# Combinatorial Game Representation and Analysis of Snort

Gio Carlo Cielo Borje

UC Irvine

April 29, 2013

# **Snort Description**

Two players Red and Blue

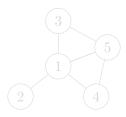
Board map (usually planar)

Moves

- Red colors an available region red
- Blue colors an available region blue

Constraints no two regions can have the opposing color

Gameover player with no moves loses



# Snort Description

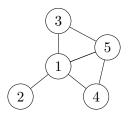
Two players Red and Blue

Board map (usually planar)

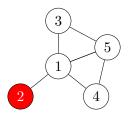
- Moves Red colors an available region red
  - Blue colors an available region blue

Constraints no two regions can have the opposing color

Gameover player with no moves loses

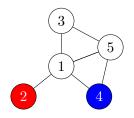


# Snort Demo: 1



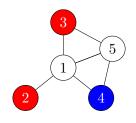
Red selects vertex 2

# Snort Demo: 2



Blue selects vertex 4

# Snort Demo: 3



Red selected vertex 3

Red player wins

# **Snort Classification**

- Determinate
- Zero-sum
- Asymmetric
- Perfect information
- Sequential
- Normal-play
- Unfair

#### Theorem

Snort is an unfair game.

#### Proof

Any game that is a zero-sum, partisan, progressively-bounded game with no ties, has a winning strategy for a player that depends on the currently given state.

#### Theorem

Snort is an unfair game.

#### Proof.

Any game that is a zero-sum, partisan, progressively-bounded game with no ties, has a winning strategy for a player that depends on the currently given state.  $\hfill\Box$ 

#### Theorem

Snort is an unfair game.

#### Proof.

Any game that is a zero-sum, partisan, progressively-bounded game with no ties, has a winning strategy for a player that depends on the currently given state.  $\hfill\Box$ 

# Snort: Progressively Bounded

#### Lemma

Snort is progressively bounded.

#### Proof.

Given that there are n vertices and there are four vertex states, there is at most  $o(4^n)$  possible game configurations. Hence, the state space is finite.

Further, each move locks a particular vertex to a configuration which reduces the state space size. Consequently, there will be at most O(n) moves before a gameover state is reachd.

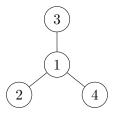
Conclusion:

Theorem

Snort is an unfair game.

# Trivial Graph Families: Star Graphs

All star graphs are **N**-positions.



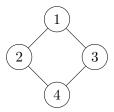
# Nontrivial Graph Families: Path Graphs

All path graphs are **N**-positions.



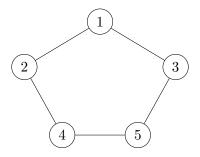
# Nontrivial Graph Families: Even Cycle Graphs

All even cycle graphs are **P**-positions.



# Nontrivial Graph Families: Odd Cycle Graphs

All odd graphs are **N**-positions.



### Consider games of three players or more:

- The state space increases exponentially
- Collusion is an important factor
- Star graphs are still trivial

- Fewer valid board configurations
- Upperbound on state space is still the same
- Star graphs are still trivial

### Consider games of three players or more:

- The state space increases exponentially
- Collusion is an important factor
- Star graphs are still trivial

- Fewer valid board configurations
- Upperbound on state space is still the same
- Star graphs are still trivial

Consider games of three players or more:

- The state space increases exponentially
- Collusion is an important factor
- Star graphs are still trivial

- Fewer valid board configurations
- Upperbound on state space is still the same
- Star graphs are still trivial

Consider games of three players or more:

- The state space increases exponentially
- Collusion is an important factor
- Star graphs are still trivial

- Fewer valid board configurations
- Upperbound on state space is still the same
- Star graphs are still trivial

Consider games of three players or more:

- The state space increases exponentially
- Collusion is an important factor
- Star graphs are still trivial

- Fewer valid board configurations
- Upperbound on state space is still the same
- Star graphs are still trivial

Thank you. Snort simulator and solver are available on GitHub: https://github.com/Hydrotoast/SnortSolver