RTS Analyzer

Software Engineers:

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Institution: Utah Valley University Course: CS4550-601 2024 Spring

Abstract

The RTS Analyzer is a comprehensive software tool developed by students at Utah Valley University for the CS4550-601 course in Spring 2024. This application is designed to process and analyze StarCraft II replay data to extract and display strategic gameplay metrics such as build orders and win rates. Utilizing technologies like Django for backend development and Flutter for frontend interface design, the RTS Analyzer aims to enhance real-time gaming strategies by allowing users to overlay build orders onto live game scenarios. The tool leverages a Python module, sc2reader, for accessing replay data, and implements rigorous coding standards to ensure robustness and maintainability. The project integrates advanced data processing techniques to determine similarities between player actions and predefined optimal build orders, offering a significant tactical advantage in gameplay. The application is structured to meet high standards of performance, scalability, and security, addressing both functional and non-functional requirements meticulously. This paper will discuss the design, development, and operational strategy of the RTS Analyzer, showcasing its potential to revolutionize game strategy development and analysis.

Acknowledgements (from Cody Strange)

I extend my heartfelt thanks to several professors whose guidance was instrumental not only in shaping the design of this project but also in providing the foundational knowledge that made it possible.

- Professor Reza Senati: His review and advice on our ER Diagram and database schema were invaluable, as were the lessons in his Database Theory class that introduced me to relational databases. Our collaborative work on a database research paper bolstered my confidence and ability to implement these designs effectively.
- **Professor Lynn Thackery**: He meticulously reviewed our UML, data flow, and architecture diagrams, ensuring we could properly design and document our entire project. His teachings in the Principles and Software Patterns class, especially the principle "Program to an interface, not an implementation," have been the cornerstone of this project's maintainability and scalability. His influence has significantly reduced the time I spend debugging, making this complex project the smoothest I have undertaken.
- **Professor Craig Sharp:** From his Software Engineering One class, I learned the crucial importance of design and documentation in software projects. His class not only deepened my love for software engineering but also inspired me to switch my major from Computer Science to Software Engineering, marking a pivotal point in my academic and professional life.
- Professor Brian Knaeble: He provided critical feedback on the algorithm for determining user build orders. While I have not yet incorporated all his recommendations, they are slated for future implementation. His Analyzing Algorithms class transformed my problem-solving approach and sparked my interest in enhancing my mathematical skills.
- **Professors Frank Jones, JP Tang, and Peter Aldous:** Each of them imparted valuable lessons and insights that have been integral to my development.

My experiences with these educators have profoundly shaped my approach to software development. I am deeply grateful for their instruction and support, which have left an indelible mark on my educational journey.

Organization

Coding Standards

Commenting

Functions

- Brief description of function
- Parameters
- Return Values

Classes

- Brief description of class

ChatGPT

- Highly recommend to let ChatGPT do most of the commenting
- Double check any comments by ChatGPT

Programming Paradigm

- Object oriented

Naming Conventions

- Classes: CapWords

- Functions: snake_case

- Variables: snake_case

- Constants: ALLCAPS

- Files/Folders: snake_case

Code Formatter

- Run all python files through black

Type Safety

- Every function should have the parameters types listed and the return type of the function listed

```
def winrate_race(self, race_one:str, race_two:str = "all") -> float:...
```

Software Requirements

Data Collection and Processing

Sc2reader

- Utilize python module for accessing SC2 replay data.

Backend Development

Python 3.12

- Our programming language of choice

Black

- A python code formatter

Pytest

RTS Analyzer

- Used for python unit testing

SQL Alchemy

- For storing replay data
- For storing build order data

Frontend Development

Flutter

- Used for building dynamic and responsive user interfaces.

Tkinter

- Used for overlaying build orders to user screen

Version Control

GitHub

- Used to store project, allows for collaboration and version control

Communication

Discord

- Used for meetings and messaging

Microsoft Teams

- Used for meetings

Message App

- Used messaging

Task Organization

Trello

- Used to track tasks and progress on the project

Documentation

Word

- Used to document and organize the process of creating and maintaining the application

Excel

- Used to document testing plans and similar documents

Lucid Chart

- Used to create diagrams like UML, architecture, and schemas

Draw.io

- Used to create ER Diagrams

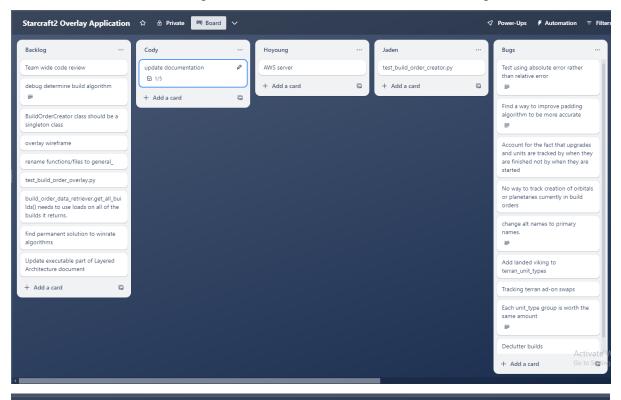
Scheduling

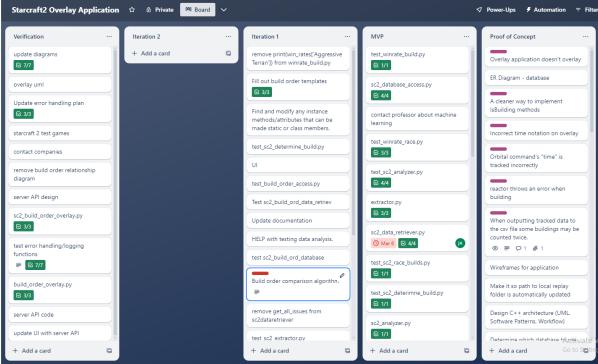
Meetings

- About every other day
- Otherwise by Appointment

Backlog

Description: This contains the tasks that we have completed each iteration as well as what we are currently working on, what known bugs exist, and what remains to be done. We add to the backlog as we discover new tasks but ignore them until we finish what we are working on.





Requirements Gathering

Functional Requirements

Description: These requirements are the general goals that our application should be able to meet. How they are met is determined later.

- Analyze groups of replays.
 - o Determine build order
 - Determine win rates based on races
 - Determine win rates of build 'A' vs build 'B'
- Import and display build order to live game.

Non-Functional Requirements

Description: These requirements do not pertain to specific behaviors or functionalities of the application but rather to its overall attributes and characteristics.

Performance and Responsiveness

- The application should be capable of processing and displaying data with minimal latency.
- It should handle high volumes of concurrent users and data requests efficiently.

Scalability

- The system should be scalable to accommodate a growing number of users and an increasing amount of data.

Reliability and Availability

- The application should have high uptime, with minimal downtime for maintenance or updates.
- It should be reliable in delivering accurate and consistent analytics data.

Security

- Strong measures for data security, including encryption of sensitive data and secure handling of user information.
- Implementation of proper authentication and authorization mechanisms to protect user accounts and data.

Maintainability and Modularity

- The codebase should be well-organized and documented for ease of maintenance and updates.

Usability and Accessibility

- The user interface should be intuitive and user-friendly, catering to both novice and experienced gamers.
- The application should be accessible to users with disabilities, complying with relevant accessibility standards.

Compliance and Legal Requirements

- Adherence to legal and regulatory requirements, such as data protection laws (e.g., GDPR, if applicable).

Risk Analysis

Technical Risks

Risk of Inaccurate Analysis

There's a risk that the program may not accurately analyze replays due to incorrect logic, outdated algorithms, or compatibility issues with different SC2 versions.

- Mitigation: Regularly update the program to align with the latest game patches, and thoroughly test the program with a variety of replays
- Contingency: Temporarily remove feature that is inaccurate until we can guarantee accuracy

Risk of Incompatibility with Future SC2 Updates

Future updates to SC2 might change the replay format or introduce new features not supported by the current program.

- Mitigation: Plan for regular updates and maintenance and stay informed about upcoming SC2 updates.
- Contingency: Make it so the program doesn't accept replays past the date of the new update until the program is compatible with the new version of sc2 replays.

Legal and Compliance Risks

Risk of Data Privacy Violations

If the analytics tool collects user data, it must comply with data protection regulations like GDPR or CCPA.

- Mitigation: Implement strong data privacy policies and only collect necessary data with user consent.
- Contingency: Shut down program until it complies with data protection regulations.

Operational Risks

Risk of Dependency on External Libraries

The project might rely on external libraries (like sc2reader) which could become outdated or unsupported.

- Mitigation: None

- Contingency: Drop project

Risk of Insufficient Testing

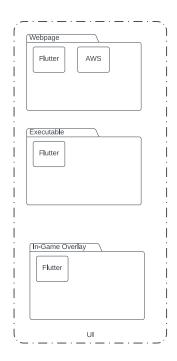
Inadequate testing can lead to undetected bugs and issues in production.

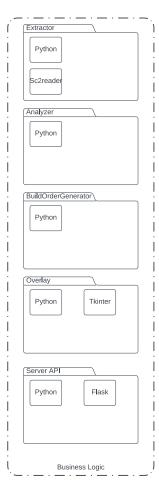
- Mitigation: Implement comprehensive testing strategies, including unit tests, integration tests, and user acceptance tests.
- Contingency: Fix bugs, possibly rollback to previous version of product and add more comprehensive testing

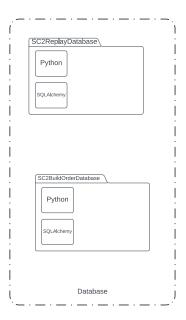
High Level Design

Layered Architecture

Description: Depicts all the high-level modules, what tools are used to create them and how they can be categorized

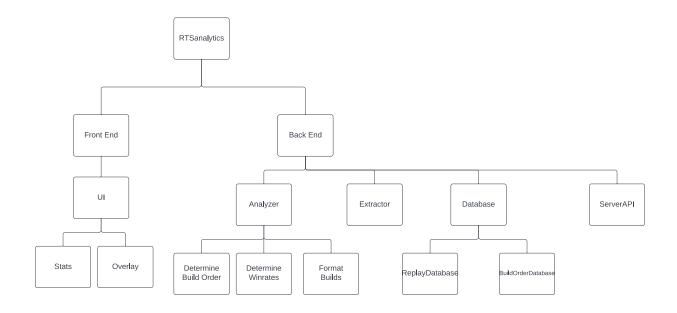






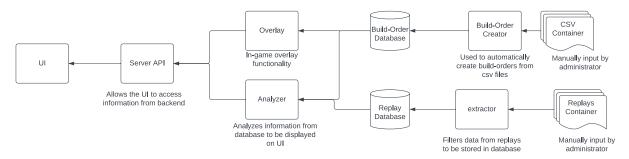
Hierarchical Architecture

Show how all the high-level modules are split into low-level modules



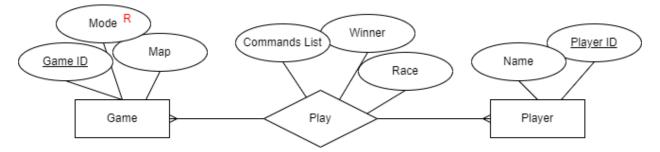
Data Flowchart

Description: Depicts all the high-level modules in the project and how data flows between them



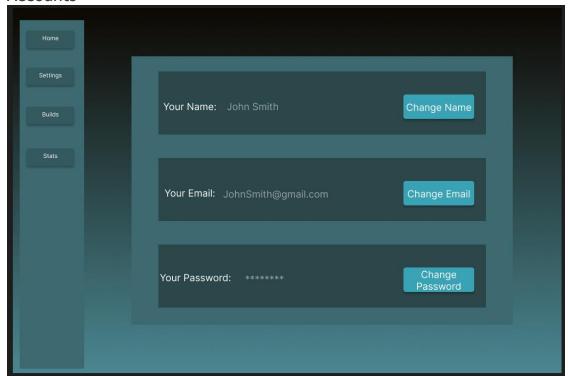
SC2 Replay ER Diagram

Description: Depicts all the entities in the database and their relationships to one another

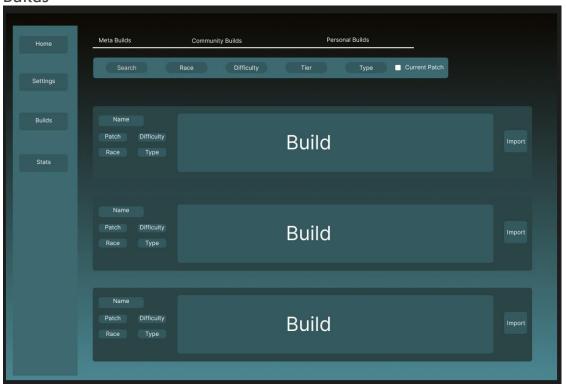


Wireframes

Accounts

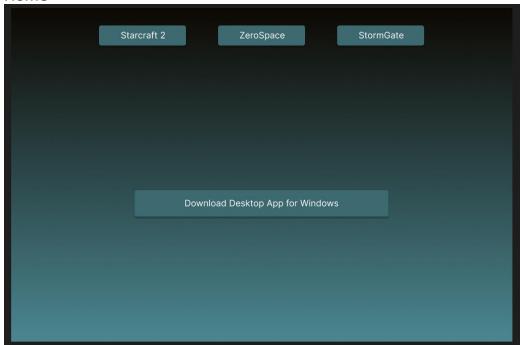


Builds



RTS Analyzer

Home



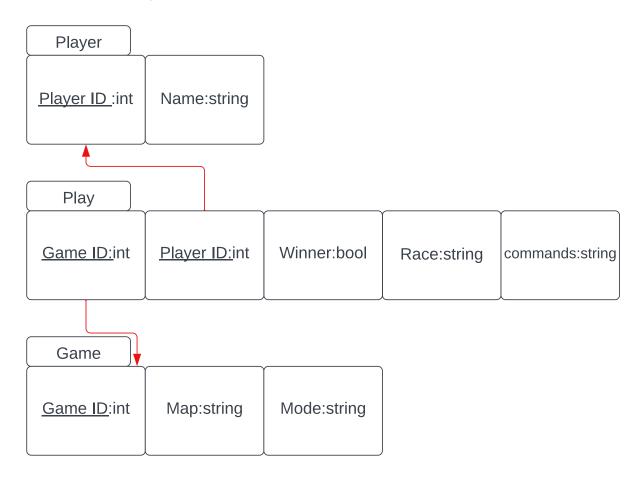
Stats Page



Low Level Design

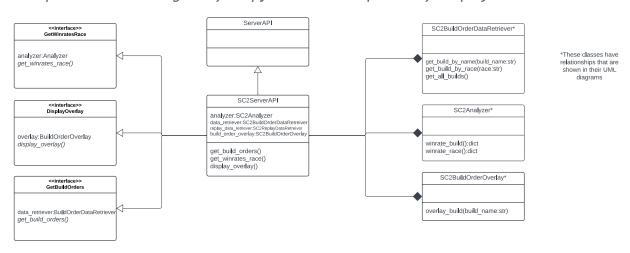
SC2 Replay Schema

Description: Depicts how the entities and relationships from the SC2 Replay ER Diagram will be converted into tables for the database



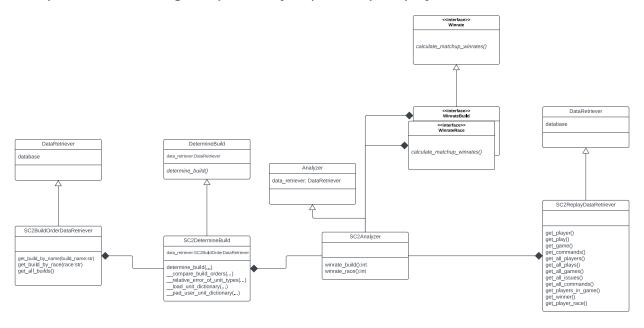
Server API Class UML

Description: UML class diagram of the python server API portion of the project



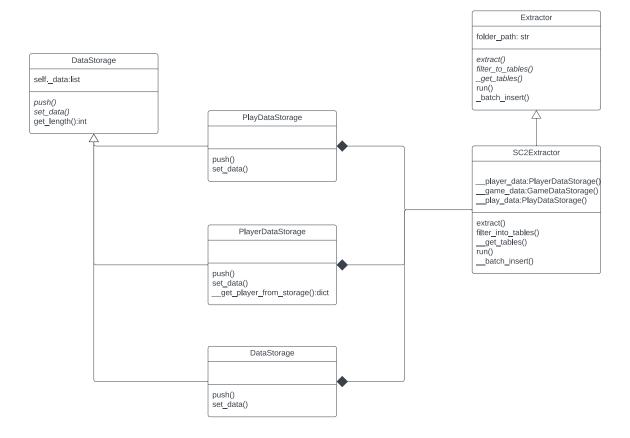
Analyzer Class UML

Description: UML class diagram of the analyzer portion of the project



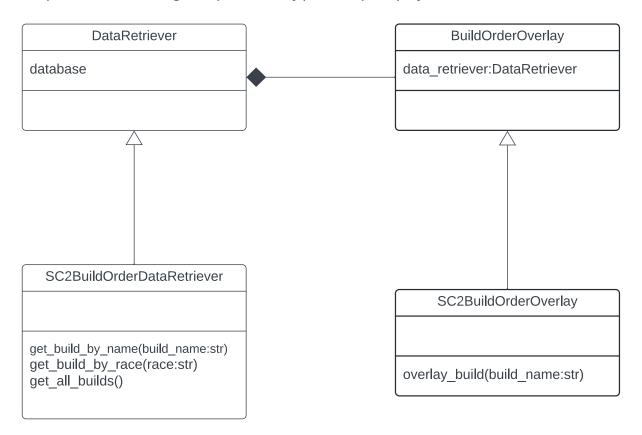
Extractor Class UML

Description: UML class diagram of the extractor portion of the project



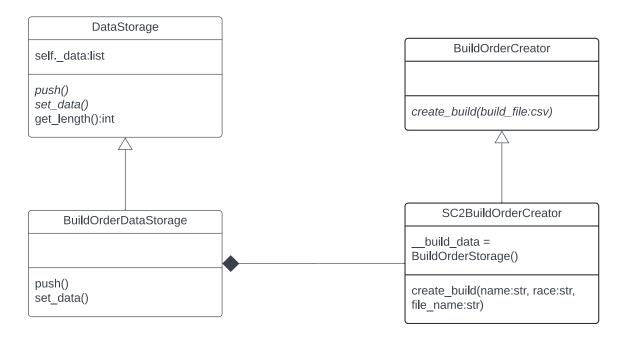
Overlay Class UML

Description: UML class diagram of the overlay portion of the project



Build Order Creator Class UML

Description: UML class diagram of the build order creator portion of the project



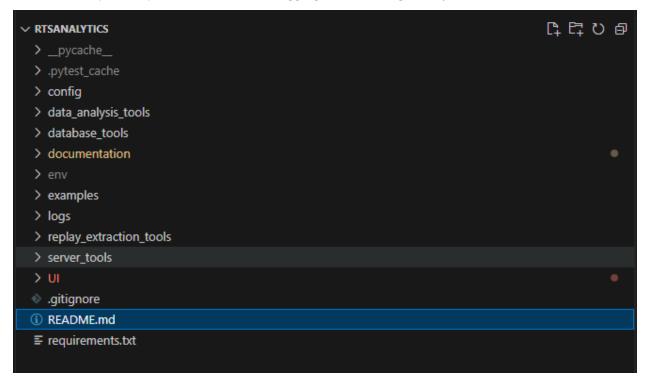
Development

File Structure

Root

Description: We organized the files by their functionality at the highest level the functionalities they are split on are, configuration, analysis, database, data extraction, user interface, and server integration.

We also have folders for documentation, logging, and running examples.

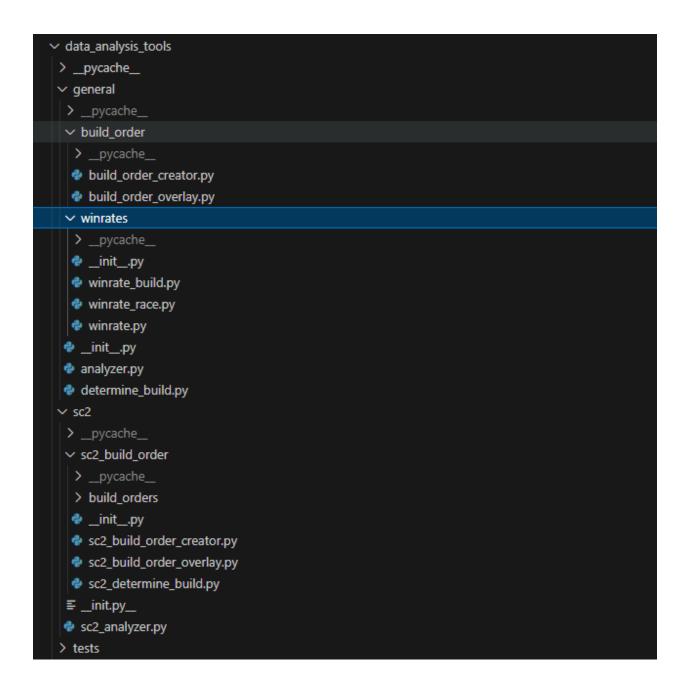


Data Analysis Tools

Description: Data analysis contains code for analyzing information, such as being able to determine what build order a user is doing, and win rates based on multiple factors.

It also includes code for creating and overlaying build orders, it is debatable whether that code should be under data analysis tools or under its own dedicated folder.

The general folder contains the parent classes and interfaces that RTS specific classes can inherit from. For now we only have SC2 specific classes.



Configuration

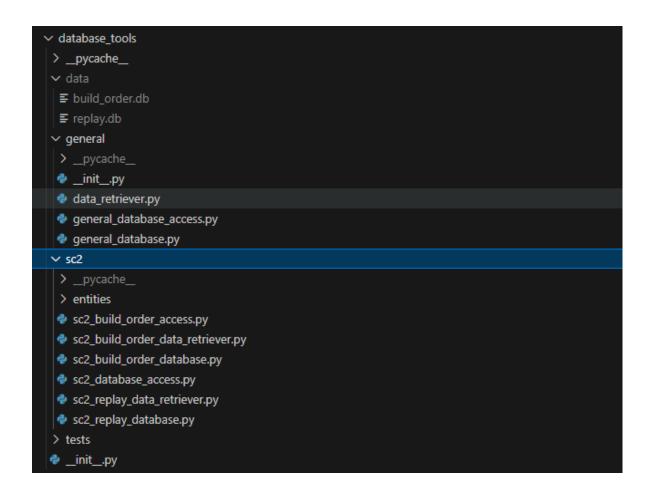
Description: The config file currently only contains the logging configuration for all sc2 specific logging. We will likely create RTS specific folders as we need more configuration files.



Database Tools

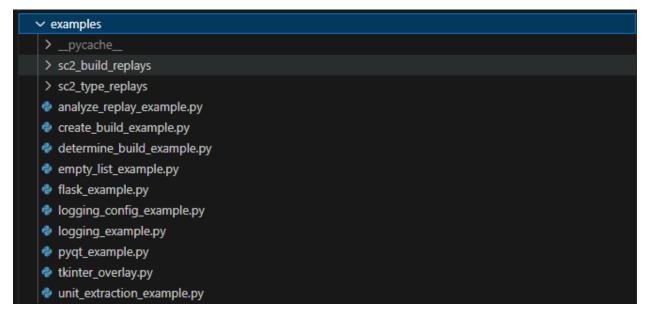
Description: This contains all database related code, the data folder contains all of our database files. Each database has three file dedicated to accessing it, first is the database.py files these files are what directly create and access the .db files. However in order to guarantee that we can easily change databases when needed we have database_access.py and database_retriever.py files that act as a middle man for any files that want to push or get data from the database.

The general folder contains the parent classes and interfaces that RTS specific classes can inherit from. For now we only have SC2 specific classes.



Examples

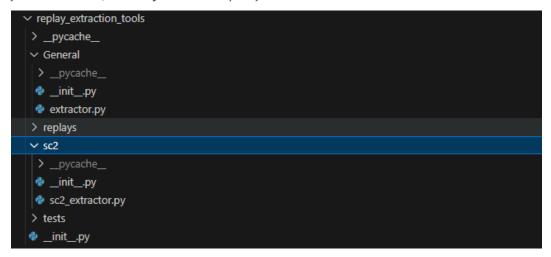
Description: The examples folder contains code that helps show how to run certain functions or how to implement certain python libraries. As well as containing folders of data needed for the example file to work



Replay Extraction Tools

Description: This contains files that are used to pull and filter information from RTS replays. It pushes the relevant data to database tools files. Currently it is also where we store the replays that we want to get information from

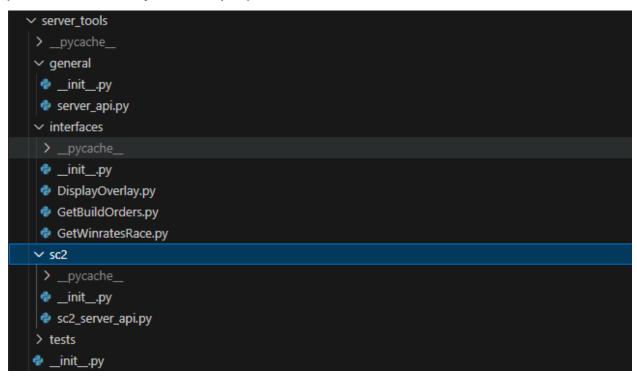
The general folder contains the parent classes and interfaces that RTS specific classes can inherit from. For now, we only have SC2 specific classes.



Server Tools

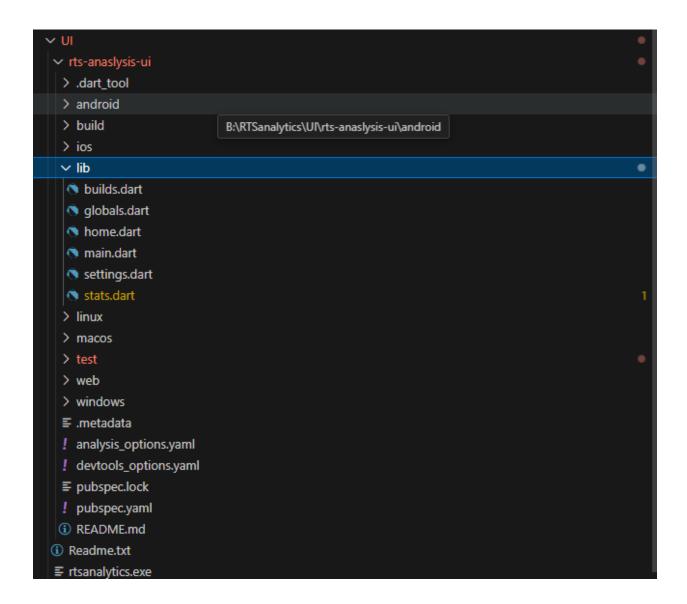
Description: This contains all the code to assist in integrating the python back-end code with the UI.

The general folder contains the parent classes and interfaces that RTS specific classes can inherit from. For now we only have SC2 specific classes.



User Interface

Description: This is the flutter code that builds the user interface, each of the .dart files are a page in the UI. However currently only the stats.dart is up and running.



Code Snippets

Sc2_analyzer.py

```
class SC2Analyzer(Analyzer):
     Specialized Analyzer class for analyzing data from an SC2 (StarCraft 2) database.
     It focuses on determining information such as build orders and win rates for different matchups.
     def __init__(self, data_retriever: SC2ReplayDataRetriever) -> None:
         :param data_retriever: An instance of SC2DataRetriever to fetch game data.
         super().__init__(...
         self.analyze_build_logger = logging.getLogger("analyze_builds")
     def winrate_build(
         self, build_order_data_retriever: SC2BuildOrderDataRetriever, build_one: str, build_two: str = "all"
         winrate_calculator = (
            WinrateBuild()
         build_order_calculator = SC2DetermineBuild(...
         match_ups_list = [] # List to store matchup data for win rate calculation.
         games = self.data_retriever.get_all_games() # Fetch all game records.
         for game in games: ...
         result = winrate_calculator.calculate_matchup_winrates(match_ups_list, build_one, build_two)
         self._log_build_results(result)
         return result
     def winrate_race(self, race_one:str, race_two:str = "all") -> float:
         Calculates win rates based on the races of the players in SC2 matches.
         Retrieves all games from the SC2 database, determines the races of the players in each game,
```

Sc2_extractor.py

```
class SC2Extractor(Extractor):
   Extracts, filters, and pushes data from replays
   to a database
   def __init__(self) -> None:
       SC2Extractor constructor
       super().__init__()
       self. player data = PlayerDataStorage()
       self. game data = GameDataStorage()
       self. play data = PlayDataStorage()
   def extract(self) -> dict:
       extract data from a group of replays and return a dictionary of replay data
       replay_container = {}
       replay_counter = 0
        for filename in os.listdir(self.folder path):
            file_path = os.path.join(self.folder_path, filename)
            if os.path.isfile(file_path) and file_path.endswith(".SC2Replay"):
               replay_counter += 1
               # Check file loads properly
               try:
                    replay = sc2reader.load_replay(file_path, load_map=True)
               except Exception:
                    logging.warning(f"File: {file path} - File failed to load")
                replay_container[replay_counter] = replay
                logging.warning("File not found or File isn't of type .SC2Replay")
        return replay_container
```

Sc2_replay_database.py

```
v class SC2ReplayDB(GeneralDB):
      engine = None
      Session = None
      @classmethod
      def init(cls, db_name): ...
      @classmethod
      def add_games(cls, game_list): ...
      @classmethod
      def add_players(cls, player_list): ...
      @classmethod
      def add_plays(cls, play_list): ...
      @classmethod
      def get_player_by_name(cls, name: str) -> dict:...
      @classmethod
      def get_player_by_id(cls, id: int): ...
      @classmethod
      def get_players_in_game(cls, game_id: int): ...
      @classmethod
      def get_play(cls, game_id: int, player_id: int): ...
      @classmethod
      def get_all_plays(cls): ...
      @classmethod
      def get_all_players(cls): ...
      @classmethod
      def get_all_games(cls): ...
      @classmethod
      def _create_game_id(cls) -> int: ...
      @classmethod
      def _create_player_id(cls) -> int: ...
```

Stats.dart

```
const Color backgroundColor = □Color.fromARGB(0, 255, 255, 255);
> class Stats extends StatelessWidget { ···
> class HomeScreen extends StatelessWidget { ···
class ContentBox extends StatelessWidget { ···
class RaceRateContents extends StatelessWidget { ···
class RaceRateFormat extends StatelessWidget { ···
class WinRatesWidget extends StatefulWidget { ···
> class _WinRatesWidgetState extends State<WinRatesWidget> { ...
 // Builds list
> class ContentTitle extends StatelessWidget { ···
class BuildOrderContents extends StatelessWidget { ···
> class BuildOrderContainer extends StatelessWidget { ···
class BuildOrderSideSpacer extends StatelessWidget { ···
class BuildOrderWidget extends StatefulWidget { ···
> class _BuildOrderWidgetState extends State<BuildOrderWidget> { ...
> class BuildOrderList { ···
class DisplayButton extends StatelessWidget {…
```

Determine Build Orders

Algorithm

The goal of the algorithm is to find out build order that the user is attempting to go in their game by analyzing the commands the user input in the game (note that each command consists of (TypeOfCommand, TimeCommandWasGiven). This is accomplished by:

- 1. Creating a database of build orders that we will call benchmark builds
- 2. Compare the user commands against each benchmark build and get a similarity score, this is done by
 - a. Sorting all commands into containers by type, e.g. 'scv' commands get grouped with other 'scv' commands
 - b. Sort each container in ascending order by when each command was given
 - c. Compare how similar user's containers are to benchmarks by
 - i. Compare the size of each container
 - ii. If the user's container is smaller pad it with **large** numbers until it is the same size as benchmark's container
 - iii. Take the relative error between command 1's time in benchmark to command 1's time in user
 - iv. Repeat for all commands in benchmark's container
 - v. Get the average relative error of all the commands between the two containers
 - d. Repeat for all containers getting the average relative error of each container
- 3. Get the average relative error of all the containers
- 4. Repeat this for each build
- 5. Whichever build has the smallest average relative error is considered the most similar

Code

```
v class SC2DetermineBuild(DetermineBuild):
      def init (self, data retriever: SC2BuildOrderDataRetriever) -> None: ...
      def determine build(
         self, race: str, user_commands: list[tuple[tuple[str, str], int]]
      ) -> str:
         # Error handling
          self. log user commands(user commands)
         confidence_scores = ( ···
         highest_accuracy = 10
          closest_build_order = "Misc."
          # iterate through each build of the same race in the database
          for benchmark_build in self.data_retriever.get_all_builds_by_race(race):
              benchmark_name = benchmark_build[0] # name of build
              benchmark commands = benchmark build[
              confidence_scores[benchmark_name] = self._compare_build_orders(...
              self._log_confidence_scores(...
          # find the build that is most similar to the user's build
          for score in confidence scores:
              if confidence_scores[score] >= highest_accuracy: ...
         self._log_build_match(closest_build_order)
         return closest build order
      def _compare_build_orders(...
      def _relative_error_of_unit_type(...
      def load unit dictionary(...
      def _pad_user_unit_dictionary(...
```

Testing

Pytest

Description: We created unit tests for all the methods in most of the python programming files. Rather than a formal testing plan we just created a test file for all relevant python files

Code

```
@pytest.fixture(scope="module")
12 > def setup_database():
25 v def test_determine_build(setup_database):
          determine build = SC2DetermineBuild(setup database)
          build_one = ( ···
          build_two = ( ···
          build_three = ( ···
          user_commands = [
          builds_list = [build_one, build_two, build_three]
          SC2BuildOrderDB.add_build_orders(builds_list)
          assert determine_build.determine_build(race, user_commands) == "1/1/1 Bio"
115 v def test_compare_build_orders(setup_database):
          data_retriever = SC2BuildOrderDataRetriever(setup_database)
          determine_build = SC2DetermineBuild(data_retriever)
          # Define the benchmark build order as a sequence of precisely timed commands for unit and building creation.
          benchmark_commands = [ ...
          # Define the user's build order, potentially deviating from the benchmark in timing and sequence.
          user_commands = [ ··
          # Assert that the calculated discrepancy between the benchmark and user's build orders is as expected.
166 > def test_relative_error_of_unit_type(setup_database): ...
241 > def test_load_unit_dictionary(setup_database): ...
299 > def test_pad_user_unit_dictionary(setup_database): ...
```

Results

Error Handling + Logging

Description: This is the error handling and logging plan, we went through each file searching for likely exceptions and errors that could occur. We documented where these were at later we came back at wrote error handling for the exceptions that we could. We also setup python logging so that each error will be logged, on top of this we added additional logging in certain areas to make it easier to debug in the future.

 $Document\ located\ at\ RTS analytics \\ \ documentation \\ \ finished \\ \ error_handling_plan.x \\ lsx$

Plan

File	Class.Method	Description	Error Type	Error Handling Strategy	Custom Message	Fallback/Recovery Action	Logging Lvl	Status Tester
sc2_build_order_creator	SC2BuildOrderCreator.create_build()	File type should be .csv	TyperError	raise error	File needs to be of type .csv	Convert to csv	error	
sc2_build_order_creator	SC2BuildOrderCreator.create_build()	File should open properly	FileNotFound	catch error	File not found at path	Fix file path	error	
sc2_build_order_creator	SC2BuildOrderCreator.create_build()	Each commands should contain four items	ValueError	raise error	Commands are incorrect length	Check csv file	debug	
sc2_build_order_creator	SC2BuildOrderCreator.create_build()	Headers should be properly named	ValueError	raise error	Headers should bevs	Fix headers in csv	debug	
sc2_build_order_creator	SC2BuildOrderCreator.create_build()	Time of current commands should be equal to or greater than previous command. And be greater than 0	ValueError	raise error	Command time is greater than command time. Though command comes before command	Fix command times	debug	
sc2_build_order_creator	SC2BuildOrderCreator.create_build()	Weight should be a value between 0-1	ValueError	raise error	Command _weight of _ is not between 0-1	Fix command weight	debug	
sc2_analyzer.py	SC2Analyzer.winrate_build()	record winrates	None	logging	N/A	N/A	info	
sc2_analyzer.py	SC2Analyzer.winrate_build()	A build should match	ValueError	catch error	N/A	Continuing the for loop, skipping this iteration	info	
		record winrates	None	logging	N/A	N/A	info	
sc2_determine_build.py	SC2DetermineBuild.determine_build()	Record name of each benchmark build	None	logging	N/A	N/A	info	
c2_determine_build.py	SC2DetermineBuild.determine_build()	Record confidence score of each build	None	logging	N/A	N/A	info	
c2_determine_build.py	SC2DetermineBuild_compare_build_orders()	Record relative error of each unit type	None	logging	N/A	N/A	info	
sc2_determine_build.py	SC2DetermineBuild_compare_build_orders()	record both unit dictionaries	None	logging	N/A	N/A	info	
sc2_determine_build.py	SC2DetermineBuild.determine_build()	should return a build	ValueError	raise error	No matching build found	N/A	N/A	
sc2_build_order_data_retriever.py	SC2BuildOrderDataRetriever.get_build_by_name()	There should be a build of the requested name	ValueError	raise/catch and logging	No build of type name	N/A	warning	
sc2_build_order_data_retriever.py	SC2BuildOrderDataRetriever.get_all_builds_by_race()	There should be a list of builds of the requested race	ValueError	raise/catch and logging	No build of type name	N/A	warning	
c2_build_order_data_retriever.py	SC2_BuildOrderDB.get_builds()	There should be a list of builds	ValueError	raise/catch and logging	No build of type name	N/A	warning	
sc2_build_order_database.py	SC2_BuildOrderDB.init()	Database connection	Error	catch error	Failed to connect to database	Manually restart program	critical	
c2_build_order_database.py	SC2_BuildOrderDB.get_build_by_name()	Need real name	ValueError	raise/catch and logging	No build of name found	Manually debug	warning	
sc2_replay_database.py	SC2_DB.init()	Database connection	Error	catch error	Failed to connect to database	Manually restart program	critical	
c2_replay_database.py	SC2_DB.get_players_in_game	Need real game id	ValueError	catch error	No game with id of found	Manually debug	warning	
sc2_replay_database.py	SC2_DB.get_player_by_id	Need real player id	ValueError	raise error	No player with id of found	Manually debug	warning	
		Need real player id and game id	ValueError	raise error	No player or game with id of found	Manually debug	warning	
sc2_extractor.py	SC2Extractor.extract()	Folder/file opened	FileNotFound	catch error	directory not found	Manually debug	error	
sc2_extractor.py	SC2Extractor.filter_into_tables()	Someone should win the game	ValueError	print and logging	Winner not found in game	N/A	info	
sc2_extractor.py	SC2Extractor.extract()	File should be a .SC2Replay	ValueError	print and logging	Tried to load incorrect file type. Ignoring file	Continuing the for loop, skipping this iteration	info	
sc2_extractor.py	SC2Extractor.filter_into_tables()	Should only be two players	ValueError	print and logging	Incorrect number of players, Ignoring replay	Continuing the for loop, skipping this iteration	info	
sc2_extractor.py	SC2Extractor.filter_into_tables()	Game mode should only be 1v1	ValueError	print and logging	Incorrect game mode, Ignoring replay replay	Continuing the for loop, skipping this iteration	info	<u>lî</u>
							Activate Windo	VS

Logging Snippets

```
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'SupplyDepot') - Relative Error: 1.0 - Benchmark: ['16', '88', '185', '254', '295'] - User: [18080, 18080, 18080, 18080, 18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'Barracks') - Relative Error: 8.07692307692307693 - Benchmark: ['39'] - User: [42.8, 268.8, 427.8, 431.8, 433.6, 684.8]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'Reinery') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['43', '52', '187', '249', '364', '364'] - User: [71.8, 96.8, 317.8, 323.8, 781.8, 717.8]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'Factory') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['86', '118'] - User: [18080, 18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'Factory') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['48'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'CommandCenter') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['149'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'Satroport') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['149'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'FactoryTechlab') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['160'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'FactoryTechlab') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['160'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'FactoryTechlab') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['150'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'FactoryTechlab') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['150'] - User: [18080]
- Unit Type: ('UnitInitEvent', 'Rawen') - Relative Error: 1.8 - Benchmark: ['280', '273', '385', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350', '350',
```

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```

Logging Config

```
import logging.config
LOGGING CONFIG = {
     'version': 1,
     'disable_existing_loggers': False,
     'formatters': {
               'datefmt': '%Y-%m-%d %I:%M %p'
              'class': 'logging.StreamHandler',
              'formatter': 'standard',
'level': 'WARNING'
         },
'file': {
              'class': 'logging.FileHandler',
              'filename': 'logs/sc2.log',
              'formatter': 'standard',
          'sc2_comparing_builds': {
              'class': 'logging.FileHandler',
              'filename': 'logs/sc2_comparing_builds.log',
          'analyze_builds': {
              'class': 'logging.FileHandler',
'filename': 'logs/sc2_analyze_builds.log',
'formatter': 'standard',
              'filename': 'logs/sc2reader_errors.log',
'formatter': 'standard',
              'level': 'DEBUG'
    },
'loggers': {
    #
              'handlers': ['console', 'file'],
              'level': 'DEBUG',
               'propagate': False
```

Determine Build Accuracies

Description: This is used to track the accuracy of our 'build order determining algorithm' currently we only have anecdotal evidence for its success. Of the 10 builds we ran through the algorithm 8 were determined correctly however not a high enough variety of games were played to confidently say the algorithm is 80% accurate.

Control build refers to whether we played the build or if a random person did.

	_				
Replay	Build	Program Guess	Confidence	Control Build	Result
TwoBaseColossus_vs_RvgLingBane.SC2Replay	RvgLingBane	RvgLingBane	51.67%	No	
TwoBaseColossus_vs_RvgLingBane.SC2Replay	TwoBaseColossus	TwoBaseColossus	63.40%	Yes	
Misc_vs_StargateCIA.SC2Replay	GreedyLurkers	GreedyLurkers	37.63%	Yes	
Misc_vs_StargateCIA.SC2Replay	StargateCIA	VoidRayGlaive	48.28%	No	
TwoBaseBlink_vs_TwoBaseRoach.SC2Replay	TwoBaseBlink	TwoBaseBlink	49.93%	Yes	
TwoBaseBlink_vs_TwoBaseRoach.SC2Replay	TwoBaseRoach	TwoBaseRoach	46.80%	No	
TwoBaseBlink_vs_TwoBaseAdept.SC2Replay	TwoBaseBlink	TwoBaseBlink	50.54%	Yes	
TwoBaseBlink_vs_TwoBaseAdept.SC2Replay	TwoBaseAdepts	TwoBaseBlink	24.90%	No	
VoidRayGlaive_vs_OneOneOneBio.SC2Replay	VoidRayGlaive	VoidRayGlaive	58.13%	Yes	
VoidRayGlaive_vs_OneOneOneBio.SC2Replay	OneOneOneBio	OneOneOneBio	40.45%	No	

Deployment