

History of Clue

- Invented by Anthony E. Pratt in 1944
- Originally "Cluedo" = clue + Ludo (Latin for "I play", Europe's Pachisi)
- Cluedo production delayed to 1948 by post-war shortages
- Most popular deductive game



Clue Game Play

- Goal: Deduce correct murder suspect, weapon, and room
- 21 cards: 6 suspects, 6 weapons, 9 rooms
- One card of each type selected randomly, placed unseen in case file
- Remaining 18 cards dealt to players (sometimes unevenly)
- Players assume suspect identities (irrelevant to play)

Making Suggestions

- A player suggests a suspect, weapon, and room.
- Suggestion put to opponents clockwise until it is disproved by an opponent or all cannot.
- An opponent that can disprove, must privately reveal a card to the suggester.
- The suggester may suggest a card the suggester holds.

Making Accusations

- Each player may declare one accusation in the game, checking the case file for correctness.
 - Correct: player wins
 - Incorrect: player loses and continues to disprove suggestions.

Child's Game? I think not!

- Example:
 - There are six players.
 - Prof. Plum showed you the wrench card.
 - Plum also disproved these suggestions:
 - Miss Scarlet, pipe, kitchen
 - Mrs. Peacock, rope, billiard room
 - Mr. Green, pipe, study
 - What card must Prof. Plum also hold?

Creating a ClueReasoner

- Research expanding on an Artificial Intelligence (AI) assignment
- How the computer solves deductive logic (search trial and error)

Simulating a Game

- Boardless Clue
- Players make suggestions in turn until a player has deduced the solution
- Each player is backed by the same reasoning and suggestion-making methods

The Optimal Player

- Each player has the same Clue Reasoner
- Suggesting
- Accusing
- What do we do with a simulated game?

What is a Clue Logic puzzle?

- Once the game has finished we look at the game's suggestions from the winner's perspective
- Cards dealt + suggestions needed = logic puzzle
- How are these made more challenging?

Just the (Minimal) Facts, Ma'am

- Many suggestions aren't necessary, and make redundant paths to solution
- Removing them makes the puzzle more difficult (sometimes)
- So how do we classify easy/medium/hard puzzles?

MINIMUM SUBSET:

| Sugg | Card1 | Card2 | Card3 | Refut | CardS |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | |
| wh | SC | ca | st | gr | ? |
| gr | pe | kn | ha | SC | ? |
| ре | wh | wr | ba | pl | ? |
| pl | mu | ca | ba | gr | ? |
| wh | wh | рi | di | pl | ? |
| gr | gr | ro | ha | рl | ? |
| pl | gr | re | CO | mu | re |
| SC | wh | рi | bi | wh | ? |
| mu | pl | kn | di | gr | рl |
| ре | pe | рi | lo | pl | ? |
| pl | pl | рi | bi | SC | ? |
| mu | SC | Wr | ha | gr | ha |
| gr | mu | re | ha | mu | re |
| sc | pe | ro | co | рl | ? |



- Modeling through introspection
 - Do a lot of puzzles
 - Observe rules of inference we use
 - Model human-style reasoning in software
- Degrees of logic



- Basic Reasoning
 - Card location
 - Case file contents
 - Number of cards dealt
 - Cards secretly shown

Card Location

- If you know where a card is, you know where it is not.
- If you know where a card is not, you know where it is.

Case File Contents

- Exactly one card of each category is in the case file.
 - If you know a card is in the case file, no other cards in that category are in the case file.
 - If you know all cards of a category but one are not in the case file, then that one is in the case file.

Number of Cards Dealt

- Note how many cards each player was dealt.
 - If you know all cards a player has, the player has no other cards.
 - If you know all cards a player does not have, the player has all other cards.

Cards Secretly Shown

- Note disproved suggestions where you do not see the card shown.
 - If a player does not have two of the cards possibly shown, the player must have the third.

Winner: pe

Cards: ro wh co

| | Suggestion | | | Disproof | | |
|-----------|----------------|----|------|----------|---------|--|
| Suggestor | Suspect Weapon | | Room | Ву | W/ Card | |
| sc | pl | re | lo | gr | ? | |
| mu | sc | са | di | wh | ? | |
| wh | mu | wr | СО | ре | со | |
| gr | ре | са | li | pl | ? | |
| pl | pl | kn | lo | mu | ? | |
| mu | wh | wr | st | ре | wh | |
| pe | ре | wr | ki | mu | ki | |
| pl | gr | wr | ki | mu | ? | |
| mu | ре | са | ha | gr | ? | |
| gr | ре | pi | ki | pl | ? | |
| pe | wh | ro | di | pl | di | |
| pl | gr | са | ha | sc | ? | |
| sc | sc | wr | Ξ | mu | ? | |
| mu | pl | kn | ki | ? | ? | |
| wh | gr | re | ba | sc | ? | |
| gr | pl | ca | ba | wh | ? | |

| Mustard Plum Green | Mu Pl | Sc | Mu | Wh | Gr | Pe | PI | CF |
|--------------------------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Plum | | | | | | | | |
| | ΡI | | | | X | X | X | |
| Green | | X | × | X | × | X | × | |
| | Gr | × | | | × | X | × | |
| Peacock | Pe | × | | X | | × | × | |
| Scarlet | Sc | | | | | X | | |
| White | Wh | | | X | × | 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Knife | Kn | × | | × | × | × | × | |
| Candlestick | Ca | × | × | X | | X | × | |
| Revolver | Re | | × | X | × | X | × | |
| Rope | Ro | | | | | 0 | | |
| Lead Pipe | Pi | | | | | X | | |
| Wrench | Wr | × | | × | × | × | × | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Hall | На | | | X | | × | | |
| Lounge | Lo | × | × | X | | × | | |
| Dining Room | Di | | | | | × | 0 | |
| Kitchen | Ki | × | 0 | × | × | × | × | |
| Ballroom | Ва | × | × | | × | × | × | |
| Conservatory | Со | | | | × | 0 | | |
| Billiard room | Bi | | | | | × | | |
| Library | Li | | | | | × | | |
| Study | St | | | X | × | × | | |

Cards Possibly Shown

| | S | w | R |
|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| gr | ₫ | re | 0 |
| Wh | sc | Ca | di |
| pl | 윤 | \$ | ij |
| mu | ₫ | ĸn | 4 |
| gr | pe | Č | ha |
| pl | 99 | pi | ĸi |
| SC | 쓠 | \$ | ha |
| mu | SC | ۵r | li |
| SC | 햬 | re | ba |
| ωh | 本 | \$ | þą |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Common Cards

If one each of the same *n* cards were shown by *n* players, these cards aren't elsewhere.

Example

- Plum showed the pipe or the hall.
- Green showed the pipe or the hall.
- The pipe and the hall cards cannot be elsewhere (e.g. in the case file).

Disjoint Unknown Refutations

- Suppose
 - We don't know n of a player's cards.
 - We don't know which card was shown in n disjoint refutations (no possible cards in common)
- Then
 - One of the players n unknown cards is in each refutation, so...
 - No cards beyond these possibilities can be in the player's hand.

Example

- We don't know 2 of Prof. Plums cards.
- We know that
 - (1) Plum has 3 cards, one of these being the knife.
 - (2) Plum showed White, pipe, or hall
 - (3) Plum showed Green, rope, or study
- Plum's 2 unknown cards must account for (2) and (3).
- Plum cannot hold cards beyond these.

Accounting for Refutations

- Further, we can hypothesize that a player does not have a given card.
- If we then cannot account for all the player's refutations, the player must have that card.
- (We can similarly hypothesize that a player has a card.)

Example

- Plum has 1 unknown card.
- Plum showed White, pipe, or hall
- Plum showed Green, pipe, or study
- Suppose Plum doesn't have the pipe.
- We can't have 1 card cover the remaining possibilities.
- Therefore Plum must have the pipe.

Example

- Plum has 2 unknown cards.
- Plum showed White, pipe, or hall
- Plum showed Green, rope, or study
- Plum showed Plum, rope, or study
- Suppose 1 of Plum's unknown cards is Green.
- We can't have the 1 remaining card cover the remaining possibilities.
- Therefore Plum cannot have Green.

Conclusion

- Clue can have interesting logic.
- Consider the popular deductive puzzle Sudoku
 - Invented by Howard Garns, 1979
 - Modern popularity due to Wayne Gould who developed his Sudoku generation software over 6 years.
- Congratulations to Monica for generating and rating the first Cluedoku puzzles in less than 10 weeks!