

Algorithmic Analysis of Code-Breaking Games

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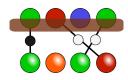
Code-breaking games

- 2 players: codemaker + codebreaker
- codemakers selects a secret code
- codebreaker strives to reveal the code through experiments
- experiments provide partial information about the code

Mastermind



- Code: 4 pegs × 6 colours
- $\bullet \ \ \mathsf{Experiment} = \mathsf{guess}$



The counterfeit coin

- *n* coins + balance scale
- All coins except one have the same weight
- Identify the odd-weight coin

Challenges

- 1 Formal model of code-breaking games
- 2 Strategies for experiment selection
- 3 Method for symmetry detection
- 4 Algorithms for strategy evaluation and synthesis
- **5** Computer language for game specification
- 6 Implementation of proposed algorithms

Formal model

- Game description
 - set of propositional variables X
 - ullet initial constraint arphi
 - set of **experiments** *E*
- Secret code: valuation of X (satisfying φ)
- Partial information: formula in X
- Strategy (memory-less): function $FORM_X \to E$

Example – the counterfeit coin with 4 coins

- variables $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, y\}$
- initial constraint EXACTLY₁ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)
- ullet experiment "coin 1 imes coin 2" can result in

"<":
$$(x_1 \land \neg y) \lor (x_2 \land y)$$

">": $(x_1 \land y) \lor (x_2 \land \neg y)$
"=": $\neg x_1 \land \neg x_2$

Strategies

Max-models strategy

Select an experiment that minimizes the maximal number of possibilities for the code in the next round.

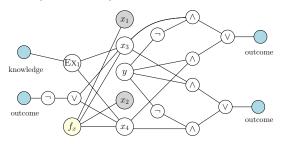
- in Mastermind 4×6 , this is worst-case optimal
- Generalization: one-step look-ahead strategies

Symmetry detection

- Problem: symmetries enlarge the state space
- Solution: experiment equivalence

Symmetry detection

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- Reduction to isomorphism of labelled graphs
- Tools available for graph canonization (Bliss)

Algorithmic problems

Strategy analysis

Compute the average-case/worst-case number of experiments required to reveal the code by a given strategy.

Optimal strategy synthesis

Synthesise the average-case/worst-case optimal strategy.

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 \implies intelligent backtracking

Game specification language

- Based on the formal model
- Python preprocessing for easier generation

Game specification language

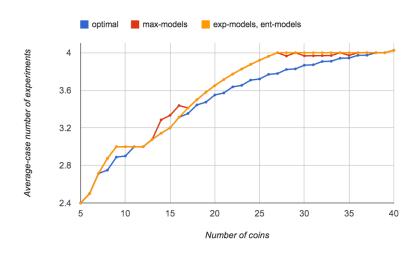
- Based on the formal model
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```
n = 4
xvars = ["x1", "x2", "x3", "x4"]
VARIABLES(xvars + ["v"])
CONSTRAINT ("Exactly-1(%s)" % ",".join(xvars))
ALPHABET (xvars)
MAPPING("X", xvars)
for m in range (1, n//2 + 1):
  EXPERIMENT("weighing" + str(m), 2*m)
  PARAMS_DISTINCT(range(1, 2*m + 1))
  OUTCOME("lighter", "((%s) & !y) | ((%s) & y)" ...
  OUTCOME ("heavier", "((%s) & y) | ((%s) & !y)" ...
  OUTCOME("same", "!(%s)" % params(1, 2*m))
```

Implementation – the Cobra tool

- Command-line tool written in C++
- Modes of operation
 - Overview
 - Simulation
 - Strategy analysis
 - Optimal strategy synthesis
- Uses SAT solvers (Minisat, Picosat)
- Uses graph canonization tool (Bliss)

Experimental results



Conclusions

Challenges

- √ Formal model based on propositional logic
- √ Strategies for experiment selection
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- √ Computer language built on top of Python
- √ Implementation in the Cobra tool

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Applications

- · easily reproduce existing results
- evaluate new strategies
- analyse other code-breaking games