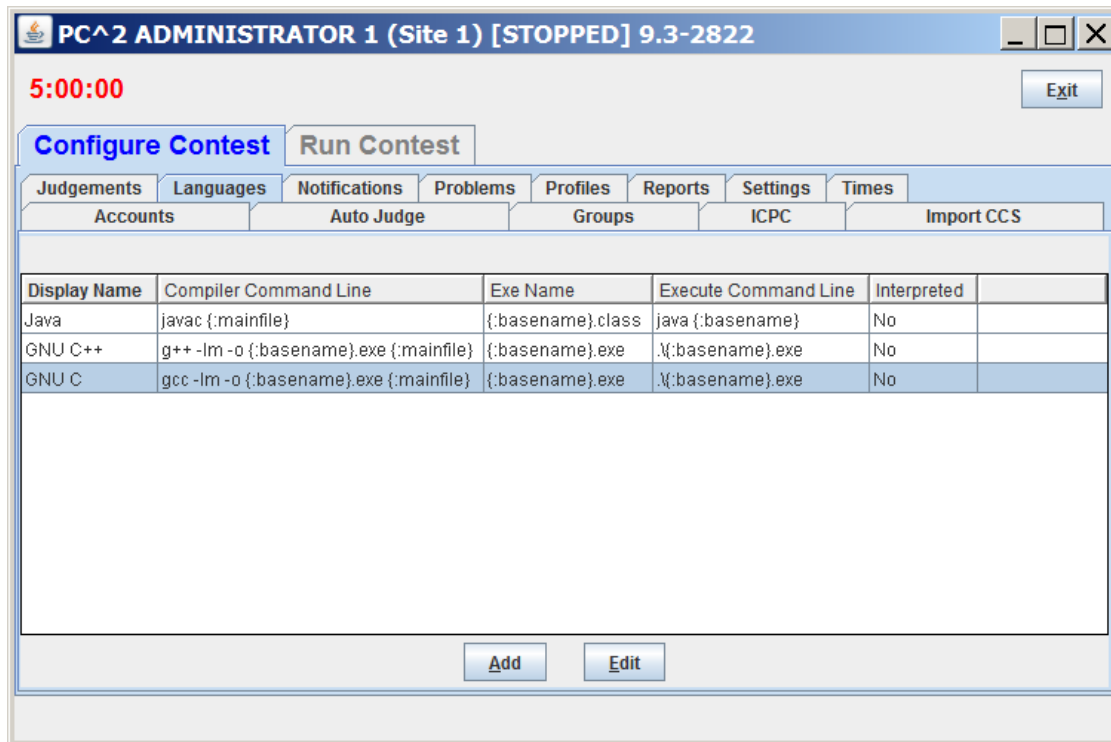
The “**Compile Cmd Line**” field is used to specify the command line which is used to compile source code and produce an “executable program file” in the language.

The “**Executable Filename**” field is used to tell PC<sup>2</sup> the name (or more correctly, the form of the name) of the output (executable program) file produced by the compilation process. PC<sup>2</sup> clears its internal execution directory of any instance of the specified executable file prior to compilation, and checks for the existence of the specified executable file following compilation. It interprets the existence of a new executable file as evidence of successful compilation.

The “**Program Execution Command Line**” field is used to specify the (form of the) command line required to execute (run) the resulting program. Execution is only performed if the preceding steps were successful in producing a new executable file.

The Contest Administrator must define each language to be used in the contest by filling in the four language definition fields (or populating them using the **Auto Populate** function). As previously noted, the example screen above shows values called “command parameter substitutions” in the language definition fields; see the following sections for further details on the definition fields.

Once the definitions for a language have been entered, click the **Add** button to store the information and return to the main Administrator screen. The language names will be displayed under the **Languages** tab on the main Administrator screen, as shown below. To add more languages, click the **Add** button again to return to the **Add New Language** screen. To modify a previously-entered language, click on the row containing the language description to select it and then click the **Edit** button. See the Appendix on Language Definitions for further details.



Note that care must be taken when configuring languages using the “Auto Populate” function. In particular, this function uses and records the current (platform-specific) path separators (e.g. “\” under Windows vs. “/” under Linux). If a language is configured this way and then the configuration is moved to a machine of a different type, the strings which are used to invoke a compiler will be incorrect (they will contain the wrong path separators).

### 6.5.2 Command Parameter Substitutions

The four language description fields in the **Edit Language** dialog can be “hard-coded” by entering fixed values if desired. For example, the Display Name for a language is normally fixed for the duration of a contest (e.g., “Java”, or “C++”, or “Pascal”).

However, entering fixed values for the Compile Command, Executable Filename, and Program Execution Command fields can be extremely cumbersome and inflexible – the details of these fields may need to change with each different program file submission, for example. In order to provide more flexibility, PC<sup>2</sup> supports the use of “parameter substitutions” in these fields.

PC<sup>2</sup> parameter substitution fields are indicated by matching curly braces, with the first character inside the left curly brace being a colon (‘:’). Following the colon character is exactly one of a set of predefined PC<sup>2</sup> parameter substitution *keywords*. Any number of command parameter substitution fields may appear anywhere in a language description field. The currently defined parameter substitution keywords and their corresponding meanings are given below.

Keyword	Meaning
<b>mainfile</b>	Replace with the full name of the submitted file, including any extension (but excluding any 'path' specifier on the front of the filename)
<b>basename</b>	Replace with the base component of the file name, omitting any extension (and excluding any 'path' specifier on the front of the filename)

The following section shows examples of language definitions, including the use of command parameter substitution fields. For a complete list of keyword substitution variables support by PC<sup>2</sup>, see the PC<sup>2</sup> Wiki at [http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Variable\\_Substitutions](http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Variable_Substitutions).

### 6.5.3 Language Definition Examples

The language screen example shown above shows a set of filled-in fields defining a language named “GNU C” and using the GNU GCC compiler.

The compile command line invokes the compiler (“**gcc**”) and passes it an argument specifying use of the math library (“**-lm**”). The compile command line also specifies the assignment of a specific name to the “object” (compiled output) file (the “**-o**” argument, followed by the name to be assigned to the object output file). In this case, the object output file is to have the same name as the base name of the input source code file, with the characters “**.exe**” appended. (So for example if a team submitted a file named “**proga.c**”, the object output file would be named “**proga.exe**”, since that is the value to which the “**{:basename}.exe**” string would be expanded when parameter substitution is applied.)

The final argument on the compile command line gives the name of the source file to be compiled, which would be expanded from “**{:mainfile}**” to become “**proga.c**” if that was the name of the submitted main program source file.

The Executable Filename field indicates that the executable file which is produced by the compile command has the same name as the base name of the submitted program, with “**.exe**” appended; this is because the compile command specifies (via the “**-o**” argument) that this is the executable file name which should be produced.

The Program Execution command field specifies that the command used to execute the compiled program is simply the same as the name of the executable file produced by the compilation step (and specified in the Executable Filename field), which in this case is again the base name of the original source code file, with “**.exe**” appended.

If a team were to submit a C program in a file named **proga.c** using the above language, PC<sup>2</sup> would first execute:

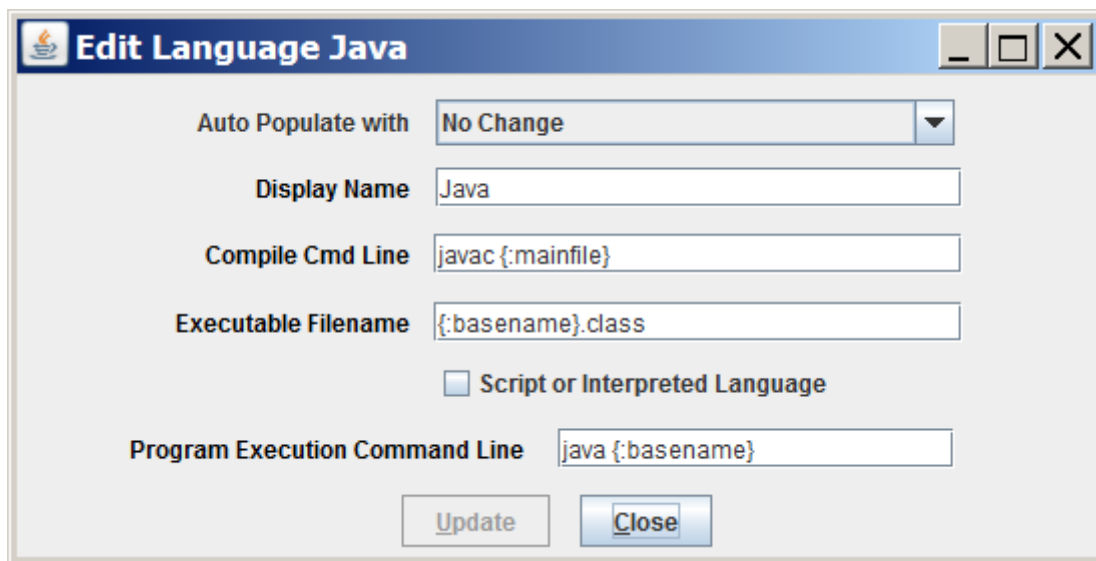
```
gcc -lm -o proga.exe proga.c
```

to compile the program (substituting **proga** for the **{:basename}** parameter and **proga.c** for the **{:mainfile}** parameter). It would then check for the existence of an executable file named **proga.exe**, and if that file exists then PC<sup>2</sup> would request the underlying operating system to execute the command:

**proga.exe**

Note: in a Unix-like environment, the “**.exe**” appended to the output (executable) file name in the above example is not strictly necessary. However, in a Windows environment, executable files must in most cases have the extension “**.exe**”. Explicitly adding the “**.exe**” to the language definition allows the same language definition to work in both environments.

The following screen shows a second language definition example: a definition for a language with the display name “Java”:



If a team were to submit a Java program in a file named **sumit.java** using this language definition, PC<sup>2</sup> would execute the following command to compile the program:

**javac sumit.java**

PC<sup>2</sup> would then check for the existence of an executable file named **sumit.class** and if that file exists then PC<sup>2</sup> would execute the following command to run the program:

**java sumit**

Note that the form of the language definition fields differs somewhat between the first example (C) and the second example (Java). This is because of the different ways in which these two languages define the compilation and execution process. Notice also, however, that while the language paradigms are different, the use of command parameter substitutions allows the Contest Administrator easily to provide descriptions of how to handle the differences. The appendices contain further samples of language definitions for specific compilers.

#### 6.5.4 Language Definitions In Multi-Site Contests

Language definitions in PC<sup>2</sup> are *global*. This means that, just as with Contest Problem definitions, when a language definition is entered at one site in a multi-site contest, that language definition will be visible at *all* connected contest sites. However, unlike the situation with Contest Problems (where the problem definitions are usually identical across sites), language definitions may differ between sites – even for the “same language”.

For example, it may be the case that every site allows the use of the “C” language. However, it may also be true that the specific command sequence to invoke the C compiler may differ between sites: a different C compiler might be used at different sites, or even if the same compiler is used it may be necessary to allow for differences in the “path” needed to access the compiler or for other environmental differences.

One way to deal with differences in language details between sites is to create a different PC<sup>2</sup> language description for each different language/site combination. This can quickly become cumbersome, however; for example, if there are four languages (e.g. C, Java, Pascal, and Perl) and five sites using those languages, it could require entry of up to 20 different language descriptions (Site1C, Site2C... Site1Java, Site2Java,... etc.). This can become particularly unwieldy for Teams, who must search through a list of 20 different languages looking for not just the correct language but the correct language *for their site*.

To avoid this combinatorial explosion of language definitions, a simple technique can be used when defining languages in a multi-site contest: use of *generic language scripts*, tailored at each site for the site-specific configuration.

For example, consider a contest using, say, C, Java, and Pascal. The Contest Administrator should define those three languages in PC<sup>2</sup> using the actual language names (“C”, “Java”, and “Pascal”) as the PC<sup>2</sup> “language Display Names”. However, rather than defining a specific compilation command for each language (which may differ between sites), each language should have as its compilation command a command which invokes a language-specific (but site-independent) *script* (or “batch file”) designed to compile a program in that language.

In other words, for the above three languages, PC<sup>2</sup> language definitions would be created to define the “compilation command” for the language named “C” to be the invocation of a script (batch file) named “*compileC*” (or “*compileC.bat*”); the compilation command for Java would be the invocation of a script named “*compileJava*”; and the compilation command for Pascal would be the invocation of a script named “*compilePascal*”.

Then, at *each site*, the Site Director is responsible for placing on machines at that site a set of scripts or batch files of the corresponding names (e.g. *compileC*, *compileJava*, and *compilePascal*). Within each script at each site is a set of *site-specific commands* which perform the necessary steps (compile a C program, compile a Java program, or compile a Pascal program) in the appropriate site-specific manner.

Note that if necessary, the same technique of “generic scripts” which vary between sites can also be used in specifying the details of “Program Execution Command Line” for languages. That is, the Contest Administrator can specify “*executeC*”, “*executeJava*”, and “*executePascal*”

scripts for the program execution language definitions in PC<sup>2</sup> and then arrange for appropriately different script contents at each site.

Note also that PC<sup>2</sup> “command parameter substitutions” may be used in compilation and execution command lines independently of whether the command is invoking a script or not; in this way the Contest Administrator can arrange to pass necessary data (such as the main program file name and/or the base name) to a script.

Using generic script names in PC<sup>2</sup> language definitions and providing site-specific implementations of each language script at each site allows the Contest Administrator to significantly reduce the number of language definitions which teams must deal with, while at the same time retaining the flexibility necessary for dealing with site differences in a multi-site contest.

## 6.6 Contest Judgments

### 6.6.1 Defining a New Judgment

PC<sup>2</sup> uses the term “judgments” to refer to the possible responses which a judge (human or automated) can apply to a run submitted by a team. The Judgments Tab under the Configure Contest tab on the Administrator main screen shows all the judgments available. The set of judgment messages can be viewed, added, edited and deleted.

The following screen shows the set of judgments which are defined by default.

Judgement	Acronym	
Yes	AC	
No - Compilation Error	CE	
No - Run-time Error	RTE	
No - Time-limit Exceeded	TLE	
No - Wrong Answer	WA	
No - Excessive Output	EO	
No - Output Format Error	OFE	
No - Other - Contact Staff	OCS	

To add a judgment click the **Add** button. This will bring up an **Add New Judgement** dialog, similar to the one shown below.



The “Judgment” field defines the name which Judges will see when they are asked to judge a run. This name is also seen by the Teams when they receive that judgment.

The “Acronym” field defines the abbreviation used in the event feed and some reports.

The “Hide Judgment” checkbox will remove (hide) this judgment from the list of judgments that the Judges can use.

### 6.6.2 Changing Existing Judgments

As noted above, the set of default judgments in PC<sup>2</sup> is given by the following list:

```
Yes
No - Compilation Error
No - Run-time Error
No - Time-limit Exceeded
No - Wrong Answer
No - Excessive Output
No - Output Format Error
No - Other - Contact Staff
```

The contest administrator can use the **Edit** button on the Judgments tab to change the text of existing judgments. Selecting a judgment message from the list and then clicking the Edit button will bring up an **Edit Judgment** dialog, similar to the **Add New Judgment** dialog, allowing changes to be made to the judgment text.

However, one guideline must be followed: PC<sup>2</sup> assumes that the *first* judgment in the list is always the “Yes” judgment – that is, the first judgment is the one which the system returns for problems judged to be correct. The text of the default first judgment message can be changed if desired (for example, the contest administrator may prefer the message “Accepted” instead of “Yes”), but regardless of the actual text in the first judgment field it is that text which will be



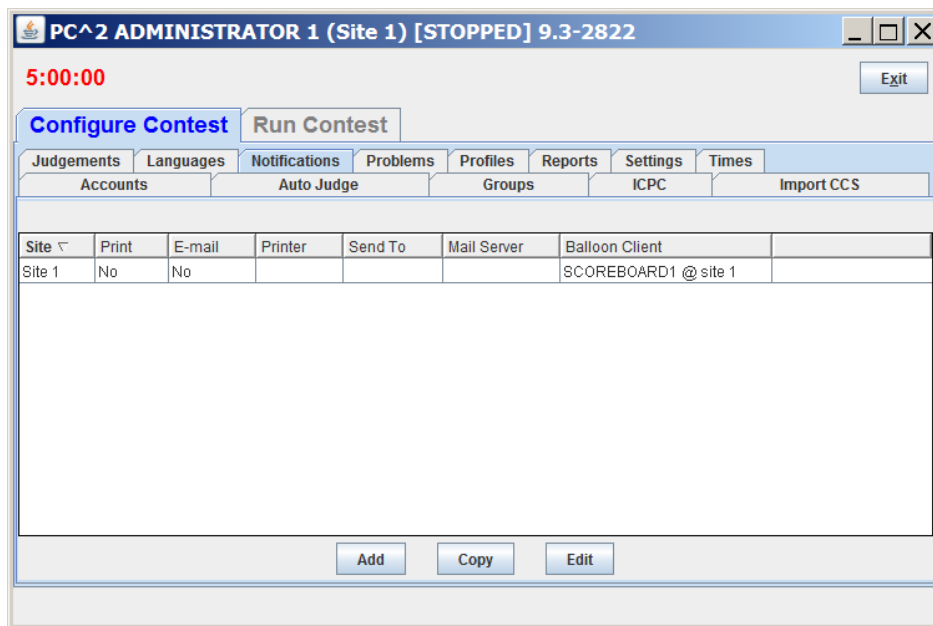
returned for correct runs. Therefore it would be a bad idea to change the text of the first judgment message to some form of “No” or “Incorrect Run” message.

## 6.7 Balloon Notifications

In many contests (including the ICPC World Finals), balloons are used to indicate to contestants and spectators alike the general state of the contest. Each time a team solves a problem, a balloon of a specific color is sent to the team and attached on or near their machine. As the contest progresses, the contest floor gradually fills up with a multi-colored display showing how various teams are doing in the contest. (This is a colorful and normally well-received operation; if you have never tried it, we recommend doing so.)

Using balloon notifications in a contest does present some additional management overhead (keeping track of which team should get what color balloon, etc.). Since PC<sup>2</sup> was designed to support the ICPC World Finals (as well as its Regional and Local contests), it contains some built-in support for “balloon operations”.<sup>23</sup> In particular, the system supports the creation of a separate “Balloon Notification configuration” for each site in the contest. Selecting the **Notifications** tab on the main Administrator screen will produce a display similar to the one below listing the currently-defined Balloon Notification configurations.

The sample screen below shows one Balloon Notification configuration already created (for Site 1); by default there are no such configurations and screen will be empty. Clicking the **Add** button will cause an **Add Notification Settings** dialog similar to the one shown in the next section to appear; that dialog is used to configure the handling of balloons for a given site. Selecting an existing row in the table and then clicking the **Edit** button will allow editing of the selected configuration. Selecting an existing row and then clicking the **Copy** button will create a



<sup>23</sup> Note that while PC<sup>2</sup> has its own Balloon handling mechanism, as of Version 9.3 it is also compatible with the “ICPC Balloon Utility” – the tool used at the ICPC World Finals as well as in a variety of Local and Regional contests around the world. The ICPC Balloon Utility is somewhat less complicated and more robust; more information can be found at <https://icpc.baylor.edu/icpctools>.

copy of the selected settings and allow selection of a different site which should use those same settings (in a multi-site contest using the same settings this avoids having to reenter the settings).

### 6.7.1 Defining Balloon Notifications

Balloon Notification options include ability to specify the color of balloon associated with each problem; sending messages to a printer each time a balloon should be delivered to a team; and sending an email message via a specified email (SMTP) server to an arbitrary email account each time a balloon should be delivered to a team. Printed and emailed messages contain the relevant details such as Team, problem, and balloon color. Each of these options is specified on a per-site basis (so that, for example, sites can use different color balloons for a given problem).

Problem	Color
Bowling for Crabs	
Sumit	
The Roof is on Fire!	

To enable the use of email balloon notifications for the specified site, check the “**Send Email Notifications**” box, then enter in the appropriate text boxes the full name of an SMTP email server accessible to the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard machine along with a valid email address (E-mail contact).

To enable the use of printed balloon notifications for the specified site, check the “**Print Notifications**” box, then enter in the **Print Device** textbox the device identifier of a printer accessible to the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard machine.

Generation of balloon notifications is handled by the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard machine.<sup>24</sup> Once email and/or printing notification is enabled, every “YES” judgment detected by the PC<sup>2</sup>

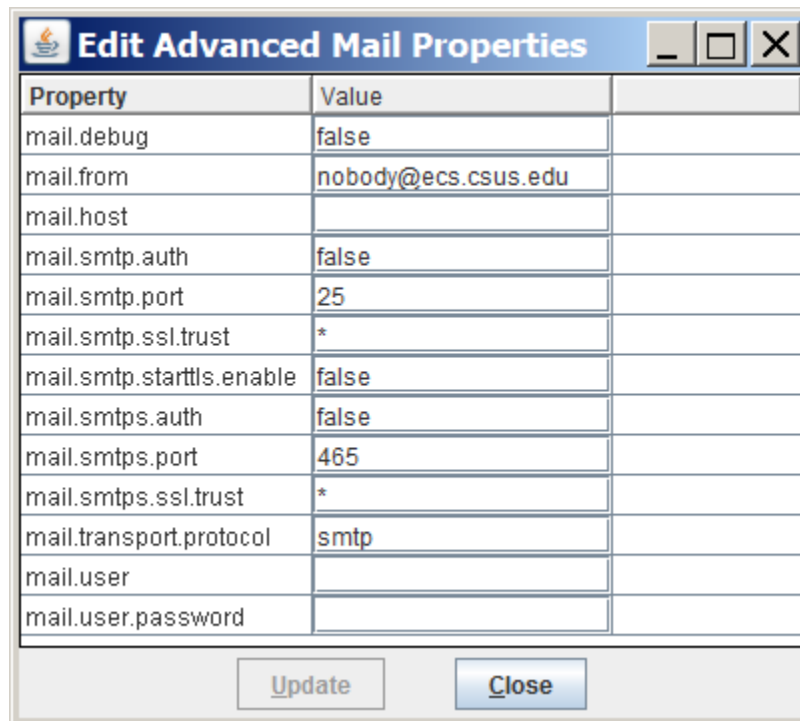
---

<sup>24</sup> More specifically, it is handled by a PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard machine logged in under the PC<sup>2</sup> account selected as the “Balloon Client” on the Add Notifications Settings screen, as shown above.

Scoreboard account selected in the “**Balloon Client**” drop-down list will cause an email notification and/or a printed notification to be sent to the configured location.

### 6.7.2 Email Server Advanced Settings

If there are non-standard SMTP or additional SMTP settings required the **E**Mail **S**erver **A**dvanced **S**ettings button can be used to specify the settings. This button pops up the following dialog:



Property	Value
mail.debug	false
mail.from	nobody@ecs.csus.edu
mail.host	
mail.smtp.auth	false
mail.smtp.port	25
mail.smtp.ssl.trust	*
mail.smtp.starttls.enable	false
mail.smtps.auth	false
mail.smtps.port	465
mail.smtps.ssl.trust	*
mail.transport.protocol	smtp
mail.user	
mail.user.password	

Update Close

The “Value” fields in this dialog are used to configure PC<sup>2</sup> properties related to advanced SMTP operations, including SMTP Authentication. (SMTP Authentication may require some additional external setup to support **smtps** (SSL)). If there are questions about how to use Advanced SMTP properties, including SMTP Authentication, please send email to the PC<sup>2</sup> team ([pc2@ecs.csus.edu](mailto:pc2@ecs.csus.edu)).

## 6.8 Options (Settings tab)

The **Settings** tab on the main Administrator **Configure Contest** tab displays a screen which allows selection of additional options which can be used to display and/or control various aspects of a contest. The meanings of the various configuration fields on the Settings tab are given below.

The screenshot shows the PC^2 Administrator 1 (Site 1) [STOPPED] 9.3-2822 window. The 'Configure Contest' tab is active, showing various settings. The 'Contest Title' is 'Programming Contest'. Under 'Team Information Displayed to Judges', the 'Show Numbers Only' radio button is selected. The 'Maximum output size (in kB)' is set to 512. The 'Judges' Default Answer' is 'No response, read problem statement'. There are buttons for 'Update', 'Cancel', and 'Edit Scoring Properties'.

**Contest Title** - Specifies the contest title which is to be displayed on the scoreboard.

**Team Information Displayed to Judges** - Specifies whether or not to reveal the identity of Teams to the (human) Judges while a run is being judged. For example, assume that team 5 has a display name of “CSUS Hornets” and an alias<sup>25</sup> of “Team Orange”. Then choosing the various display options will have the following effect on the information shown to the judges:

- None – show “\*\*\*” for team name
- Show Numbers only – show team# for team name; for example, “team5”
- Show Names only – show display name only; for example “CSUS Hornets”
- Show Number and Name – for example “5 CSUS Hornets”
- Show Alias– show an alias for the team name; for example, “Team Orange”

**Maximum Output Size** - Specifies the maximum amount of output, in Kbytes, which a team program is allowed produce to stdout or stderr. Any output beyond this amount is discarded by the system and a message is added to the end of the output. The default value is 512 K (1/2 MB).

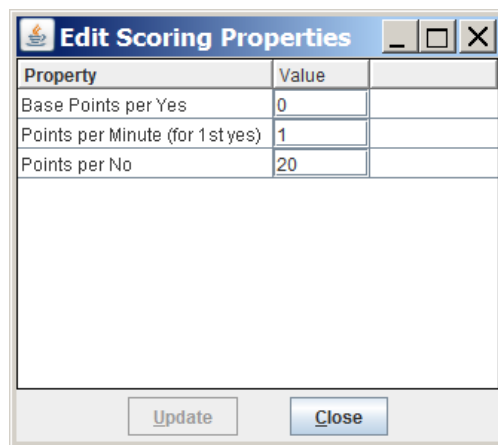
<sup>25</sup> To load/specify team aliases see the section Loading Account Data

**Judges' Default Answer** – specified the clarification answer sent to teams if a judge selects the **Default Answer** button while answering a clarification.

**Edit Scoring Properties** – this button pops up a dialog which is used to specify the scoring point penalties. See the following section, **Edit Scoring Properties**, for additional details.

### 6.8.1 Edit Scoring Properties

The Edit Scoring Properties dialog provides a way to modify the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoring Algorithm; this algorithm is used to determine the contest standings. These values add time to the total time for a team on the standings.



Property	Value
Base Points per Yes	0
Points per Minute (for 1st yes)	1
Points per No	20

Update Close

**Base Points per Yes** – for the first Yes/Correct solution per problem add this number of points to the Team's Time.

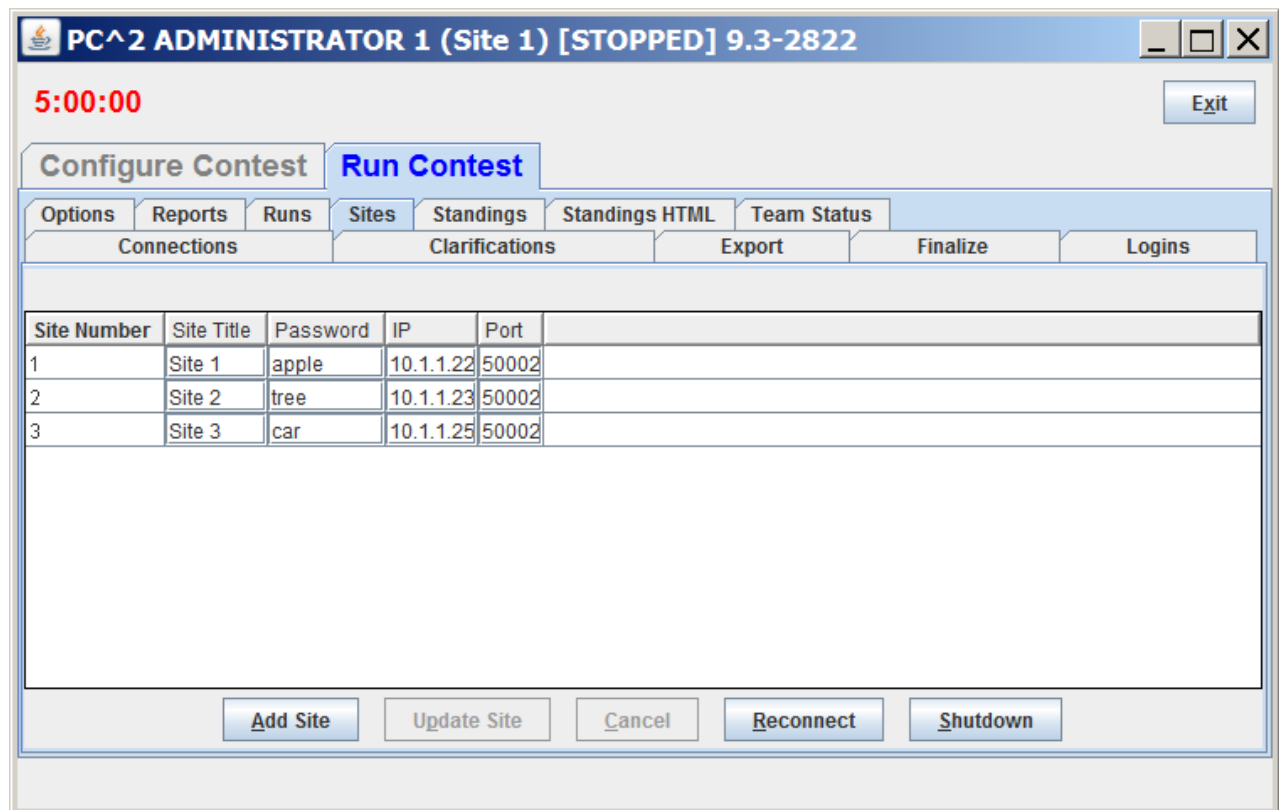
**Points per Minutes (for 1<sup>st</sup> yes)** – for the first Yes/Correct solution per problem multiply this value with the elapsed time minutes and add the result to the Team's Time.

**Points per No** – for each solved problem, multiply this value by the number of No/Incorrect runs before the first Yes.

Note that changing scoring property values only affects that particular scoring criterion; it does not alter the overall determination of ranking criteria. For example, assigning a negative value to one property does not change the fact that teams are ranked first by number of problems solved; a team with a large negative score will still not be ranked higher than a team which has solved more problems.

## 6.9 Sites

This tab on the Administrator main screen displays a list of all the sites in the contest; this list should be checked to verify that PC<sup>2</sup> knows about all sites. If the site is currently active (connected to the rest of the contest) the IP address for that site's server is displayed. Note that the **Sites** tab is on the **Run Contest** tab of the Administrator main screen, not the **Configure Contest** tab.



## 6.10 Configuration via YAML Files

Starting with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> supports configuring a contest by loading a set of *configuration files* (as opposed to using the interactive configuration steps outlined above). The ability to load configuration information via files follows the CLICS Contest Control System Standard published by the ACM International Collegiate Programming Contest (ICPC) at [https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Contest\\_Control\\_System](https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Contest_Control_System).

Configuration files are written in YAML (Yet Another Markup Language) and loaded using the controls on the **Import CCS** tab of the Admin “Configure Contest” screen. Pressing the **Import Contest.yaml** button on the **Import CCS** screen loads the configuration described in the corresponding YAML file, including recursively loading any **problem.yaml** files listed in the **problemset** section of the contest.yaml file. The format of the YAML files is described at <http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Contest.yaml>; it is also described at [https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Contest\\_Control\\_System#Appendix:File\\_formats](https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Contest_Control_System#Appendix:File_formats) (if these differ, the former should be assumed to be more accurate with respect to PC<sup>2</sup>).

The current contest configuration can be exported into YAML files using the **Export Contest YAML Files** option on the **Reports** tab of the Admin “Configure Contest” screen. Note that it is the *current* contest configuration which gets written to YAML files when **Export Contest YAML Files** is invoked; any changes that have been made since loading a YAML configuration will be reflected in the output YAML report (file).

PC<sup>2</sup> also supports additional configuration capabilities beyond those required by the CLICS Standard (the Standard specifies minimum requirements but does not prohibit compatible extensions). For example, PC<sup>2</sup> supports the ability to import a list of passwords which can then be used by the internal account generation process of the system; this is done via the **Import Passwords** button on the **Import CCS** tab. The format of the password file is described at <http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Passwords.txt>. Clicking **Import Passwords** prompts for the name of a password file, then reads the file and assigns the specified passwords to team accounts in the listed order (the first password is assigned to Team1; the second to Team2; etc.).

Passwords must appear one per line in the file. If there are more passwords in the file than the number of team accounts, new accounts are automatically created and assigned the additional passwords. Only TEAM passwords can be assigned this way; passwords for Judge and other account types must be set using the interactive methods described above. Also, loading a password file only assigns passwords to team accounts at the current site; in a multi-site contest a separate **Import Passwords** operation must be done at each site.

A number of additional enhancements to the CCS Standard are supported; the currently supported enhancements are described at [http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/CCS\\_Enhancements](http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/CCS_Enhancements).

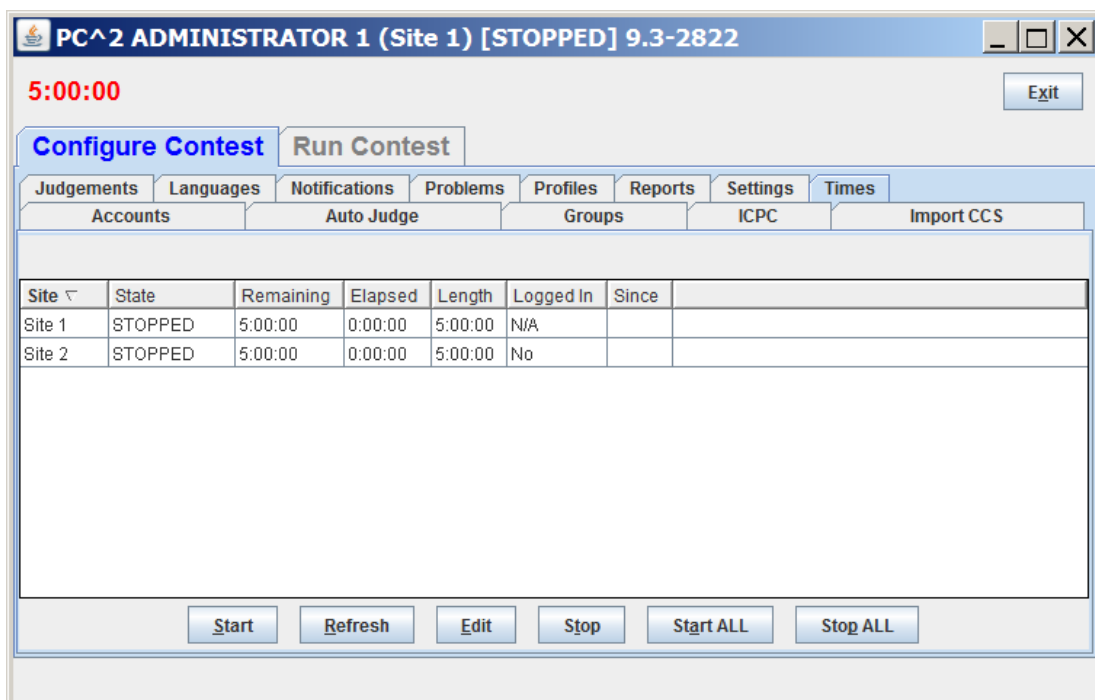
Note: in the current version of PC<sup>2</sup>, loading a contest configuration that includes account creation *adds to* the current account list. This means that if the same YAML file is imported multiple times, duplicate accounts will be created! (This is a bug... uh, we mean feature; it is on the list to be fixed – but Beware!)

Note also that certain YAML import operations are not implemented: specifying Start Time, Scoreboard Freeze Time, Default Clarification, and Clarification Categories will be ignored in the current system (again, we’re working on it...)

## 7 Starting the Contest

### 7.1 Clock Control

Once the contest has been fully configured in PC<sup>2</sup>, the contest clock must be started before teams can submit runs (the Team client will not allow run submissions if the contest clock has not been started – although it WILL allow teams to log in). The **Times** tab on the Configure Contest tab on the Administrator screen is used to control the contest clock display and to start and stop the contest clock. Clicking the **Times** tab produces a screen similar to the one shown below:



The **Start** button is used to tell PC<sup>2</sup> to start the contest clock for the selected site. Selecting a site (by clicking on a row in the table) and then pressing **Start** starts the contest clock running *for that site* and allows teams *at that site* to submit runs. Pressing the **Start ALL** starts the contest clock at all sites.<sup>26</sup>

The amount of time remaining in the contest at the current site is displayed in the top left part of the window just below the window title, the example above shows 4 hours 59 minutes and 57 seconds left in the contest. The remaining time automatically starts counting down as soon as

<sup>26</sup> If the contest clock for another site is already started, then this command causes no harm.



the **Start** button is pressed. It continues to automatically update (count down) as long as the contest clock is running.<sup>27</sup>

The remaining and elapsed time in the grid will not update automatically; to update those times use the **Refresh** button

It is important to note that, from the point of view of PC<sup>2</sup>, the contest does not start until the **Start** button is pressed. For this reason **it is important that the Contest Administrator remember to press the Start button at the actual time the contest starts.** Failure to do this can produce erroneous scoring results.

Typically, for example, a contest is deemed to have “started” when the contest problems are distributed to the teams. If the PC<sup>2</sup> **Start** button is not pressed for another, say, 15 minutes, then that 15 minutes will not be considered to have been part of the contest by PC<sup>2</sup>. If a team were to submit a run 20 minutes after the contest started (i.e. 20 minutes after the problems were handed out), the timestamp on that run would show a contest elapsed time of 5 minutes, not the correct value of 20 minutes. This would produce erroneous values on the scoreboard.

The **Stop** button is used to tell PC<sup>2</sup> to stop the contest clock *for a selected site*. The **Stop** button can be used to insert a pause in a contest (for example, to allow a break for lunch). During the time the contest is stopped, the contest clock at the site does not count down, and teams are prohibited from submitting runs. Also, when the contest is stopped the contest clock displays in **RED**. When the **Start** button is pushed again, the contest clock for the site picks up where it left off.

Note that this means that if a team submits a run one minute before the contest clock is stopped, and then the clock is stopped for 30 minutes of real time, and then the team submits another run immediately after the contest clock is restarted, the timestamps on the runs will be one minute apart. In other words, PC<sup>2</sup> does not consider time during which the contest clock is stopped to be part of the contest. (If this is undesirable – that is, if the Contest Administrator wishes *all* time which elapses to be counted, then simply do not press the “stop” button once the contest has been started.)

## 7.2 **Contest Length**

The **Edit** button on the Time tab displays the **Edit Contest Time** dialog (shown below) which allows the Administrator to change the elapsed time, remaining time, or contest length.

---

<sup>27</sup> The remaining time is also displayed on the Team and Judge client screens, and counts down automatically; however, it is displayed only to a resolution of one minute on those screens. When the Team or Judge window is minimized the remaining time countdown is displayed in the window icon.

**Edit Contest Time for Site 1**

Remaining Time: 5:00:00

Elapsed Time: 0:00:00

Contest Length: 5:00:00

☐ Stop Clock at end of contest

Update Close

The time values in the **Edit Contest Time** dialog do *not* update automatically when the contest is running; they display only the instantaneous time values at the moment the dialog is activated. If the contest is stopped when the dialog is activated, those times remain accurate indefinitely.

If a new Contest Length which is less than the current Elapsed Time is entered, the system displays a warning message to inform you that setting the contest length to a value less than the elapsed time will effectively mean the contest is over.

The “**Stop clock at end of contest**” checkbox has no effect. Bug 378 has been filed to make this functionality work.

### 7.3 Multi-Site Clock Control

As described above, the contest clock in PC<sup>2</sup> operates on a per-site basis. That is, each site in a multi-site contest has its own contest clock, and PC<sup>2</sup> keeps track of “contest time” independently at each site. This is done to allow support for independent time-management constraints at different sites, and allows scoring to be done accurately without worrying about differences in timing between sites (e.g., a necessary pause at one site which does not affect other sites).

Each PC<sup>2</sup> site server determines the time of submission of a run from a team in terms of “contest elapsed time”, which means that a submission will be marked (“time-stamped”) according to the contest elapsed time at that site. The scoreboard in turn computes rankings based on this “submission time”, which means that overall (multi-site) rankings will be determined according to “contest elapsed time” at the site from which each run originated. This method puts teams at all sites on an equal competitive footing regardless of differences in the time at which the contest actually starts at each site.

However, this mechanism (keeping track of contest time independently at each site) can produce erroneous scoring results if the Contest Administrator does not take care to control the multi-site contest clocks correctly. Specifically, in a multi-site contest **it is important that the clock at each site be started at the moment the contest starts at that site.**

Typically, for example, a contest is deemed to have started at a site at the moment the contest problems are distributed to teams at that site. If this event (problem distribution; contest start) happens at different real times at different sites, then a Contest Administrator at each site should press the **Start** button at that site precisely when the contest starts *at that site* – regardless of whether the contest has started simultaneously at other sites. In this way, runs submitted by teams at each site will be correctly time-stamped with the true “contest elapsed time” as their “submission time”.

If all sites in the contest are fully connected, and the contest problems are handed out at the same instant at all sites, then a *single* Contest Administrator can easily coordinate the start of “contest time” at all sites correctly, simply by using the “**Start All Sites**” button on the **Time Tab**. This button performs the same function as **Start** except that it applies the corresponding action (starting the contest clock running) simultaneously to all connected sites. (Use the Admin **Sites** tab to determine which sites are connected; connected sites are those that have valid IP addresses displayed in the **Sites** screen).<sup>28</sup>

In a fully-connected multi-site contest where Contest Administrators at each site have agreed (e.g. by telephone or other method) on the precise instant at which all teams at all sites will receive the contest problems and thus the time at which the contest officially starts, having a single Contest Administrator press the **Start All Sites** button is the preferred (safest) way to coordinate the start of a contest. Likewise, if all sites are tightly coordinated the **Stop All Sites** buttons can be used to stop the contest clock simultaneously at all connected sites.

However, if there are some sites which do not have network connectivity, or some sites at which the distribution of the contest problems (and hence the start of the contest) is delayed for some reason, it is *critical* that a Contest Administrator *at that site* makes certain that the contest clock is started *at that site* at the moment the problems are handed out (or whatever other criteria determine the moment in time when the contest starts at that site).

We have seen more than one instance of a situation in a multi-site contest where the contest problems were handed out at all sites (hence, the contest is effectively under way at all sites), but one or more sites failed to notify PC<sup>2</sup> that the contest had started (either because the sites were not networked, or because the **Start All Sites** button was not used). In this case, if say 30 minutes elapsed before PC<sup>2</sup> is notified to start its contest clock at one site, then teams at that site will effectively get 30 “free” minutes – a run submitted 31 minutes after the problems were handed out will appear to PC<sup>2</sup> at that site to have been submitted “1 minute into the contest”.

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<sup>28</sup> If a new site server is started after the **Start All Sites** button is pressed, it will be necessary to use an Admin client to start the contest time for that site. Alternatively, you could use **Start All Sites** to start all sites including the new site.

### Caveat Administrator:

**It is critical that the PC<sup>2</sup> “contest clock” be started, at every site, at the time the contest starts at that site.**

In addition, recall that as noted previously the **Stop clock at end of contest** checkbox is entirely *local* in function. This box must be separately checked on the Admin client for each site where it is desired that the contest stop automatically when the Remaining Time clock counts down to zero.

## **7.4 Practice Sessions: Resetting A Contest**

NOTE: As of PC<sup>2</sup> Version 9.3, much of what is described in this section can now be done much more cleanly using *profiles*; see the section on Contest Profiles for additional information.

In many contests, the overall contest activity starts with a “practice session” prior to the start of the actual contest. The primary objective of the practice session is to ensure that all teams are familiar with the operation of the contest environment (PC<sup>2</sup> in the present case) prior to the start of the real contest. The practice session might provide teams with a trivial “practice problem” to solve (“print your team name” or “read a file containing integers and print the sum of the integers”, for example), and then require all teams to login to PC<sup>2</sup> and test out the run submission mechanism by writing and submitting a solution to the practice problem. Some contests also require teams to practice using the PC<sup>2</sup> “clarification system” during the practice contest. A practice session also has the advantage of giving the Judges practice with how PC<sup>2</sup> works prior to the start of the real contest.

In order to run such a “practice contest” prior to the start of the real contest, it is necessary to configure PC<sup>2</sup> for the practice contest. Most of the configuration is identical to what is required for setting up the real contest – creating and configuring accounts, defining languages, etc. The only real difference is typically with the specification of the *problem set*: the practice problem(s) must be configured into the system for the practice contest (it is undesirable to configure the real problems ahead of time, as this would mean the problem names would be visible to the teams during the practice). However, most configuration items other than the problem set are usually exactly the same during a practice contest as they are during the subsequent real contest.

At the end of such practice contest, it is necessary to “reset” the state of the system by removing from the database all runs, clarification requests, judgments, etc. which were submitted during the practice contest. However, it is at the same time desirable to *avoid* removing from the system the “configuration information” such as account names, passwords, language definitions, etc. In addition, it is necessary to switch from the practice problem set to the real contest problem set.

There is a relatively simple way to accomplish a switch between a practice and a real contest while preserving the necessary information. First, create two directories named (for example) **practice** and **real**. Change to the **practice** directory, start a PC<sup>2</sup> Server in that directory, and then start an Admin and configure a contest including the team accounts, languages, etc., but *omitting the problem definitions*. Next, shut down the server then (recursively) copy the

**practice** directory contents to the **real** directory. This creates two directories with identical contest configurations, including accounts, languages, etc., but with no contest problems.

Next, restart a server in the **real** directory and then run an Admin and add the real contest problems to that configuration. Finally, shut down the server, change to the **practice** directory, and restart a server and an Admin in that directory and use the Admin to add the practice contest problem definitions to the **practice** contest configuration. This way, the real and practice contests both have the same accounts, languages, etc., but have different problem sets. To switch to the real contest, shut down the practice contest server, switch to the **real** directory, and start a new server in that directory.

## 8 Monitoring Contest Status

### 8.1 Team Startup Status

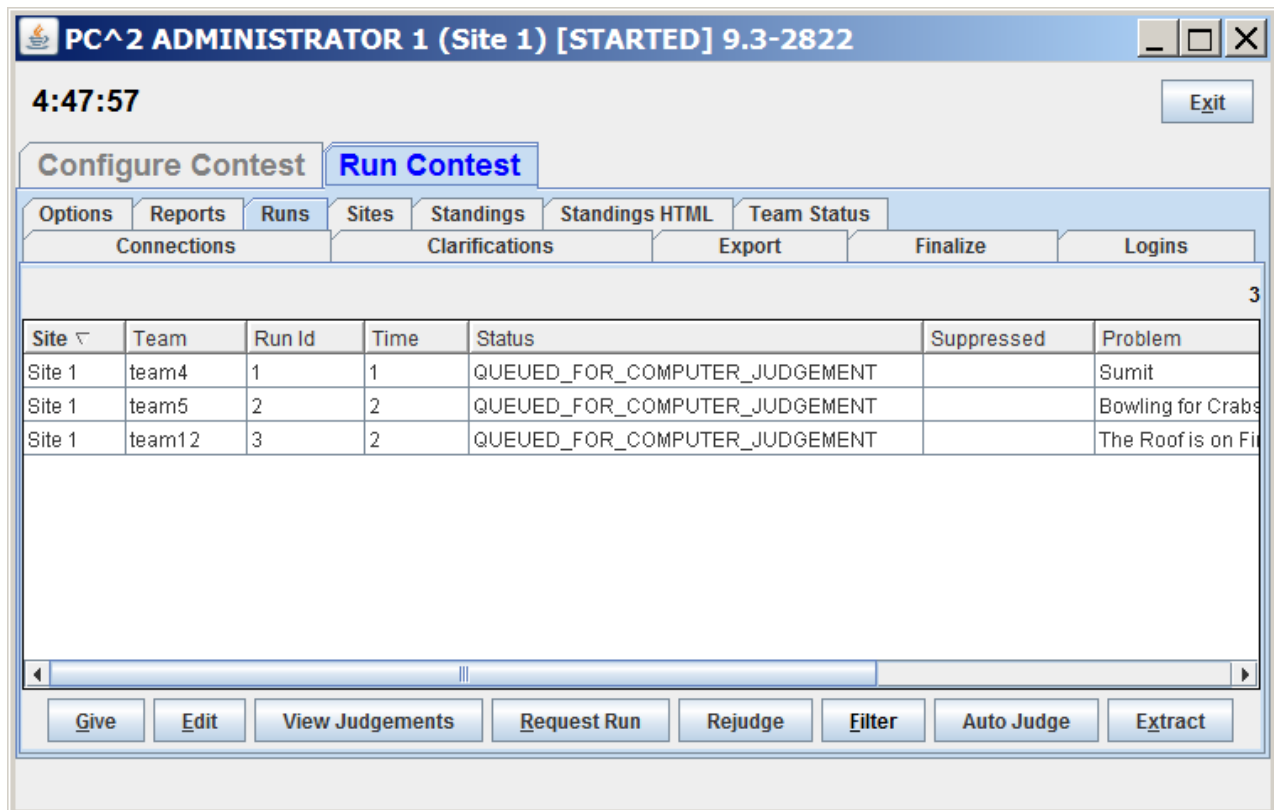
The **Team Status** tab on the main Administrator screen Run Contest tab is used to track the status of Teams once a contest has been started. This is particularly useful during a “practice contest” held just prior to a real contest; it allows the Contest Administrator to verify that all teams have been able to login and use the basic PC<sup>2</sup> functions successfully.

A sample **Team Status** screen is shown below. Initially all teams are displayed in RED, indicating that the team has not made any contact with the PC<sup>2</sup> server. When a team logs in, their display changes to YELLOW; when they have submitted at least one run or clarification request their display changes to MAGENTA or BLUE respectively; once a team has successfully submitted both a run and a clarification the display changes to GREEN, indicating the team has successfully performed all the basic PC<sup>2</sup> functions and should be ready to use the system in the real contest. (The screen below shows teams in each of these states, although it may be hard to read if you are not looking at a color copy of this manual.)



## 8.2 The Runs Display

The **Runs** tab on the Run Contest tab on the Administrator screen displays a grid showing all the runs which have been submitted so far in the contest (from all teams, at all sites). The run display grid can be sorted on any column by clicking in the column header; clicking multiple times toggles the sort between ascending and descending order. The columns can also be resized by moving the column separators in the header. An example run grid is shown below.



The **Runs** display provides a number of capabilities for the Contest Administrator. One function of this display is to provide the ability to select a run which has already been judged (and hence no longer appears on the Judge's grid of available runs) and "give it back to the Judges" so that it may be re-judged. (Note that this assumes an Administrative decision to re-judge a run has been made for some reason; this is not a normal contest operation.)

To give a run back to the Judges, click on the row containing the run to select it, then click the **Give** button. This will cause the run to appear on the Judge's screens so that it can be selected and re-judged. (Note: when a Judge selects a run which has been sent for re-judging, a warning message is displayed on the Judge's screen asking for verification that the run really is intended for re-judging.) A run does not disappear from the Administrator's grid when it is sent for re-judging;

the Administrator always has a complete listing of every run submitted in the contest, from all teams at all sites.

A second purpose of the **Runs** display is to allow the Administrator to “take a run away” from a Judge. This can be used, for example, to take back a run which was given in error to the Judges for re-judging. Any time there is a run on the Judge’s display grid which should not be there (because it has already been judged and is not intended to be re-judged, for example), click on the run in the Administrator’s **Runs** display then click the **Take** button. This will remove the run from the Judge’s screens.

### 8.3 Editing Runs

Another function of the **Runs** display is to allow the Contest Administrator to edit various parameters associated with a specific run – for example, to mark a specific run as “deleted” or to change the effective submission time of a run. This allows the Contest Administrator to make decisions regarding unanticipated situations affecting how a run should be considered in scoring.<sup>29</sup>

To edit a run, select the run in the **Runs** grid and then press the **Edit** button. This will bring up the following **Edit Run** dialog :

The screenshot shows a window titled "Edit Run 3 (Site 1)". Inside, the text "Run 3 (Site 1) from team12" is displayed. Below this, the "Status" is "QUEUED\_FOR\_COMPUTER\_JUDGEMENT". The "Elapsed" time is set to "2" in a text box. The "Judgement" field is a dropdown menu. The "Problem" field is a dropdown menu showing "The Roof is on Fire!". The "Language" field is a dropdown menu showing "GNU C++". There are two checkboxes: "Delete Run" and "Notify Team", both of which are unchecked. At the bottom, there are five buttons: "Update", "View Source", "Execute", "Extract", and "Close".

<sup>29</sup> It is assumed that the Contest Administrator understands the ramifications of changing run attributes; for example, that changing the Elapsed Time affects the number of penalty points assigned to the run, changing the Problem affects how many runs a team has submitted for a given problem, etc. PC<sup>2</sup> is not smart enough to decide whether you *should* change the attributes of a run; it just gives you the *capability* to do so.



The “Problem”, “Language”, and “Judgment” drop-down lists allow the Administrator to alter the specification of the corresponding attributes associated with the run. It is allowable to change multiple attributes of a run during a single edit (although this would be unusual; normally, editing a run is done for a single specific purpose such as correcting a judging error).

Changing the “Problem” attribute will have the effect of changing the way in which this run is considered in scoring: it will be counted as a run for the newly specified Problem (however, this will only have an actual effect on the scoring results if the Team has correctly solved the newly specified Problem; see the chapter on the Scoreboard for details). Changing the “Language” attribute will have the effect, if the run is subsequently re-executed, of changing the language definition (compiler invocation) used to compile and then execute the run. Changing the “Judgment” attribute will have the effect of causing the newly specified judgment to be the one used by the Scoreboard in determining whether the Team has correctly solved this problem.

“Elapsed Time” represents the elapsed time in minutes from the start of the contest (contest elapsed time, not counting minutes during which the contest clock was stopped) at which the run was received. The Administrator can change this value as desired. Note that Elapsed Time is considered the “team submission time” and is used to determine the calculation of penalty points assigned to the run.

Checking the “Delete Run” box will cause the run to be completely ignored in all scoring computations. Elapsed Time, Judgment value, and all other attributes of a run which is marked “Deleted” have no effect on scoring. A run marked as deleted no longer shows on the appropriate Team’s grid. (“Deleted” runs do not actually get removed from the database (nor from the **Runs** display), they are simply *marked* as such to indicate they should be ignored for scoring purposes.) If a run has been previously marked as deleted and subsequently the Mark Run as Deleted box is *unchecked*, the run is once again considered in further scoring computations, with no indication that it was previously “marked as deleted”.

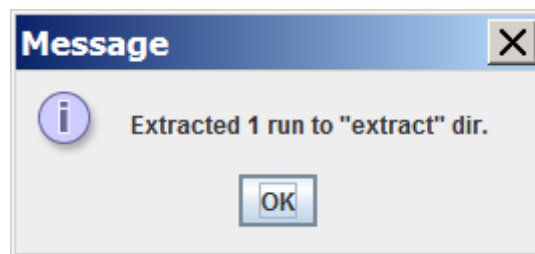
The “Notify Team” checkbox is used to indicate whether or not the Team which submitted this run should be sent a notification of the “Judgment” value applied to this run after it has been edited. Normally, editing involves correcting an internal administrative error and it is not desirable to notify the Team of any editing, so the default operation is to suppress Team notification. If it is desired that the Team *should* receive a notification of the result of editing the run (for example, a judgment was changed from NO to YES and the Contest Administrator wishes the Team to know this), uncheck the “Suppress Team Notification” checkbox.

The **Execute** button allows the Contest Administrator to execute a run just as it would be executed on a Judge’s machine. This is useful, for example, when a Team submitted a run with an incorrect language specification (which most likely caused a Judge to render a “Compilation Error” judgment for the run), and it is desired to determine what the result would have been if the language specification had been correct. The Language drop-down list can be used to change the language attribute of the run, and it can then be executed at the Admin workstation. Note, however, that *the Execute function will only work correctly on the Admin workstation if the workstation has been configured with the necessary language compilers, in the same way as on a Judge’s machine.*

Once a run has been edited (and re-executed if desired), pressing the **Update** button will store the new specification of the run's attributes in the database and, if team notification has *not* been suppressed it will send a notice of the run status to the Team. Note that once an update has been applied, the former state of the run is lost; there is no way to restore a run to a prior state once it has been edited (other than simply re-editing the run and changing the values back – but PC<sup>2</sup> does not keep track of the old run state once the **Update** button has been pushed).

### 8.3.1 Extracting Runs

The **Extract** button on the Edit Run dialog allows the run being edited to be “extracted” (exported) to a separate directory. When the Extract button is clicked the following will appear:



The extract directory is located under the \$PC2HOME directory. If Run 2 for Site 1 was being edited and the Extract button was pushed, the following files would be created in the extract directory:

```
extract/sitelrun2/pc2.run2.txt
extract/sitelrun2/Prac.java
```

The pc2.run2.txt file contains information about the run including Run #, Site #, Team Id, Problem Name, Language Name and contest elapsed time for example:

```
...
Run   : 2
Site  : 1
Team  : TEAM5 @ site 1
Prob  : Bowling for Crabs
Lang  : Java
Elaps : 2
...
```

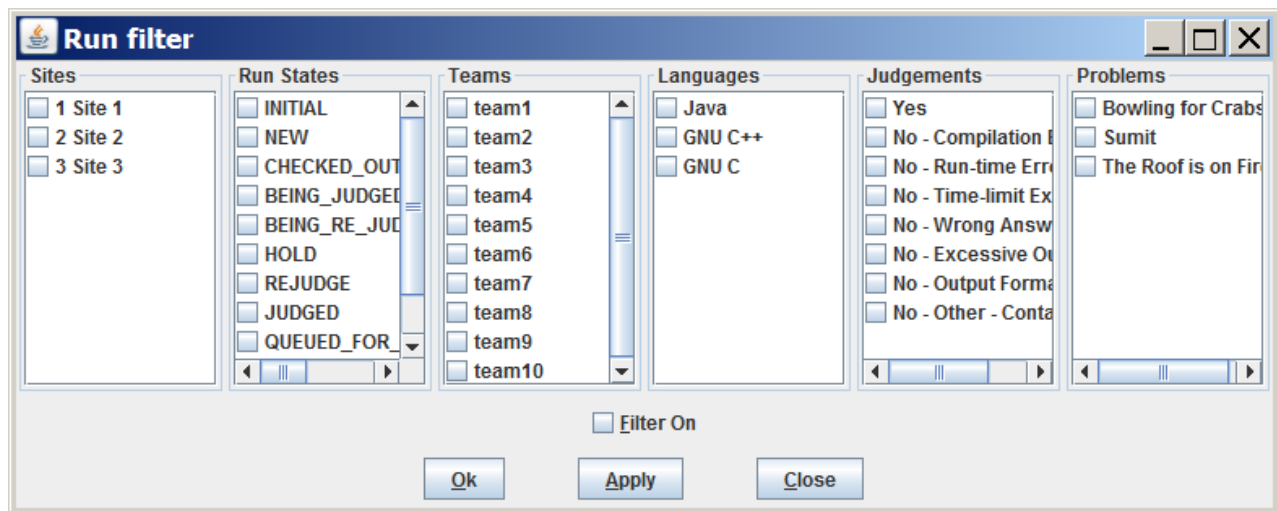
The second file (Prac.java in the example above) contains the source code which was submitted for the run which has been extracted.

The current version of PC<sup>2</sup> has no way to extract multiple runs with a single action; to extract several runs it is (unfortunately) necessary to Edit each run and extract it individually. (Yes, fixing this is on our list of “to-do’s”).

## 8.4 Filtering Runs

It is frequently desirable to view a *subset* of the complete set of runs which are currently in the database. For example, the Contest Administrator may be interested in looking at all the runs for a given Problem, or all the runs from a given Team, or all the runs submitted during a specific window of time, or some combination of these.

The Administrator **Runs** display has associated with it a *filter* which can be used to apply a set of filtering criteria to the runs which are displayed.<sup>30</sup> Pushing the **Filter** button on the **Runs** display screen will produce the following dialog, which is used to set the filtering criteria:



Selecting a set of items in the filter dialog indicates that those items *should* be displayed on the **Runs** grid. For example, to specify that the **Runs** grid should display all (and only) runs from Team 1 at site “Site 1” for the problem named “Sumit”, you would select “Sumit” in the Problems column, “team1” in the Teams column, “1 Site 1” in the Sites column, and “All” in the Language, OS, and Time columns, and then press the **Update** button. The **Runs** grid would then apply the specified filter criteria to all runs, displaying only those that match the selected criteria.

In order to remind the user when filtering of runs is taking place, any time a filtering operation has been selected the “**Filter**” button on the Admin screen will change color to blue and will indicate “on”, like so: **Filter (ON)**. Disabling filtering (using the “Clear All” button as described above) will return the **Filter** button to its normal state.

The “Ok ” field is used to specify the command line which is used to compile source code and produce an “executable program file” in the language.

The **Ok** button will save the filter settings and if the filter is ON will update the Runs list with the filter settings.

<sup>30</sup> The Judge client provides a similar filtering operation; the discussion here on filters applies equally to the Judge.

The **Apply** button will immediately reload the Runs list with the filter settings (if Filter On is checked). This can be used to quickly find runs based on the filter instead of having to use 3 steps to see the filtered results. Three steps would be: 1) (Edit) Filter, 2) change filter 3) **Ok** button

## 8.5 Clarifications

The **Clarifications** tab on the main Administrator screen **Run Contest** tab, shown below, displays a grid showing all the Clarification Requests which have been submitted so far in the contest (from all teams, at all sites), in a format similar to the **Runs** grid. Like the **Runs** grid, the Clarification Request grid can be sorted and resized by manipulating the columns headers. The **Give** and **Take** functions work like the **Give** and **Take** on the Runs pane.

PC^2 ADMINISTRATOR 1 (Site 1) [STARTED] 9.3-2822

4:32:05 Exit

**Configure Contest** **Run Contest**

Options Reports Runs Sites Standings Standings HTML Team Status

Connections Clarifications Export Finalize Logins

Site ▾	Team	Clar Id	Time	Status	Judge	Sent to	Problem	Question
Site 1	team5	1	27	NEW		team5	Bowling for Crabs	How many crabs are in t

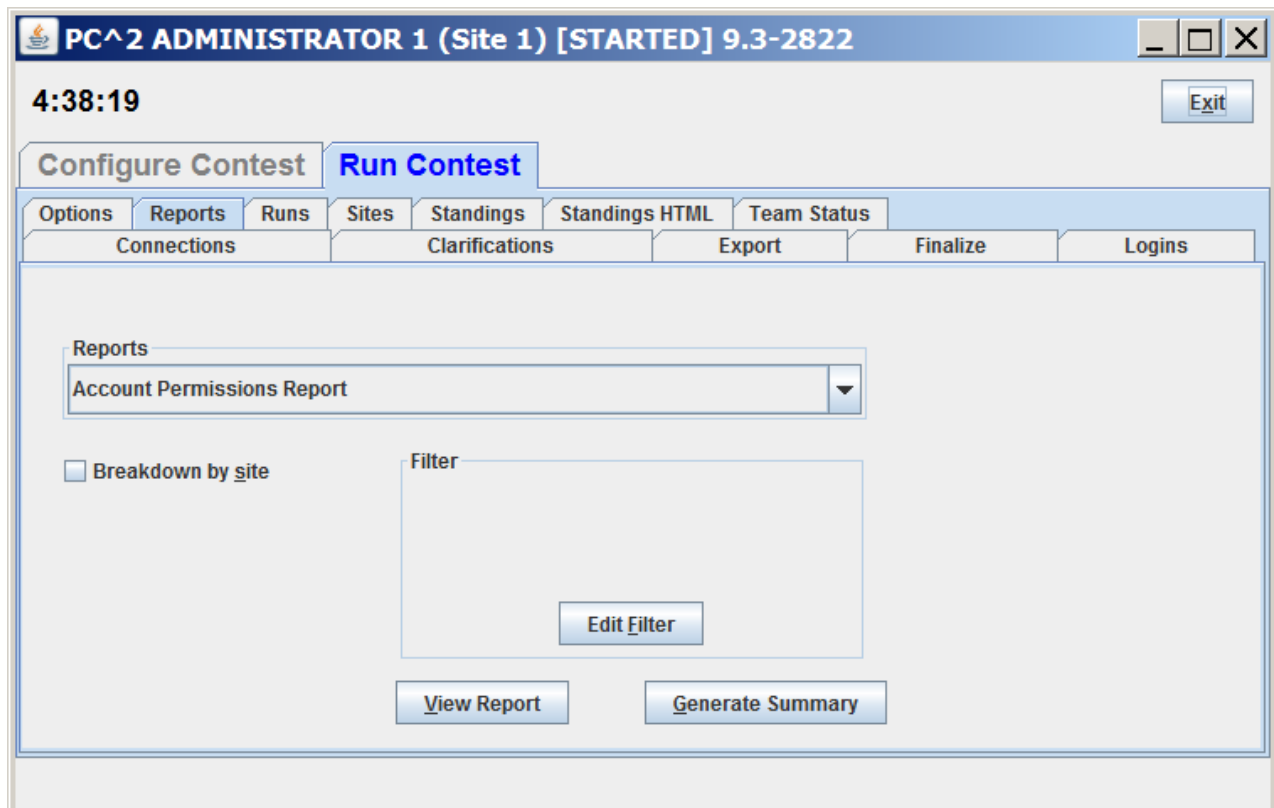
Clarification

Answer

Answer Give Take Filter Edit

## 8.6 Reports

The **Reports** tab on the main Administrator screen provides a variety of options for generating statistical reports about a contest, both during and after the contest. Note that the **Reports** tab appears on both the **Configure Contest** and **Run Contest** Administrator tab. The **Reports** screen looks like the following:



The “**Report Option**” drop-down list allows choosing one of a number of different report formats. The list of available reports is summarized in the table shown below. Pressing the “**View**” button will pop up a display showing the content of the selected report, and will also write the selected report in text form to a file (located by default in the \$PC2HOME directory)

Generate Summary will generate these 17 reports: Balloons Summary, Clarifications, Contest Analysis, Contest Settings, Contest XML, Evaluations, Fastest Solutions Per Problem, Fastest Solutions Summary, Languages, Problems, Runs, Runs (Version 8 content and format), Runs grouped by team, Solutions By Problem, Standings Web Pages, Standings XML, Submissions by Language.

When all reports are written a dialog will appear that shows the directory where the reports were saved. Reports will be saved in the `profiles\P<profileid>\reports` directory.

### **8.6.1 Automatic Generation of Reports at End of Contest**

When a server is shutdown and there are less than 30 minutes remaining in the contest, 17 reports will be automatically generated in the reports directory.

Report	Description
Account Permissions Report	For each client list their Permissions/Abilities
Accounts	List summary of accounts per site, and individual accounts sites, logins, passwords.
All Reports	List contents of all reports
Balloons Delivery	List of all balloon deliveries by team, by problem and time of delivery
Balloons Summary	List summary of which teams should have which color balloons.
Clarifications	List all clarifications
Client Settings	Various settings like Notification settings
Contest	Contest settings in XML (work in progress)
Contest Analysis	Summary of submissions, unjudged runs, various checks on runs.
Evaluations	One line per judgment output
Extract Replay Runs	Files extracted used with Replay feature
Fastest Solved by Problem	List all run solving problems by fastest, by problem, and fastest solution showing rank, elapsed, team name
Groups	List of Groups (Regions)
Internal Dump	An internal dump of a bunch of config settings
Judgement Notifications	List (balloon) notifications grouped by problem.
Judgements	List of judgments
Languages	List Languages
Logins	List who is logged in
Notification Settings	List of Notification Settings
Problems	List problems
Run 5 field	List of runs: run #, team #, problem letter, elapsed time, judgment

Report	Description
Run Notifications Sent	
Runs	List of runs, with run#, run state, team #, team name, whether judgment sent to team and details on each judgment
Runs (Version 8 content and format <sup>31</sup> )	List of runs with detail (see below)
Runs grouped by team	List of runs, grouped by team, then by problem, helpful in calculating scoring.
Solutions By Problem	For each problem show number of run with No, Yes, and percentage correct
Standings XML	Standings in XML format
Submissions by Language	A summary of how many teams used which languages.

## 8.7 Event Feed

Starting with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> complies with the “CLI CCS Standard” posted at [https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Main\\_Page](https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Main_Page). Among other things this means that starting with Version 9.3 it generates an *event feed* providing external tools with real-time notification of events which occur in the contest. For details on the PC<sup>2</sup> Event Feed mechanism and how to use it, see the Appendices.

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<sup>31</sup> Example single line of output: run 59|site 1|proxy |team 11|team11:Crimson Pride (WSU)|prob D - Obstacle Course-6938491730217106684:D - Obstacle Course|lang GNU C++-1782097724418977383:GNU C++|tocj |os Linux|sel false|tocj false|jc true|182|rid Run-2641274401129060175|mmfr true|del? false|jt 0|jby judge5|jci Yes|

## 9 The PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard

### 9.1 Overview

PC<sup>2</sup> contains a separate “Scoreboard” module which keeps track of the current standings in a contest. The scoreboard provides several functions: it automatically generates HTML pages describing the current state of the contest in a variety of formats; it generates email and/or printed “balloon notifications” (when that option has been selected by the Contest Administrator; see the section on “Options”, above); and it provides the capability to generate an “export” file containing contest standings data (in the form required for importing to the ICPC Registration system).

The HTML files generated by the scoreboard are placed in a directory named “html” (lower case) directly beneath the current working directory. Balloon notifications are sent to destinations as configured by the Contest Administrator.

### 9.2 Scoring Algorithm

The algorithm used in PC<sup>2</sup> to compute Rank and “Score” (Penalty Points) is the one used in the ACM ICPC World Finals, which is as follows:

- 1) Teams are ranked according to the number of problems solved; a team solving more problems is always ranked higher than a team solving fewer problems.
- 2) Within a group of teams solving the same number of problems, teams are ranked by increasing “Penalty Points” (that is, the team with the lowest number of Penalty Points is ranked highest within the group). Teams only accrue Penalty Points for problems which the team has **solved**; unsolved problems do not affect the scoring in any way. Teams accrue Penalty Points for solved problems in two ways:
  - One point for each minute elapsed from the start of the contest until the problem was solved (the time of SUBMISSION is counted as the “time solved”; it does not matter how long it took the Judges to judge it).
  - A specific number of penalty points for each INCORRECT submission submitted to the Judges *prior to a correct solution* for the problem (runs submitted after a correct solution are not counted in the scoring).<sup>32</sup>
- 3) If two or more teams have the same number of solved problems and exactly the same number of Penalty Points, ties are broken in favor of the team with the earliest time of the last correct submission (that being the time when the team “finished” the contest).

Examples of the PC<sup>2</sup> scoring algorithm can be found in the PC<sup>2</sup> Wiki article Scoring Algorithm at [http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Scoring\\_Algorithm](http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Scoring_Algorithm).

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<sup>32</sup> In the ICPC World Finals the number of penalty points for each incorrect submission prior to solving a problem is always 20; this is also the default value in PC<sup>2</sup> (although PC<sup>2</sup> allows the Contest Administrator to change this value using a Configuration Option).



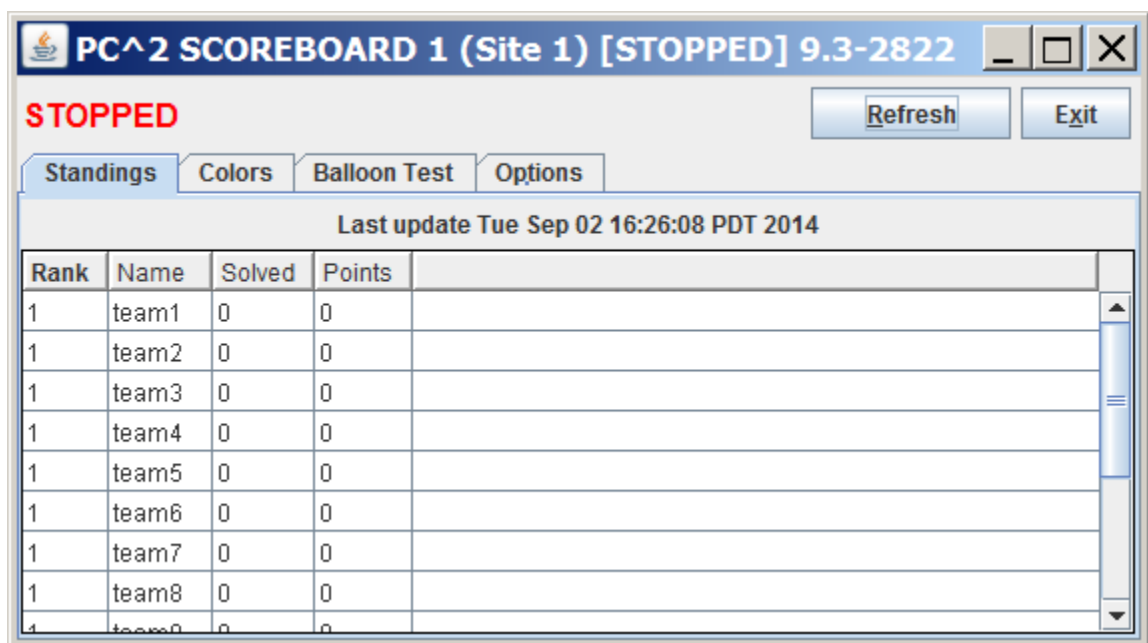
## 9.3 Starting the Scoreboard

To start a scoreboard, go to a command prompt and type the command “**pc2board**”. This will start a PC<sup>2</sup> client expecting a scoreboard login.

Once the Client login window appears, enter the scoreboard account name and password of the Balloon Client as defined when PC<sup>2</sup> accounts were created<sup>33</sup>. This will bring up the PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard display window (next page), indicating that the scoreboard program is running.

The scoreboard automatically generates a complete set of HTML files to the **html/** directory as soon as it is started. Thereafter it generates updated HTML files periodically according to an algorithm described below (See Scoreboard Updates). Each time a new set of HTML files is generated the scoreboard display window is updated to show the most recent update time.

Under normal circumstances it is only necessary to have a *single* PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard running, even in a multi-site contest. The scoreboard automatically receives update information from every site server, and generates HTML files describing the overall contest status (including all sites). These HTML files can be copied to a publicly-accessible location for access by a browser (see below), so participants at any location can see the current standings. In addition, a single scoreboard can generate balloon notifications for all sites. Thus there is rarely a need for running more than one PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard in a contest, and this is the recommended mode of operation.



Rank	Name	Solved	Points	
1	team1	0	0	
1	team2	0	0	
1	team3	0	0	
1	team4	0	0	
1	team5	0	0	
1	team6	0	0	
1	team7	0	0	
1	team8	0	0	
1	team9	0	0	

<sup>33</sup> Recall that by default, account passwords are the same as the account name. However, if the scoreboard account password(s) are not changed by the Contest Administrator, it would mean that any team could start a scoreboard running on their own machine, allowing them to look at the contest standings even during times when the Contest Administrator has decided to hide that information (such as near the end of the contest, which is the policy in some contests). We strongly recommend *changing* the scoreboard account passwords.

## 9.4 Scoreboard Updates

Once the scoreboard is running, it waits passively until some contest event occurs which could alter the data it should display (this could be a submitted run, a judgment decision by the Judges, a complete list of events is below). When any such event occurs, the scoreboard obtains from the server an update of the contest state, computes the new standings based on this information, and regenerates the HTML display files.

Events that will cause a scoreboard update: run judgment, run submission, account name changes, group name changes, scoreboard settings changes and lastly if a user clicks the **Refresh** button on the board display. The date/time of the last scoreboard update is present on the scoreboard main window.

### Scoreboard Refresh Events

All of the following events/changes will cause a scoreboard files Refresh.

1. the scoreboard module is started
2. the Refresh button is clicked.
3. any run is judged
4. any run judgment is changed (via Edit Run)
5. configuration definitions/settings are changed (accounts, languages, problems, etc.)

## 9.5 Scoreboard HTML Files

Each HTML file generated by the PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard is a complete stand-alone HTML document (i.e. is bracketed by `<html> ... </html>` tags). Each document `<head>` includes a `<title>` tag, into which PC<sup>2</sup> places the Contest Title as specified by the Contest Administrator (see **Options**, above). Each document `<body>` contains an imbedded `<table>` holding contest status information. Each HTML file is also in an XML formatted file.

The `<table>` in each different HTML file contains a different set of contest information, such as team rankings, run submission statistics, etc. (see below). The information outside the `<table>` can be edited/replaced as desired, for example by adding additional header information, frames, or any other HTML constructs. However, it is important to keep in mind that the set of HTML files is *completely regenerated* on every scoreboard update; changes made manually to an HTML output file will only persist until the next scoreboard update.

The following HTML files are always generated by the scoreboard :

File Name	Table Contents
<b>full.html</b>	Columns showing rank, team display name, number of problems solved, and penalty points, with rows ordered by rank. This is the standard “contest standings” display.
<b>fullnums.html</b>	Same as <b>full.html</b> except that the Team Display Name is preceded by the Team Number followed by a dash.
<b>sumtime.html</b>	A grid showing, for each team and each problem, the number of runs submitted by the team for the problem, and, if the team has solved the problem, giving the contest elapsed time of the team’s solution.
<b>sumatt.html</b>	A table similar to the <b>sumtime</b> table but instead of giving the time of solution for solved problems simply indicates “Y” or “N” according to whether the team has solved the problem.
<b>summary.html</b>	A table combining the <b>full</b> and <b>sumtime</b> displays described above – that is, a showing rank, team display name, number of problems solved, penalty points, and number of runs submitted and solution time for each problem, with rows ordered by rank.

The most common way to take advantage of the HTML files generated by the PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard is to run a separate external process (e.g. a batch script<sup>34</sup>) which repeatedly copies the current HTML files to some external location (web site), reformats them if desired, and makes them available to teams and spectators using a browser.

There are several advantages to this method of operation. First, the details of the appearance of the scoreboard can be customized by the Contest Administrator external to PC<sup>2</sup>. Thus the Contest Administrator can choose to take advantage of the full set of scoreboard screens, or can choose to omit some or all of them. In addition, it is not necessary for teams, judges, spectators, etc. to run separate PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboards, since most users will already have access to a browser. The Contest Administrator can arrange that the external scoreboard script builds the desired scoreboard display and puts the resulting HTML in a standard public location accessible to all user’s browsers.

## 9.6 Scoring Groups

In addition to the above files, the scoreboard can be made to generate separate HTML files showing rankings based on the concept of “groups” or “regions” with which a team is associated. For example, in the ICPC World Finals, teams compete not only for placement in the overall world-wide standings, but also among teams from their own region of the world for the regional

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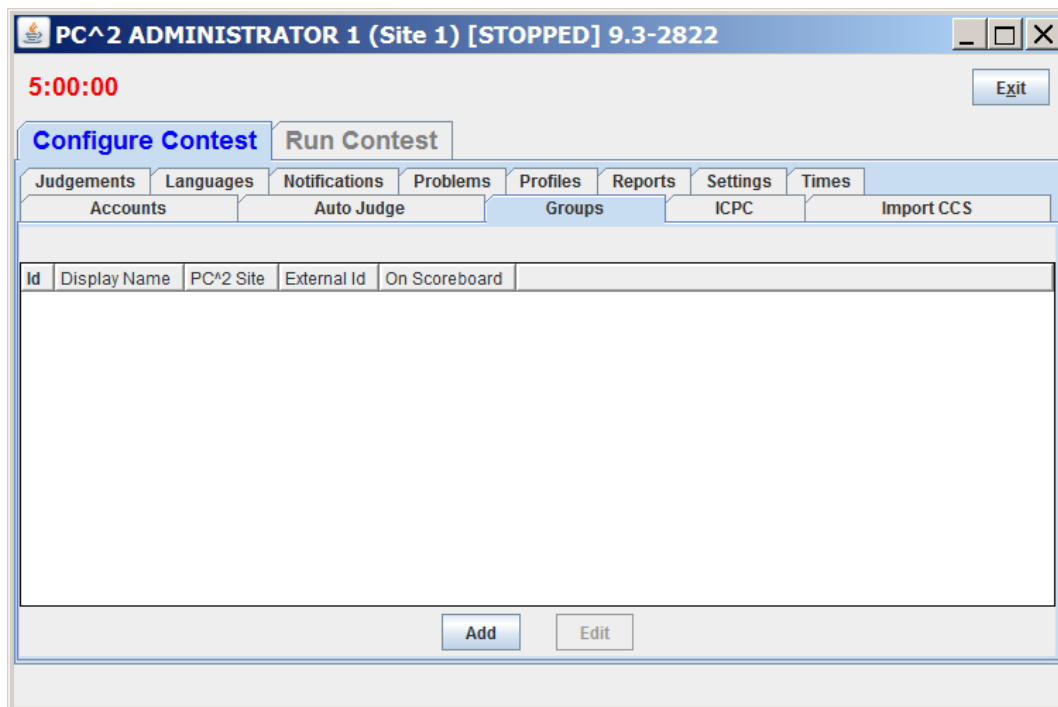
<sup>34</sup> A sample batch script is included with the samples: `samps/web/distribute_score` .

championship.<sup>35</sup> Other examples include situations where it is desirable to break contest teams up into separate groups based on level of experience (e.g. “lower division” and “upper division” students), and in multi-site contests where it is desirable to be able to display rankings that show only those teams participating at a given site.

Every PC<sup>2</sup> account has associated with it a “Group” identifying the region or group to which the account belongs. By default accounts do not belong to a group. Changing the group for a particular team account associates that team account with other all teams in the same group.

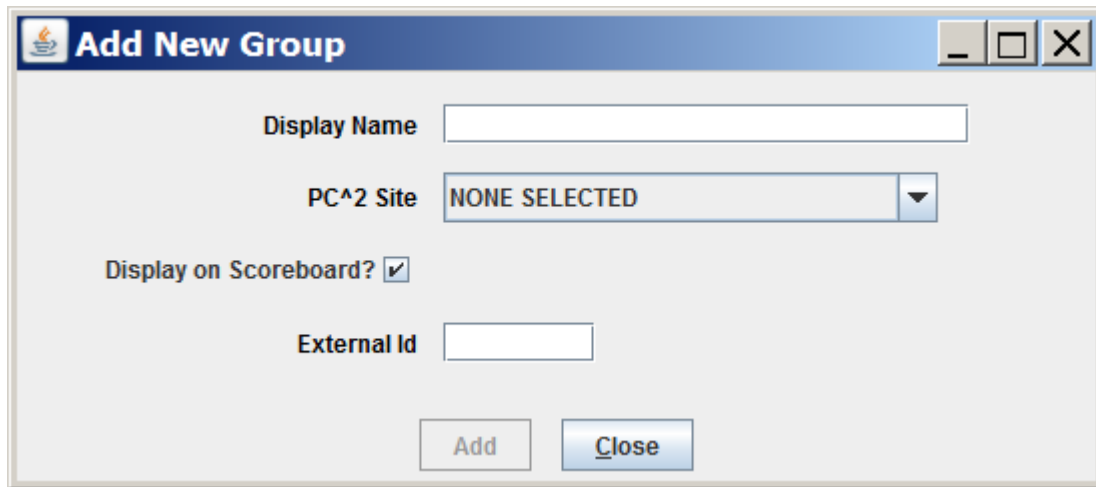
By default, the scoreboard ignores groups. In order to cause the scoreboard to pay attention to Groups, three steps are required. First, the contest administrator must define the groups to the system. Second, team accounts must be assigned to a group. Third, the contest administrator must provide an XSL file describing how to generate the HTML file representing the group standings (see the section below on Adding New HTML Files).

Groups can be defined either manually or by using the “import” functions on the ICPC tab on the main Contest Administrator screen. To manually define a new group, select the **Groups** tab on the **Configure Contest** tab of the main Administrator screen. This will display a screen similar to the one shown below.



<sup>35</sup> Currently the ICPC defines six world “regions” (called “Super Regions” for historical reasons), and awards the Super Regional Championship to the top team in each Super Region as part of the World Finals competition each year. The current ICPC Super Regions are: Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Europe, Latin America [comprising Central and South America], North America, and the South Pacific.

Click the **Add** button to add a new Group. This will display the following **Add New Group** dialog:



In the Display Name field enter a name for the new group (for example, “Upper Division” or “Site 1”). The “PC<sup>2</sup> Site” dropdown list and the “External Id” field can be ignored.

If your contest is supported by ICPC Headquarters<sup>36</sup>, groups can be set by using the “import” functions on the ICPC tab (see the Appendix on ICPC Import/Export Interfaces).

Once groups are defined, accounts can be assigned to a group (an account can belong to at most one group). Groups can be set when user accounts are first defined, or by editing accounts later (see the section on User Accounts earlier in this manual).

The third step required to add groups is to define the way in which PC<sup>2</sup> should generate HTML output for the groups. This is described in the following section.

## 9.7 Adding New HTML Files

PC<sup>2</sup> uses two inputs to create output scoreboard HTML. The first input is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) standings file; this file is generated automatically by PC<sup>2</sup>. The second input is an eXtensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) file describing how the XML standings should be transformed (processed). The contest administrator is responsible for providing an appropriate XSL file; there are numerous sample XSL files in the `samps\web\xsl` directory.

Steps for creating and generating HTML Files

1. Create a new XSL file (or copy an existing one from the samps directory)
2. Copy the new XSL file into the scoreboard `$PC2HOME\data\xsl` directory
3. Click Refresh on the scoreboard module.

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<sup>36</sup> All ICPC Regional Contest Directors have access to the PC<sup>2</sup> ICPC Import Data files describing all the teams registered for their Regional Contest, including their groups (“sites”).

On Refresh the scoreboard module will read each file with a `.xsl` extension in the `data\xsl` directory and create a new `.html` file in the `html` directory.

For example, the file `full.xsl` will create the file `full.html`. The file names and path are:

```
data\xsl\full.xsl  
html\full.html
```

There are 5 xsl files that create HTML files in the `html` directory:

```
data\xsl\full.xsl  
data\xsl\fullnums.xsl  
data\xsl\sumatt.xsl  
data\xsl\summary.xsl  
data\xsl\sumtime.xsl
```

There are sample XSL files in the `samps\web\xsl` directory that create per-region HTML files and World Finals HTML files; see the file `samps\web\xsl\README` for more details.

## 9.8 Export Data File

The scoreboard provides the ability to generate a text file containing contest standings. The primary purpose of this file is to upload contest results to the ICPC Headquarters Contest Management system. The export file is named **pc2export.dat**; it is automatically generated on the occurrence of any scoreboard refresh event as described earlier.

The use of the **pc2export.dat** file is not restricted to uploading to the ICPC Contest Management system. The export data file contains, for each team, a record giving the number of problems solved, the total number of penalty points accrued on solved problems, and the time of last submission of a correct solution (used in the ICPC World Finals as a tiebreaker). See the Appendix on Import/Export Interfaces for further details on the format of the export data file.

The export data file, **pc2export.dat**, is created in the (current working) directory where the scoreboard was started.

## 10 Shutting Down

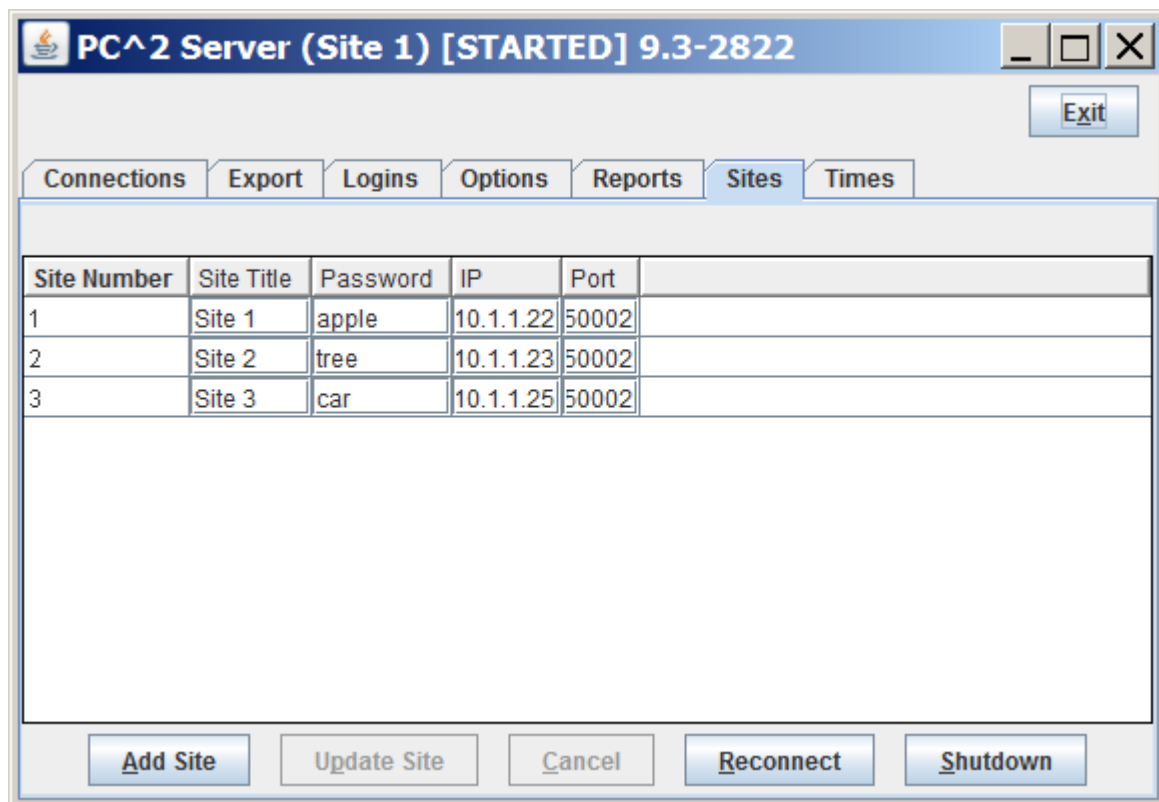
### 10.1 Shutting Down A Server

Each site server can be shutdown by using the Exit button on the Server GUI. When a server is shutdown *all logged in clients* will also be shutdown.

For non-GUI servers use the Shutdown button on the Site tab on the Administrator to shutdown the server.

### 10.2 Shutting Down All Servers

The Shutdown button on the **sites** tab can also be used to shutdown a remote server or all servers.



## **Appendix A – pc2v9.ini Attributes**

As described in the chapter on PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization Files, the **pc2v9.ini** file consists **[server]** and **[client]** sections, with each section containing one or more "attribute assignment" statements of the form **attributeName=value**. Lines in the file which begin with a “#” or “;” character are ignored, as are blank lines. Attribute names (left side of the equal-sign) are not case sensitive; however, string data on the right side of the equal-sign *is* case sensitive.

The following list gives the attributes which can be defined in each section of the **pc2v9.ini** file, along with a description of their function. Some attributes may appear in more than one section.

### **[server] section attributes:**

**port=<portNumber>**

Tells the server the port number on which it should expect to be contacted by clients, and by other PC<sup>2</sup> servers in a multi-site contest. This attribute may be omitted from the **pc2v9.ini** file, in which case it defaults to 50002. Note that if you choose to assign a specific port number, then all clients and other servers contacting this server must also be told to use this same port number (this is specified with the “**server=**” attribute in the case of clients, and with the “**remoteServer=**” attribute in the case of other servers). Note also that if you choose to assign a specific port number, the port number should be greater than 49151 according to the conventions established by the IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)<sup>37</sup>.

**remoteServer=<IPAddress>:<portNumber>**

Tells the server the IP address and port number of a remote PC<sup>2</sup> server at another site which it should contact in order to join a multi-site contest. The **<portNumber>** must be specified and must match the port number being used by the server at the remote site. The appearance of this attribute makes this server a “secondary” server; if this attribute is not defined in the **[server]** section then this server is a “primary” server and waits passively to be contacted by other site servers.

---

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>



### [client] section attributes:

**server=<IPAddress>:<portNumber>**

Specifies the IP address and port number at which the client module should contact the PC<sup>2</sup> server. Every client module **MUST** have a “**server=<IPAddress>:<portNumber>**” entry in the **[client]** section of its **pc2v9.ini** file. The IP address and port number must correspond to the address of the machine running the PC<sup>2</sup> server and the port number at which the server on that machine is expecting to be contacted.

**plaf=<type>**

Specifies the “Programmable Look-And-Feel (PLAF)” which should be used in displaying the client GUI. Allowable values for **<type>** are “**java**”, which causes the GUI to use the standard Java GUI appearance (which means that client GUIs will look the same regardless of the underlying platform), and “**native**”, which causes the GUI to use the underlying platform’s “native look-and-feel” – so for example on a Windows machine the GUI will look “Windows-like” while on a Mac the same GUI will look “Mac-like”.

## **Appendix B – Networking Constraints**

As mentioned in the beginning of this manual, PC<sup>2</sup> modules must be able to communicate with each other via TCP: clients must be able to communicate with their servers, and servers in a multi-site contest must be able to communicate with other servers. If client machines reside on the same segment as their server, and if all servers have publicly routable IP addresses which can be reached by other servers, then communication should work with no problems.

However, given the wide variety of network configurations which can exist – firewalls, NAT, and VPNs, just to name a few – there may be some constraints in a given network setup which will cause problems in setting up a contest using PC<sup>2</sup>. In order to understand how to avoid (or circumvent) these problems, it is useful to have some understanding of how PC<sup>2</sup> networking is implemented.

PC<sup>2</sup> is written in Java and uses TCP sockets; each server module requires an IP and port which is not blocked by firewall. Server modules listen for incoming connections using port 50002 by default.<sup>38</sup> Client machines initiate connections to servers and servers initiate connections to other servers.

Another constraint on networking has to do with NAT (Network Address Translation). For PC<sup>2</sup> to work using NAT you must configure port forwarding on your firewall, and configure the site table with the public address/port for remote connections.

In a multi-site contest each server contacts every other server. There must not be a firewall that blocks the sending/receiving of data over the required listening ports.

---

<sup>38</sup> The listening port is configurable.

## **Appendix C – PC<sup>2</sup> Server Command Line Arguments**

The command to start a server is:

**pc2server**

The server accepts a number of command line options when it is started. One option is **-h** (or **--help**), which produces the following “usage” output:

```
$ pc2server --help
Usage: Starter [--help] [--server] [--first] [--login <login>]
      [--password <pass>] [--skipini] [--ini filename]
      [--contestpassword <pass>] [-F filename] [--nogui]
```

As seen from the “usage” output, the pc2server command actually runs a program named “Starter” (with a **--server** option). The Starter accepts the following command line options:

- server:** indicates that this Starter is to run as a server, otherwise starts as a client.
- first :** indicates that this server is a primary server and should not attempt to contact any other servers (ignores any **remoteServer=** attribute in **pc2v9.ini**)
- login :** specifies the PC<sup>2</sup> login account name
- password :** specifies the PC<sup>2</sup> password
- contestpassword:** on the first server only, specifies the contest password.
- skipini:** ignores the **pc2v9.ini** file
- ini:** specifies an override ini filename
- F:** specifies a text file with command line options, an alternate to specifying sensitive information on the command line. See the section **Using the -F option** for more details.
- nogui:** starts this server without a graphical user interface. See the section **Non-GUI Server Startup** for more details.

## Using the -F option

The -F command line option will load command line options from an input text file. This option is a security feature. Under most Unix systems the complete command line is listed when using a **ps** or similar command revealing login ids and passwords. Using the -F option, login ids and passwords can be stored in a text file. Note that the command line options are not limited to login and password options; any command line option can be stored in the specified text file.

If this command line was used:

```
pc2server --nogui --contestpassword cpass --login sitel --password sitelpass
```

One could alternatively use the -F option:

```
pc2server -F secure.txt
```

where the secure.txt file contains

```
#  
# Command line for non GUI server  
#  
--nogui  
--contestpassword cpass  
--login sitel  
--password sitelpass
```

Blank lines and lines starting with # are ignored in the file (secure.txt).

The order that command line values are applied (highest precedent first) are:

1. specified -F option properties
2. specified on the command line
3. pc2v9.ini

## Appendix D – ICPC Import/Export Interfaces

### D.1 Importing ICPC Registration Data

As mentioned earlier in this manual, PC<sup>2</sup> was designed for supporting the ACM International Collegiate Programming Contest, including its local and Regional contests worldwide. The ICPC maintains an online Contest Registration system which is used by Regional Contest Directors (RCDs) around the world to manage participation in the various ICPC Regional Contests. PC<sup>2</sup> provides interfaces to import contest registration data from the ICPC Registration system, and also to export contest results back to the ICPC web site.

To import ICPC Registration data to PC<sup>2</sup>, the RCD must first log into the ICPC Registration system and download the “PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization” zip file which is automatically created and updated as changes in registration data occur.<sup>39</sup> Once the PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization data file is downloaded, it should be “unzipped” at any convenient location.

Unzipping the PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization data file will produce four separate files: “PC2\_Contest.tab”, containing details about the organization of the contest (such as the formal name of the contest); “PC2\_Site.tab”, containing data identifying the sites in the contest; and “PC2\_Team.tab”, containing data about the teams that are registered in the contest, and “\_PC2\_Team.tab”. This last file contains the same data as in the PC2\_Team.tab file but has an additional column which is initially filled with “null” and is intended to be filled in by the contest administrator in order to specify the PC<sup>2</sup> team number to be associated with each team.

Note that PC<sup>2</sup> does *not* use the ICPC Team ID field for purposes of identifying a team. If the contest administrator wishes to associate registered teams with PC<sup>2</sup> accounts, the “\_PC2\_Team.tab” file can be edited by adding the PC<sup>2</sup> team number in the leftmost column. The specified team numbers will then be assigned to the corresponding teams when the initialization file is loaded into PC<sup>2</sup>.

PC<sup>2</sup> expects quotation marks in the team data to be “quoted”. That is, if any field in the data contains a quotation mark (”), then (1) the entire field must be surrounded by an additional matching set of quotation marks, and also (2) each quotation mark which is part of the data must be doubled. Thus for example a team name like **The “TOPS” Team** should appear in the import data file as **“The ””TOPS”” Team”**. If the PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization file exported from the ICPC web site contains data with quotation marks, it may be necessary edit the data by hand (or load it into a program such as Microsoft’s Excel and then save it) to insure that quotation marks are properly formed. If this is not done prior to importing the data into PC<sup>2</sup>, you may see “format error” messages in the log file, and the data containing the quotes will not be displayed properly.

---

<sup>39</sup> The PC<sup>2</sup> initialization data is contained in a file whose name on the ICPC web site is typically something like “CI532.zip” – “Contest Information for contest number 532”. However, both the naming convention for the file, and the exact location of the file on the web site, are outside the scope of (i.e., not controlled by) PC<sup>2</sup>.

To load the ICPC import data into PC<sup>2</sup>, select the **ICPC** tab on the **Configure Contest** tab on the main Administrator screen. This will produce the following screen:



The next step is to specify the sites which are to be imported into the system. Press the “Import Sites” button on screen; this will cause PC<sup>2</sup> to display a “file selection” dialog. Navigate to the location where the import files were unzipped and select the **PC2\_site.tab** file. This will load *both* the **PC2\_site.tab** file *and* the **PC2\_Contest.tab** file. Next, press the “Import Accounts” button, navigate to the directory containing the import files, and select the **\_PC2\_Team.tab**. Note: all initialization “.tab” files must all reside in the *same directory*.

Selecting the **PC2\_Team.tab** file will produce the **Change Display Format** screen, shown below (this screen can also be invoked by pressing the **Change Display Format** button after completing an account import). Each record in the ICPC PC<sup>2</sup> Initialization data contains *multiple* names associated with each team – the team name, the full name of the school, and a short version of the school name. PC<sup>2</sup> can be configured to use any one of these names, or a combination of them, as the name to be displayed on the scoreboard; that is the purpose of the **Change Display Format** screen.

**ICPC Accounts**

Display Name Choices

☐ School Name ex: California State University, Sacramento  
☒ Team and Short School Name ex: Hornet 1 (Sacramento State)  
☐ Short School Name ex: Sacramento State  
☐ Team Name ex: Hornet 1

Site	Type	Account Id	Old Display Name	New Display Name
Site 1	team	9	team9	White (George Fox)
Site 1	team	8	team8	XeNo's Paradox (BCIT)
Site 1	team	7	team7	Pumping Lemma (OSU)
Site 1	team	6	team6	Eagle 3 (EWU)
Site 1	team	5	team5	Blue (George Fox)
Site 1	team	15	team15	Washington Emerald (U of Wash)
Site 1	team	4	team4	Washington Purple (U of Wash)
Site 1	team	14	team14	TWU B (Trinity Western)
Site 1	team	3	team3	Eagle 2 (EWU)
Site 1	team	13	team13	SFU Blue (SFU)
Site 1	team	2	team2	Wigeons (UO)
Site 1	team	12	team12	UP Yours (UP)
Site 1	team	1	team1	WWU 1 (WWU)
Site 1	team	11	team11	The Wolf Pack (Western Oregon)
Site 1	team	10	team10	Twisted Group (DigiPen)

☐ Included unchanged accounts

Select the desired **Display Name Choice** on the **Change Display Format** screen and then press the **Apply** button. **Apply** changes the values displayed in the **New Display Name** column to match the chosen option.

When the **Change Display Format** screen is invoked it displays only information for accounts which have changed. During an initial import operation, all accounts will be displayed; however, if the screen is subsequently invoked by pressing the **Change Display Format** button it will initially be empty (since no accounts have changed). Click the “Include unchanged accounts” checkbox to display all accounts.

Once the desired account configuration is set up, click the **update** button to save the new display names in the system.

## **D.2 Exporting Contest Data**

Pressing the “**Refresh**” button on the scoreboard display causes the scoreboard to generate a new **pc2export.dat** text file containing the current contest standings in a form required by the ICPC World Finals results display algorithm.<sup>40</sup> This file is made up of a series of text records, one record for each team in the contest. Each record contains a set of comma-separated fields. The fields in each record are:

- 1) ICPC Team ID (note: *not* the PC<sup>2</sup> team number).
- 2) Rank in contest (this field is blank if the team falls in the “Honorable Mention” category as defined by the scoring display algorithm for the ICPC World Finals; see the description of the file **wf.standings** in the **samps/web/xsl** directory for details).
- 3) A non-negative integer giving the number of problems the team has solved.
- 4) A real number giving the total number of penalty points accrued by the team.
- 5) A real number giving the time of the last submission by the team, taking into account only the problems which the team has solved (used as the ICPC World Finals tiebreaker determination).

The records in the file are sorted by team rank based on problems solved and penalty points. In particular, teams that fall into the “Honorable Mention” category as defined by the ICPC World Finals results display algorithm will still appear in rank order in the file, as defined by number of problems solved, penalty points accrued, and tie-breaking time of last submission.

The exported data file contains all the information necessary to update the ICPC Contest Management system with the results of a contest. It is primarily intended to provide an automated mechanism for Regional Contest Directors to post the results of Regional Contests.<sup>41</sup> The export data file can also be imported into any program that wishes to make use of the standings data.

Note that if no “**ICPC Import**” operation was performed prior to invoking the “**Export ICPC**” operation, then PC<sup>2</sup> will have no record of the ICPC Team ID associated with each team. In this case the “Team ID” value in field #1 in the exported file will be empty. This problem can be circumvented in contests other than Regional Contests (that is, contests where there is no ICPC data to import) by creating a local version of the “**PC2\_Team.tab**” file, entering the appropriate **PC<sup>2</sup>** team account number in lieu of the ICPC Team ID. This will cause the “**Export ICPC**” operation to generate a file containing all the data necessary to compute complete contest standings utilizing PC<sup>2</sup> account numbers.

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<sup>40</sup> Actually, the export data file is automatically generated (updated) each time the contest standings change; pressing the “Refresh” button simply displays a message showing its location.

<sup>41</sup> However, to our knowledge as of this writing (October 2014) the upload functionality on the ICPC web site has not yet been implemented. This is a separate operation outside the scope of PC<sup>2</sup>; RCDs should check with the ICPC Contest Manager as to the availability of this function.



### **D.3 PC2 Team File Format**

The `PC2_Team.tab` file consists of text-based tab-delimited records, one record for each team registered in the contest. The tab-delimited field contents of each record are as follows:

- 1) An integer giving the ICPC Team ID (note that this is *not* the same thing as the PC<sup>2</sup> Team ID; see above).
- 2) An integer giving the ICPC Region ID (the “region” or “group” to which the team belongs).
- 3) A single character indicating the Team’s “registration status” for the contest – typically either ‘P’ (pending), ‘A’ (accepted), or ‘C’ (cancelled). PC<sup>2</sup> ignores records containing ‘C’ in this field.
- 4) A string giving the Team Name; for example, “The Top Coders”.
- 5) A string giving the full name of the Team’s school; for example, “California State University, Sacramento”.
- 6) A string giving the Team’s school name in “short form”; for example, “CSUS”.
- 7) A string giving the Team’s school’s URL; for example, <http://www.csus.edu>.
- 8) A string giving the Team’s school’s country code (three letters); for example, “USA”.
- 9) A single character ‘Y’ or ‘N’ indicating whether the Team’s school has a graduate program . PC<sup>2</sup> ignores this field (but it must be present).

## **Appendix E – Validators**

### **E.1 Overview**

PC<sup>2</sup> allows the Contest Administrator to configure each problem so that it has associated with it a *validator* program whose purpose is to help automate the judging process. A “validator” is a program which is given, as input, the output of the execution of a run (that is, the output of a program submitted by a team).

Validators can operate in one of two ways: passively or actively. A passive validator is a program which accepts the team program’s output and displays it in some useful form for examination by the human judge. An active validator is a program which not only accepts the team program’s output but contains logic designed to make a determination, according to some set of rules, regarding the correctness of the output. An active validator can also return the result of its determination to PC<sup>2</sup>.

An example of a passive validator would be the use of a “side-by-side” file comparison utility which displays the team program output beside an “answer file” provided by the Judges ahead of time. This allows the judge to use the validator to examine the output and compare it with the correct answer, perhaps taking advantage of special capabilities of the validator program (for example, syntax-driven color highlighting of differences between the team program’s output and the correct answer file). When the judge is satisfied, the validator is terminated and the judge uses the PC<sup>2</sup> Judge client interface to enter a judgment.

An active validator is one which automatically examines the team program output and makes some determination of its correctness. The validator must contain program logic which directs how it determines correctness. This logic could be hard-coded within the validator (in which case the validator is almost always problem-specific), or could be more general (for example, instructions directing application of “difference testing” between the program output and a Judge’s “answer file”). In either case an active validator is one which is designed to make an “automated” determination of the correctness of the output of a team’s program.

For active validators, a set of conventions defined within PC<sup>2</sup> provide a mechanism for the validator to return to PC<sup>2</sup> an indication of what judgment it thinks should be applied to the run. However, such a validator response is never blindly accepted as the final determination of the judgment to be applied to a run. Rather, the validator output is displayed to the human judge as a “recommendation”. It is ultimately up to the human judge to accept the validator recommendation (or not). That is, it still requires the judge, at a minimum, to press a button to accept the validator recommendation.

### **E.2 Validator Configuration**

By default there is no validator attached to (associated with) a contest problem in PC<sup>2</sup>. Validators can be attached to a problem by the Contest Administrator by using the **Validator** tab on the **Edit Problem** dialog. This displays the Validator configuration screen, as shown below. When the Contest Administrator configures a problem to use a validator, then when a Judge executes a

team program the specified validator will automatically be invoked as soon as the team program completes execution.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Edit Problem B" with four tabs: "General", "Judging Type", "Validator", and "Data Files". The "Validator" tab is selected. It contains two main sections: "PC^2 Validator" and "External Validator". In the "PC^2 Validator" section, the "Do not use Validator" radio button is unselected, and the "Use PC^2 Validator" radio button is selected. Below this, the "Validator Option" dropdown menu is set to "1 - diff", and the "Ignore Case In Output" checkbox is unchecked. In the "External Validator" section, the "Use External Validator" radio button is unselected. Below it, the "Validator Program" field is empty with a browse button "...", and the "Validator Command Line" field contains the text "{validator} {infile} {outfile} {ansfile} {resfile}". At the bottom of the window, the "Show Validator To Judges (SVTJ)" checkbox is checked. There are three buttons at the very bottom: "Update", "Report", and "Close".

The Validator screen allows the Contest Administrator to choose one of two options for attaching a validator to the problem being defined: either the simple built-in PC<sup>2</sup> validator, or an arbitrary separate external program. If a separate external program is selected it can be either a standard system program (such as a “diff” utility or a split-screen file-compare utility) acting typically as a passive validator, or it can be a program written specifically for the validation of output from programs for this particular contest problem, i.e. an active validator.

The Contest Administrator can choose whether or not to display the validator result to the judge. Checking the box “Show Validation To Judges (SVTJ)?” when configuring a validator will cause the response returned by the validator to appear on the Judge’s display when the run finishes executing. If the checkbox is unchecked the validator result will not be visible to the judge. The checkbox should normally be unchecked when using passive validators, which do not return meaningful result information (if SVTJ is checked and a passive validator is used, the response displayed to the judge will always be “Undetermined”).

The “Report” button pops up a window displaying the configuration of the current problem (not just the Validator portion), and allows saving the report to a file.

The following sections describe the built-in PC<sup>2</sup> validator, the use of an existing external program as a validator, and the creation and use of a special-purpose problem-specific validator. For problem-specific validators, the ICPC standard for interfacing such validators to a contest control system such as PC<sup>2</sup> is described.

### **E.3 PC<sup>2</sup> Built-In Validator**

PC<sup>2</sup> contains a built-in validator which can be used to compare the output of a submitted program with the “answer file” provided by the judges (specified when a contest problem is configured). The built-in validator is essentially a *very simple* version of the standard Unix “diff” file comparison utility. Selecting the “**Use PC<sup>2</sup> Validator**” option enables a drop-down list showing the various comparison options, which are listed in the following table.

<b>PC<sup>2</sup> Validator Option</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	Perform a standard “diff”: a character by character comparison of files differences
2	Ignore whitespace at start of file
3	Ignore leading whitespace on lines
4	Ignore all whitespace on lines
5	Ignore empty lines

The PC<sup>2</sup> built-in validator is an active validator – meaning that it automatically returns to the Judge a recommendation for the judgment which should be applied to the run whose output was diff’d against the answer file. If SVTJ was checked when the validator was attached to the problem, then the returned recommendation is displayed for the judge.

### **E.4 Using An Existing External Tool As A Validator**

If the Contest Administrator selects **Use External Validator** on the Validator configuration screen, it tells PC<sup>2</sup> to use an external program as a validator for the problem being configured. In this case PC<sup>2</sup> needs to be given two sets of information regarding the external program which is to be used: (1) the name of the file containing the validator, and (2) the command sequence which PC<sup>2</sup> should use when invoking the validator.

To understand how this works, suppose it is desired to use an external program named “*gvim*” as a validator for a certain contest problem. Further, suppose *gvim* is a program which can be given an argument, “-d”, along with two additional arguments specifying file names, and that what it does in this case is display the contents of those two files side by side, highlighting the differences.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> In fact *gvim* is a program which exists on many systems and operates exactly like this. However, for the sake of this example, consider it to represent any arbitrary program; you don’t need to know anything about *gvim* to understand the example.

What the Contest Administrator wishes to do is have PC<sup>2</sup> invoke *gvim* every time a run for this particular problem is submitted and executed by a judge, and pass to *gvim* two files: (a) the output of the team's program, and (b) the answer file (correct output) for the problem (provided ahead of time by the judges). This will allow a judge to compare the team's output with the correct output, using the capabilities of the *gvim* program to assist them.

Since our hypothetical *gvim* program already exists and is not (likely) written to understand how to make programming contest-related decisions about the correctness (or not) of the differences between two files, we will use *gvim* as a passive validator (one which does not return a value to PC<sup>2</sup>). In that case the Contest Administrator would *uncheck* the SVTJ box, and then would select **Use External Validator** on the Validator screen.

In the **Validator Program** textbox the Contest Administrator enters the file containing the *gvim* program. This might be something like

```
/usr/local/bin/gvim
```

or

```
C:\Program Files\gvim\gvim.exe
```

Use the “browse” button (the button showing “...”) to select the validator program file name. Typically this is an executable program, but it could be any file. A legitimate file must be selected even if this field is not actually used.

In the **Validator Command Line** textbox the Contest Administrator enters the command to be used by PC<sup>2</sup> to invoke the validator. This command can include *parameter substitutions* similar to those allowed when configuring languages. As when defining languages, parameter substitutions are indicated by a set of matching curly braces with a colon as the first character and containing a substitution keyword, for example, **{infile}**. The following table shows the substitutions which will be performed by PC<sup>2</sup> prior to invoking the validator:

Keyword	Meaning
<b>validator</b>	Represents the file name given in the <b>Validator Program</b> box. Note that it is not a required that the “validator program” actually be an executable program; it could for example be a text file.
<b>infile</b>	Represents the problem data input file as configured in the problem.
<b>outfile</b>	Represents the output sent to <i>stdout</i> by the team program when it was executed by the judge.
<b>ansfile</b>	Represents the judge's answer file as configured in problem.
<b>resfile</b>	Specifies the name of the file into which an active validator must place an XML representation of the judgment.

Thus to invoke *gvim* as described above the proper **Validator Command Line** entry would be:

```
{:validator} -d {:outfile} {:ansfile}
```

This would invoke the *gvim* program ( `{:validator}` ) with a “-d” argument, passing it the team program output ( `{:outfile}` ) and the judge’s correct-answer file ( `{:ansfile}` ).

Note that while the above example uses an existing program (*gvim*) as the “validator program”, it is not a requirement that this actually be an executable program. As an example, the “validator program” file might be a text file containing a set of “rules” describing how to determine the correctness of a team’s output, and a completely separate program could be invoked via the **Validator Command Line** entry, perhaps passing the “validator program” file as a parameter.<sup>43</sup>

For example, suppose a contest problem required teams to write a program to generate output which conformed to a set of lexical rules. If there existed a program named “*analyze*” which performed lexical analysis of the contents of a file according to a set of rules specified in another file, then the Contest Administrator might create an appropriate set of rules (the rules to which the team program’s output must conform) in a file named **rules.dat**, select **rules.dat** as the “**Validator Program**” file, and then specify the following as the **Validator Command Line** entry:

```
analyze {:validator} {:outfile}
```

This would invoke *analyze* as the program to be executed during the validation step, passing it **rules.dat** and the team output file as input. (What *analyze* would do with this is left as an exercise for the reader – but see the following section.)

## **E.5 Implementing a Validator**

The use of an existing system tool (e.g. *gvim*) as a validator has the drawback that such validators typically must be *passive*, since they normally have knowledge of neither how to make decisions regarding correctness of team program output nor how to return such decisions to PC<sup>2</sup> even if they did know how to make them. The built-in PC<sup>2</sup> validator can be used as an *active* validator since it knows how to make decisions and knows how to return them, but as mentioned previously it is an extremely weak implementation.

Thus, it is desirable to have a mechanism which allows the use of a special-purpose program written specifically to be an active validator. In order to support the use of such validators, it is necessary to define a set of standards for interfacing validators to the system. Because a validator is a problem-specific (not contest-specific or contest control-system specific) entity, ideally these standards should be uniform and general enough that a conforming validator (and its corresponding contest problem) could also be used in conjunction with contest control systems other than PC<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>43</sup> It is arguable that a better name for this feature would have been “**Validator File**” rather than “**Validator Program**”, since it does not have to be a program.

Under the auspices of the ICPC, the PC<sup>2</sup> development team has worked with a number of other contest system development teams to define such a standard. Known as the **ICPC Validator Interface Standard**, it specifies two interfaces: the invocation interface from a contest control system to a validator program, and the result interface from the validator back to the contest control system.<sup>44</sup>

The following subsections give a brief summary of the interfaces defined by the standard,<sup>45</sup> followed by a description of the PC<sup>2</sup> implementation of the standard. Since PC<sup>2</sup> complies with the standard, any validator written to comply with these interfaces can be used as an active validator for a problem in PC<sup>2</sup>.

### **E.5.1 Invocation Interface**

The standard mandates that the contest control system is responsible for invoking the validator and passing it at least four command line parameters, as follows:

**parameter1:** a string specifying the name of the input data file which was used to test the program whose results are being validated.

**parameter2:** a string specifying the name of the output file which was produced by the program being validated when it was run using the data file named in parameter1 (that is, the name of the file containing the output to be 'validated').

**parameter3:** a string specifying the name of an arbitrary "answer file" which acts as input to the validator program. The answer file may, but is not necessarily required to, contain the "correct answer" for the problem. For example, it might contain the output which was produced by a "Judge's Solution" for the problem when run with the data file named in parameter1 as input. Alternatively, the "answer file" might contain information, in arbitrary format, which instructs the validator in some way about how to accomplish its task.

**parameter4:** a string which specifies the name of the "result file" which the validator must produce. The content of the result file produced by the validator is defined in the following section.

The requirements for passing parameters to a validator can be met by the Contest Administrator in PC<sup>2</sup> through the use respectively of the **{:infile}**, **{:outfile}**, **{:ansfile}**, and **{:resfile}** command substitution parameters in the **Validator Command Line**; PC<sup>2</sup> will automatically insert the appropriate values for the problem when the validator is invoked. Also, as required by the standard, the data file, program output file, and the answer file are in the current directory

---

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.ecs.csus.edu/pc2/doc/valistandard.html>

<sup>45</sup> The interface descriptions contained here are necessarily terse; see the standard for complete details.

when the validator program is run. These conditions taken together specify how an arbitrary validator program should expect to be invoked by PC<sup>2</sup>.

The standard specifies that the contest control system may pass additional command line parameters to a validator, as long as the first four command line parameters are specified as listed above, and that the interpretation of any such parameters is up to the validator. The Contest Administrator in PC<sup>2</sup> can pass arbitrary additional parameters to the validator by including them in the **Validator Command Line** after the four required parameters.

### **E.5.2 Result Interface**

The standard requires that the validator result be returned in the “result file” whose name is specified by **parameter4** (above), and that the contents of the result file must be a valid “XML Document”. This means that it must start with a valid XML declaration,<sup>46</sup> such as

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

The root element of the XML document must be of the form

```
<result outcome = "string1"> string2 </result>
```

The tag name “**result**” is fixed and required by the standard, as is the attribute name “**outcome**”.

“**string1**” is an “outcome string” defining the result (outcome) which the validator is reporting to the contest control system. The standard specifies that if the value of “**string1**” is “accepted” (or any case-variation of that word), the validator is indicating that the program output file “passed” the validation test(s). If “**string1**” contains any value other than a form of the word “accepted”, the standard specifies that the validator is indicating that the program output file “failed” the validation test(s).

In PC<sup>2</sup>, the appearance of any form of the word “accepted” in the “**string1**” attribute of the result element in the result file causes PC<sup>2</sup> to assign a recommendation of “YES” to the run being executed. In addition, any form of the word “Yes” also causes PC<sup>2</sup> to assign a recommendation of “YES” to the run being executed (this is an extension to the standard). Recommendations are displayed to the judge if the SVTJ checkbox has been checked when the validator is configured with the contest problem.

If the value of “**string1**” returned by the validator is not some form of the word “accepted” or “yes”, then PC<sup>2</sup> compares the actual string value to the set of “judgment messages” currently defined in the system. If “**string1**” matches one of the currently-defined judgment messages, then PC<sup>2</sup> assigns that message as the recommendation for the run being executed; otherwise, it assigns a recommendation of “Undetermined” to the run.

---

<sup>46</sup> Strictly speaking, the XML standard does not require that a document contain an XML header to be a valid XML document. However, the current PC<sup>2</sup> implementation expects a validator result file to have an XML header.



The set of judgment messages recognized by PC<sup>2</sup> is defined on the **Judgments** tab of the Configure Contest tab on the main Administrator screen. The default set of judgment messages is given in the following list:

Yes  
No - Compilation Error  
No - Run-time Error  
No - Time-limit Exceeded  
No - Wrong Answer  
No - Excessive Output  
No - Output Format Error  
No - Other - Contact Staff

See the section on Contest Judgments for information on adding to or editing the existing judgment messages.

“**string2**” in the XML file returned by a validator is an arbitrary message string being returned from the validator to the contest control system. The standard specifies that the interpretation of this string is up to the contest control system. PC<sup>2</sup> does not use the “**string2**” parameter from the result file.

### **E.5.3 PC<sup>2</sup> Extensions**

The standard specifies that the XML **<result>** element produced by the validator may include other attributes in addition to the “outcome” attribute, and may also include additional (nested) elements; it also specifies that the interpretation of any such additional attributes and/or elements is up to the contest control system. Such additional attributes can be used to implement a variety of features.

PC<sup>2</sup> makes use of additional attributes to implement a form of security. Specifically, it expects the validator to define an additional attribute named “**security**” and to return in that attribute *the name of the result file*. That is, PC<sup>2</sup> expects the XML result file to look like:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>  
<result outcome="string1" security="resfile"> string2 </result>
```

where “**resfile**” is the value which was passed to the validator as the name of the file into which the results should be placed (and where **string1** and **string2** are as described above).

Each time PC<sup>2</sup> invokes a validator it generates a unique random name for the result file. When the validator returns PC<sup>2</sup> examines the contents of the result file and verifies that the **security** attribute value matches the file name. Since a user (team) program cannot know ahead of time what result file name PC<sup>2</sup> will generate, it is not possible for a user program to generate a “fake” result file which somehow gets used in place of one generated by the validator. While this is not a complete guarantee of security, it does make it much more difficult for a user program to circumvent the operation of the validator.

## **Appendix F – Language Definitions**

As described earlier in this manual, PC<sup>2</sup> must be given a “language definition” for each language to be used in the contest (that is, for each tool which teams can use to write and submit programs). The language definition consists of four distinct text strings: the “Display Name”, the “Compile Command Line”, the “Executable Filename” specification, and the “Program Execution Command Line”.

In order to help in understanding how such language definitions work (and so that you will be better able to develop your own language definitions), it is useful to understand what it is that PC<sup>2</sup> *does* with a language definition. Language definitions are used by PC<sup>2</sup> in two circumstances: when a Team invokes a **TEST RUN** operation, and when a Judge or an Admin invokes an **EXECUTE** operation. The following algorithm describes the sequence of steps which PC<sup>2</sup> follows when either the **TEST RUN** button on the Team, or the **EXECUTE** button on the Judge or Admin is pressed.

1. The entire contents of the “**execute**”<sup>47</sup> directory (beneath the \$PC2HOME directory) are deleted. If something prohibits this clearing, the system stops and displays a warning message, and all remaining steps are skipped.
2. The submitted files are copied to the **execute** directory.
3. If the file whose name is specified as the “Executable Filename” in the language definition exists in the **execute** directory, it is deleted. This prohibits a team from submitting an executable file (or more correctly, they can submit it but it will never be executed).
4. The command specified as the “Compile Command” in the language definition is executed, using appropriate command parameter substitutions as defined earlier in this manual.
5. PC<sup>2</sup> checks for the existence in the **execute** directory of a file whose name matches the specified “Executable Filename”. If this file exists, it must have been created by the execution of the “Compile Command”. (This is how PC<sup>2</sup> determines whether compilation was successful.)
6. If the specified “Executable Filename” exists (hence, the “Compile Command” was successful), then the following operations are performed:
  - a. The data file associated with the problem (if any) is copied into the **execute** directory.

---

<sup>47</sup> The term “execute directory” refers to the directory which is current when a submission is executed and in which all execution operations (e.g. compiling, linking, execution) occur. In PC<sup>2</sup> Version 9 the execute directory name is based on the logged in user. For example, the execute directory for Team 3 at Site 1 is named “executesite1team3”; the execute directory for Judge 3 at Site 2 is named “executesite2judge3”, etc.

- b. The command specified as the “Program Execution Command Line” is executed, using appropriate command parameter substitutions as defined earlier in this manual.
- c. If this is an EXECUTE operation on a Judge or Admin (as opposed to a TEST RUN on a Team), then if there was a “Validator” associated with the problem, then the following operations are performed:
  - i. The “answer file” associated with the problem (if any) is copied into the **execute** directory.
  - ii. The command specified as the “Validator Command Line” is executed, using validator command parameter substitutions as defined earlier in this manual (see the Appendix on Validators).
  - iii. If “Show Validator Result To Judge” (SVTJ) was checked when the Validator was associated with the problem, PC<sup>2</sup> reads the result file created by the Validator (see the Appendix on Validators) and displays the appropriate result for the Judge.

Some examples of PC<sup>2</sup> language definitions which have been used in past contests and were known to work in those environments are shown below. Each definition consists of four lines, corresponding to the four text field entries required on the Edit Language screen when defining a new language under the main Administrator screen.

No guarantee is made that these definitions will work in *your* environment, nor that they will not become obsolete due to changes made by the various language tool vendors. All we can tell you is that all of these language definitions have been used successfully in past contests. Use them at your own risk.

#### Language: Java

```
Java
javac {:mainfile}
{:basename}.class
java {:basename}
Java
```

#### Language: GNU C++

```
GNU C++ (Unix / Windows)
g++ -lm -o {:basename}.exe {:mainfile}
{:basename}.exe
.\{:basename}.exe
GNU C++
```

### Language: GNU C

```
GNU C (Unix / Windows)
gcc -lm -o {:basename}.exe {:mainfile}
{:basename}.exe
.\{:basename}.exe
GNU C
```

### Language: Perl

```
Perl
compilePerl {:mainfile}
OK
perl {:mainfile}
Perl
```

### Language: Microsoft C++

```
Microsoft C++
cl.exe {:mainfile}
{:basename}.exe
.\{:basename}.exe
Microsoft C++
```

### Language: Kylix Delphi

```
Kylix Delphi
dcc {:mainfile}
{:basename}
.\{:basename}
Kylix Delphi
```

### Language: Kylix C++

```
Kylix C++
bc++ -A {:mainfile}
{:basename}
.\{:basename}
Kylix C++
```

### Language: Free Pascal

```
Free Pascal
fpc {:mainfile}
{:basename}
.\{:basename}
Free Pascal
```

One of the ramifications of the sequence of language-handling steps described above is that a team cannot submit a program whose file name is the same as the “Executable Filename” specified in the corresponding language definition. For example, if the Contest Administrator configured a language by saying that the result of a compile operation for the language was to produce an executable file whose name was always “**a.out**”, then if a team submitted a *source code program* in a file named “**a.out**”, then the source code program file would get deleted (step 3) prior to the compile step.

Normally this difficulty is eliminated through the use of command parameter substitutions; the Contest Administrator would not normally specify “**a.out**” as the expected executable file to

be generated by the compilation steps, but rather would use a specification such as “{:basename}.out”, and further a team would normally submit source code in a file named, e.g. “a.c” rather than “a.out”.

However, there is one scenario under which the mechanics of language handling by PC<sup>2</sup> can cause difficulties (or at least, confusion). This is the case of purely interpreted languages, such as Perl or shell-script. In these cases there is no “compilation” step which is expected to generate an “executable” file; the “source file” is effectively the same as the “executable” file (in the sense that the source file undergoes no transformation prior to invoking “execution”, since “execution” involves running an interpreter against the original source program).

For example, in the case of Perl, the Contest Administrator might attempt to configure the language definition as:

```
Perl
/bin/perl -c {:mainfile}
{:mainfile}
/bin/perl {:mainfile}
```

This definition says that the language Display Name is “Perl”; that the “Compile Command” invokes `/bin/perl` ( the Perl interpreter) with the “-c” (check syntax) argument and the submitted file, that the result of “compilation” is to produce an “executable” file whose name is the same as the submitted file, and that following the “compilation” step PC<sup>2</sup> should check for the existence of the submitted file and if present it should invoke `/bin/perl` again, this time executing the Perl commands in the submitted file.

However, this language definition will not work, because of the steps which PC<sup>2</sup> follows: it will delete the submitted source code (`.pl`) file prior to invoking the compilation command. Again, the reason for this is that it checks for the existence of the specified “executable file” *after* the compilation step, and assumes that if the file exists then the compilation was successful. Thus if a team submitted a source file named “myFile.pl”, since the submitted file is the “executable file” which would be input to the Perl interpreter, the “executable filename” (after command parameter substitution) would also be “myFile.pl” – but the file would have been deleted.

It is still possible to use such languages with PC<sup>2</sup>. The trick is to create a separate “script” file which acts as the “Compile Command” and has the effect of creating a separate file which has the same name as that specified for the “Executable Filename” and which PC<sup>2</sup> can test for after compilation and prior to invoking program execution.

For example, suppose the Contest Administrator creates a shell script file named “compilePerl” with the following contents (the example presumes a Unix-like environment, but a similar approach can be taken in a Windows system):

```
#!/bin/csh
perl -c $*
if ($? == 0) then
    touch OK
endif
```

This script basically says: run the “C-Shell” interpreter (line 1); have it execute the perl interpreter and perform a syntax check (`-c`) on the arguments passed to the script (`$*`) (line 2); check the system “status variable” (`$?`) and if it is zero (meaning no errors occurred) (line 3) then create a file named “**OK**” (line 4).

With this `compilePerl` script accessible via the PATH variable, the following language definition will allow a Perl program to be submitted and processed by PC<sup>2</sup>:

```
Perl
compilePerl { :mainfile }
OK
perl { :mainfile }
```

This language definition will invoke the `compilePerl` script telling it to syntax-check the submitted program file, then if the file “OK” exists (which will only happen if the Perl syntax-check was successful) it will invoke the Perl interpreter to execute the submitted program. Note that while this example is for Perl, other languages such as Bourne Shell (and other shells), Python, Ruby, and ‘awk’ can also use a similar solution.

The above example should provide some insight into the types of operations which the Contest Administrator can invoke from PC<sup>2</sup>. For example, it is possible to create a script file which is invoked for the “Program Execution Command” and does any desired operation, such as copying a data file into the `execute` directory prior to running the intended program. Basically any desired operation can be performed at either the “compile” or “execute” step, as long as one has a clear understanding of the PC<sup>2</sup> language processing algorithm described above. This organization of language processing gives a great deal of flexibility to the Contest Administrator.

## **Appendix G – Using the PC<sup>2</sup> API**

While the client interfaces (Admin, Judge, Team, and Board) in PC<sup>2</sup> are intended to be as general as possible, there may be situations where users would like a client to operate differently. For example, a user may wish to create a scoreboard that uses a different scoring algorithm, or to create a different sort of contest system interface for Teams. To support this, PC<sup>2</sup> provides a mechanism for users to create their own “custom clients” which interface with the rest of the PC<sup>2</sup> system.

The PC<sup>2</sup> API Java doc is in the distribution under `doc/api/index.html`. In the API Java doc there are code snippets which show how to use the API.

To use the API you must add the `pc2.jar` in the CLASSPATH (or build path).

Use the `ServerConnection` class to connect to the PC<sup>2</sup> server. Here is the code snippet from the `ServerConnection` Java doc that shows how to connect to the server and access the contest data.

```
String login = "team4";
String password = "team4";
try {
    ServerConnection serverConnection = new ServerConnection();
    IContest contest = serverConnection.login(login, password);
    //... code here to invoke methods in "contest";
    serverConnection.logoff();
} catch (LoginFailureException e) {
    System.out.println("Could not login because " + e.getMessage());
}
```

After a successful connection, the `IContest` instance can be used to access the contest data/information.

## **Appendix H – Troubleshooting / Getting Help**

### **Before getting help from the PC<sup>2</sup> Team**

There are a number of documents and references that contain information about using PC<sup>2</sup>, take the time and search these references before sending an email to the PC<sup>2</sup> team.

1. Search this document for an answer
2. Search the PC<sup>2</sup> Wiki or use Google to search for answers

[http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Main_Page)

3. Search the on-line FAQ

<http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/doc/faq/>

4. Search PC<sup>2</sup> Bugzilla

<http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/bugzilla/>

### **Getting help from the PC<sup>2</sup> Team**

If you can not find an answer to your question, send the PC<sup>2</sup> team an email at [pc2@ecs.csus.edu](mailto:pc2@ecs.csus.edu).

If you have attempted to use the PC<sup>2</sup> system and are having a problem, please email us a **pc2zip** file. This file is created by using the **pc2zip** script to create a special .zip file in the archive directory.



## **Appendix I – PC<sup>2</sup> Distribution Contents**

This following tables describe the contents of a PC<sup>2</sup> software distribution. Each distribution contains a single (base) directory which contains these directories and files.

### Directories

Directory Name	Contains
bin	scripts to start PC <sup>2</sup> modules
data	XSL Stylesheets and other data files
doc	API and user documentation
lib	PC <sup>2</sup> Java library (jars)
projects	PC <sup>2</sup> -related projects (e.g. EWTeam)
samps	sample files
samps/contests	sample contests, with YAML descriptions
samps/data/xsl	XSL descriptions for PC <sup>2</sup> scoreboards et.al.
samps/scripts	compile and other scripts
samps/src	Samples in C, C++, Java, etc.
samps/web	web resources and scripts
samps/web/xsl	samples for group XSL for HTML

### Files

Filename	Description
README	Late breaking and important info
VERSION	Version information
pc2v9.ini	Example PC <sup>2</sup> V9 initialization file
pc2.ico	Default icon for PC <sup>2</sup> modules

## **Appendix J – Log files**

Log files are stored under the **logs/** directory. In version 9.3 server log files are also stored under **profiles/<ProfileID>/logs**.

There are 4 different log file types:

1. startup log files – logging information before a module is logged in
2. module log files – logging information for a logged in module/client, **typically these are the files to check for errors when running PC<sup>2</sup>**
3. evaluations/judgments log – on server only, one line per judgment, see <http://pc2.ecs.csus.edu/wiki/Evals.log> for more details.
4. security log files – logging security issues when they happen

## **Appendix K – Reports Program**

The **pc2report** program can be used to produce stand-alone reports about the state of the system. This program must be run on the PC<sup>2</sup> server machine (i.e., the machine on which the pc2server program is run). Each report generated by **pc2report** is identical in output content and form to the reports created using the Admin Report Tab.

The following examples use the contest password ‘newpass’; replace ‘newpass’ with the contest password entered when the PC<sup>2</sup> server was initially started.<sup>48</sup>

### **Show Fastest Solution Summary report**

```
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass 'Fastest Solution Summary'
```

### **Show Runs report**

```
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass Runs
```

### **Show Runs report, use the report number (15) instead of spelling out report name**

```
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass 15
```

### **Usage**

```
Usage: [options] reportName|## [[reportName|##][...]]
```

--profile name - profile name, default uses current profile. name may be a ## from --listp listing

--contestPassword padd - password needed to decrypt pc2 data

--list - list names of reports (and the report numbers)

--dir name - alternate base directory name, by default uses profile dir name

--site ## - specify the site number

--listp - list all profile names with numbers

--noProfile - do not use profile directory use pre version 9.2 location

reportName - name of report to print (or report number)

## - number of report to print (numbers found using --list)

```
$ pc2reports --listp
```

```
1 - Id: Contest-1526060434834405723 description: Real Contest name: Contest
```

```
2 - Id: Contest 3--613094433664018852 description: Real Contest 3 name: Contest
```

```
3
```

```
Default name : Contest
```

```
Profile ID : Contest-1526060434834405723
```

```
Description : Real Contest
```

```
Path : profiles\Pdf812e23-4234-46ee-ad3c-4011c8cb885e
```

---

<sup>48</sup> See the earlier note regarding the use of the -F option to avoid putting plain-text passwords on the command line.

Each of these will print the same report:

```
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass --profile Contest 3--613094433664018852  
'Fastest Solution Summary'  
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass --profile 2 'Fastest Solution Summary'  
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass --profile Contest 3--613094433664018852 9  
$ pc2report --contestPassword newpass --profile 2 9
```

Precedence for directory: --dir, --profile, then default profile dir

Version 9.3 20140802 (Saturday, August 2nd 2014 20:46 UTC) Java ver 1.7.0\_55  
build 2822 Windows 7 6.1 (x86)

## List all reports available

```
$ pc2report --list
```

```
Report 1 Accounts  
Report 2 Balloons Summary  
Report 3 All Reports  
Report 4 Contest Settings  
Report 5 Contest XML  
Report 6 Contest Analysis  
Report 7 Solutions By Problem  
Report 8 Submissions by Language  
Report 9 Fastest Solutions Summary  
Report 10 Fastest Solutions Per Problem  
Report 11 Standings XML  
Report 12 Logins  
Report 13 Profiles  
Report 14 Plugins  
Report 15 Runs  
Report 16 Clarifications  
Report 17 Problems  
Report 18 Languages  
Report 19 Judgements  
Report 20 Runs grouped by team  
Report 21 Notification Settings  
Report 22 Client Settings  
Report 23 Groups  
Report 24 Evaluations  
Report 25 Runs (Version 8 content and format)  
Report 26 Run 5 field  
Report 27 Account Permissions Report  
Report 28 Balloons Delivery  
Report 29 Extract Replay Runs  
Report 30 Run Notifications Sent  
Report 31 Judgement Notifications  
Report 32 Active Profile Clone Settings  
Report 33 Sites  
Report 34 Event Feed (CCS) XML  
Report 35 Notifications XML  
Report 36 Finalize-Certify  
Report 37 Internal Dump  
Report 38 Passwords  
Report 39 accounts.tsv (team and judges)  
Report 40 accounts.tsv (all accounts)
```

Report 41 run.tsv  
Report 42 JSON Standings  
Report 43 Event Feed 2013 XML  
Report 44 userdata.tsv  
Report 45 groups.tsv  
Report 46 teams.tsv  
Report 47 scoreboard.tsv

## **Appendix L – PC<sup>2</sup> Event Feed**

Starting with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> is capable of generating an *event feed* containing XML elements describing events which occur in a contest, including such things as configuration information (e.g., teams, problems, and languages), run submissions, judging results, etc. The event feeds generated by PC<sup>2</sup> are compatible with the Event Feed described in the CLI CCS Standard at [https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Main\\_Page](https://clics.ecs.baylor.edu/index.php/Main_Page); refer to that page for information on the content and structure of an Event Feed. This appendix describes how to access a PC<sup>2</sup> Event Feed.

PC<sup>2</sup> supports two types of Event Feeds (EFs): *static* and *dynamic*. A *static* EF is a text “snapshot” of the *current state* of contest events, in XML format. Static event feeds can be generated at any time during a contest (including after the contest is over) and contain all the information and in exactly the format described in the CCS Standard, but only for events that have already happened at the time the snapshot EF is created.

*Dynamic* event feeds are streams which can be connected to by an external tool and which provide continual updating as new events occur in the contest. The type of EF described in the CCS Standard corresponds to a PC<sup>2</sup> dynamic event feed (the Standard makes no mention of static event feeds; these are an extension supported by PC<sup>2</sup>). The XML contents of a PC<sup>2</sup> static event feed from a snapshot taken after a contest is over and has been “finalized” (see below) will be exactly the same as the sequence of XML elements found in a PC<sup>2</sup> dynamic event feed at the end of the contest after the contest has been “finalized”.

Static event feeds (that is, text containing the XML event feed elements) are created using the PC<sup>2</sup> “Reports” facility on the Admin. Selecting the “Reports” tab on the Admin Main Screen allows selection of a Report titled “Event Feed (CCS) XML”. Viewing this Report will show the text of the current event feed output (that is, all the XML events which will have been sent out to any external tool listening to the dynamic event feed). The contents of the on-screen report can be copy/pasted into an external editor and then saved as a file.<sup>49</sup> Alternatively, pressing the “Save XML” button on the XML Event Feed Report screen will prompt for a file name and save the entire XML event feed (minus the PC<sup>2</sup> header and trailer text, but only the XML for those events which have already happened) in a file.

Accessing the PC<sup>2</sup> dynamic event feed is a bit more complicated – but has the significant advantage that an external tool can receive automatic event updates without further intervention by the Contest Administrator once the Event Feed is set up properly. PC<sup>2</sup> Version 9.3 does not generate a dynamic event feed by default; in order to get it to do so it is necessary to start a special client called the “Event Feed (EF) Client”, and then to start the EFClient listening for connections and outputting XML events.

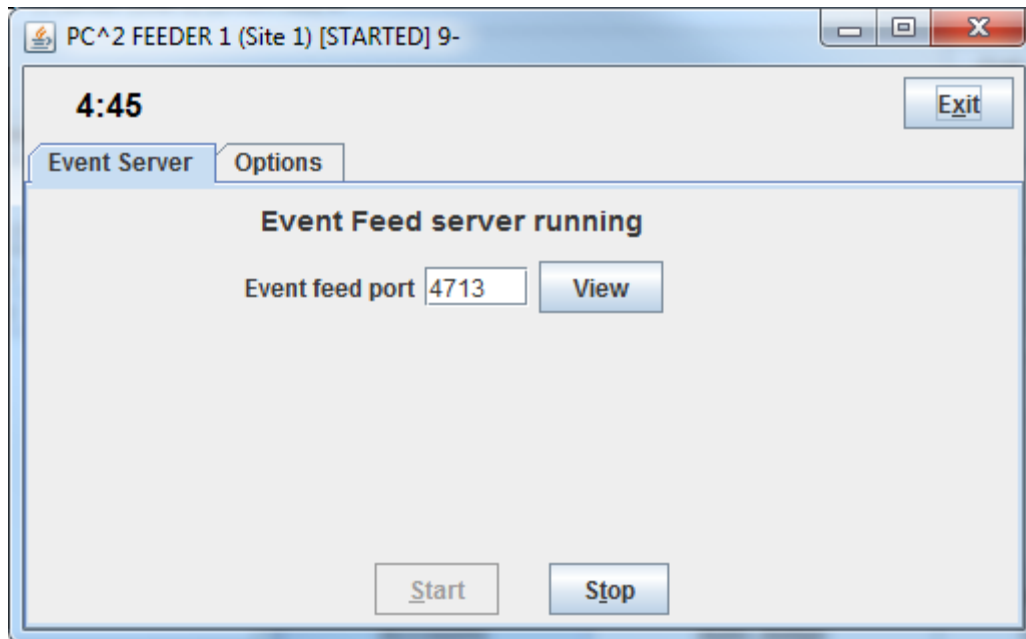
To start the EFClient it is necessary to create an Event Feed Account (an account of type “FEEDER”) and login to that account. Event Feed accounts are generated like any other PC<sup>2</sup> account: by selecting the “Accounts” tab on the Admin Configure Contest Screen, pressing

---

<sup>49</sup> When using this method be sure to omit the non-XML “header” text at the top of the report and the non-XML “trailer text” at the bottom of the report in order to obtain valid XML.

“Generate” to display the account generation screen, entering the number of Event Feed accounts desired (normally there is no need for more than 1) and pressing “Generate Accounts” (see the section on Account Generation for additional details).

Once the Event Feed account is generated, use the script “**pc2ef**” (located in **./bin** along with all other PC<sup>2</sup> support scripts) to start a client and login with the “feeder” account and password (these default to “feeder1” and “feeder1” respectively, although this can be changed via the Admin Accounts tab). This displays the Event Feed Server interface, shown below.



To start the Event Feed, select the desired port on which the Event Feed should be output (or accept the CCS Standard default port of 4713) and click the “Start” button; this starts the Event Feed server listening on the chosen port for connections and outputting XML events to that port as events occur during the contest. The above screen shows an Event Feed Server that has been started and is listening on port 4713 with 4 hours and 45 minutes currently remaining in the contest. The “View” button will generate a text display of the current (static) event feed XML, without the extra PC<sup>2</sup> header/trailer information present in static event feeds generated using the Reports mechanism.

Note: *it is important to leave the Event Feed running for the entire contest*; stopping it will terminate the dynamic Event Feed. Restarting the Event Feed will *reinitialize it*, causing it to send all events from the beginning of the contest again.

The **pc2ef** command supports an optional “no GUI” capability. To start the Event Feed with no GUI, use the command

```
pc2ef --nogui --login <account> --password <pw>
```

This command causes the Event Feed to be automatically started with no GUI, using the specified account and password, and using the default port (4713). If the --password option is omitted then a default password for the specified account is attempted. Note that the options can be placed in a file using the -F option (see the section on using the -F option in the Appendix on PC<sup>2</sup> Server command line options for additional information).

One important additional note should be mentioned. The CLI CCS Standard requires that a contest (and an Event Feed) be “finalized” after the contest is over. This process involves sending a <finalized> XML element to the Event Feed(s), which is the indicator to external tools that the contest is over. PC<sup>2</sup> supports the “finalize” operation via the “Finalize” tab on the “Run Contest” tab of the Admin, as shown below.

The finalization process includes the specification of the ranks (team places) which should receive Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals in the contest (this is based on the ICPC World Finals, where Gold Medals are given to the top four teams, Silver Medals are given to the teams placing 5<sup>th</sup> through 8<sup>th</sup>, and Bronze Medals are given to teams placing 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>). These medal rank values are output as part of the <finalized> element in the Event Feed (although external tools are of course free to ignore them).

PC<sup>2</sup> ADMINISTRATOR 1 (Site 1) [STOPPED] 9-

5:00:00 Exit

Configure Contest Run Contest

Options Reports Runs Sites Standings Standings HTML Team Status

Connections Clarifications Export Finalize Logins

Contest not finalized

Last Gold Rank 4

Last Silver Rank 8

Last Bronze Rank 12

Who certifies

Update Finalize Report

Note also that the output of the dynamic event feed is not “well-formatted XML” while the contest is running: the opening element <contest> will not have a corresponding </contest> until the contest is finished (“finalized”).



## **Appendix M – PC<sup>2</sup> Team Clients**

Starting with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> supports two different types of Team Client. The first is the traditional *Application Team Client* which has been standard since the first version of the system. With the Application Team Client, PC<sup>2</sup> must be installed on each team machine and each team machine must be provided with a **pc2v9.ini** file pointing to the PC<sup>2</sup> server, as described earlier in this manual.

Beginning with Version 9.3, PC<sup>2</sup> supports an alternative Team Client known as the *EWTeam* (EW stands for Eastern Washington University, where the EWTeam Client was developed under the direction of Professor Tom Capaul). The EWTeam Client is a *web-based* interface to the PC<sup>2</sup> server. In a configuration using the EWTeam Client, teams use a *browser* to access a set of web services for submitting runs, checking results, submitting and examining clarification results, viewing the scoreboard, etc. Since every modern machine installation includes a web browser, using the EWTeam Client means that *no additional software needs to be installed on the team machines to run a contest using PC<sup>2</sup>*.

The EWTeam Client provides all the services provided by the PC<sup>2</sup> Application Team Client, with one exception: currently it does not support the "Test Run" facility.

In order to use the EWTeam Client, it is necessary for teams to have access to a web server running PHP 4.3.0 and Java 1.7 (or higher) (the installation process, described below, includes inserting PHP modules into the web server for access by the browser). The EWTeam also requires that the PC<sup>2</sup> server being used in the contest be version 9.3 build 2696 or higher (the initial public release of V9.3, V9.3.0, meets this requirement.) The EWTeam PHP modules interface to the PC<sup>2</sup> Server to provide teams with access to the PC<sup>2</sup> system (note that the PC<sup>2</sup> Server does not need to be on the same machine as the web server which will support the EWTeam Client).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** In order to support the EWTeam Client, the PC<sup>2</sup> configuration must include a scoreboard account explicitly named "scoreboard2". This account is used by the EWTeam Client to access current contest standings for the team display. Be sure to create this special account when setting up contest accounts using the "Generate Accounts" function in the PC<sup>2</sup> Admin. The "scoreboard2" account **SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER FUNCTION THAN SUPPORTING THE EWTEAM CLIENT**. If you plan to run your own "PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard", use the default PC<sup>2</sup> Scoreboard Account "scoreboard1", or some other account; do not use the "scoreboard2" account for any functions within PC<sup>2</sup> as this will conflict with operation of both the EWTeam Client and with the PC<sup>2</sup> scoreboard.

The EWTeam distribution includes a "User's Guide" for teams – a handout explaining what the EWTeam looks like and how to use it, analogous to the "PC<sup>2</sup> Team Guide" for the Application Team Client. The EWTeam User's Guide can be found in the "doc" folder of the EWTeam distribution (see below).

## Steps for installing the EWTeam Client

- 1) Determine the document root directory on your web server (on our Linux Apache2 server it was `/var/www`, for example).
- 2) Create a directory named "**pc2team**" beneath the web server document root.
- 3) Copy the contents of the EWTeam "**dist**" directory (at least the `index.html` file plus the `Team/`, `Login/`, `uploads/` and `lib/` folders and their contents) into the **pc2team** directory beneath the document root on the web server. (The EWTeam "**dist**" directory is located in the EWTeam package, which can be unzipped from the "projects" folder of the PC<sup>2</sup> download distribution or by downloading the separate EWTeam project from the PC<sup>2</sup>web page.) NOTE: the "**doc**" folder under "**dist**" contains the "EWTeam User's Guide", a handout which is intended to be given to Teams using the EWTeam client to connect to PC<sup>2</sup>.
- 4) Edit the `pc2v9.ini` file *in the EWTeam "lib/" directory* (not the `pc2v9.ini` file in your PC<sup>2</sup> system) as follows:
  - (a) in the `[client]` section, replace "localhost" with the hostname (or IP address) of your PC<sup>2</sup> server. This allows the EWTeam Client to know where to find the PC<sup>2</sup> Server.
  - (b) in the `[client]` section, add an entry of the form

**scoreboard2password=xxxx**

where `xxxx` is the password you assigned to the "scoreboard2" account in the PC<sup>2</sup> Administrator (see IMPORTANT NOTE, above). This allows the EWTeam Client to login to the server to obtain contest standings.

## Starting the EWTeam Client Services

To start the EWTeam Client web services, go to the "lib/" directory of the EWTeam installation (under the `pc2team` directory of the web server) and run the `PC2JavaServer.jar` using the command:

**java -jar PC2JavaServer.jar**

This starts the Java "bridge" which manages connections between the web server and the PC<sup>2</sup> Server. At this point teams should be able to open a browser window pointing to the EWTeam Client. The URL which teams should use will be the URL of your web server, with `/pc2team` appended.

NOTE: see the section on Memory Limits in Chapter 3. In particular, the **java** command (above) used to start the `PC2JavaServer` should also include an appropriate `-Xmx$M` parameter to set the Java maximum heap size to something close to the largest value allowed on your system.