

Ensuring your *favorite* player wins:
Tournament Rigging and Bribery

Sushmita Gupta,

Sanjukta Roy,

Saket Saurabh,

Meirav Zehavi

(Knockout) Tournaments





How can we ensure our
favourite player/team
wins the tournament?

How to ensure that *favourite*
wins the tournament?

How to ensure that *favourite* wins the tournament?

- We have predictive information about various match-ups

How to ensure that *favourite* wins the tournament?

- We have predictive information about various match-ups

What if favourite didn't have to play those it can't beat....?

How to ensure that *favourite* wins the tournament?

- We have predictive information about various match-ups

What if favourite didn't have to play those it can't beat....?

An example ...

FIFA WORLD CUP '18 KNOCKOUT STAGES

Round of 16

FT	Match: 49
Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT	Match: 50
France	4
Argentina	3

FT	Match: 53
Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT	Match: 54
Belgium	2
Japan	2

FT - PENS	Match: 51
Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS	Match: 52
Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT	Match: 55
Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS	Match: 56
Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT	Match: 57
Uruguay	0
France	2

FT	Match: 58
Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS	Match: 59
Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT	Match: 60
Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT	Match: 61
France	1
Belgium	0

AET	Match: 62
Croatia	2
England	1

Round of 16

FT Match: 49

Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT Match: 50

France	4
Argentina	3

FT Match: 53

Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT Match: 54

Belgium	3
Japan	2

FT - PENS Match: 51

Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS Match: 52

Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT Match: 55

Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS Match: 56

Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT Match: 57

Uruguay	0
France	2

FT Match: 58

Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS Match: 59

Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT Match: 60

Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT Match: 61

France	1
Belgium	0

AET Match: 62

Croatia	2
England	1

Round of 16

FT Match: 49

Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT Match: 50

France	4
Argentina	3

FT Match: 53

Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT Match: 54

Belgium	3
Japan	2

FT - PENS Match: 51

Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS Match: 52

Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT Match: 55

Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS Match: 56

Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT Match: 57

Uruguay	0
France	2

FT Match: 58

Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS Match: 59

Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT Match: 60

Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT Match: 61

France	1
Belgium	0

AET Match: 62

Croatia	2
England	1

Round of 16

FT Match: 49

Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT Match: 50

France	4
Argentina	3

FT Match: 53

Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT Match: 54

Belgium	3
Japan	2

FT - PENS Match: 51

Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS Match: 52

Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT Match: 55

Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS Match: 56

Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT Match: 57

Uruguay	0
France	2

FT Match: 58

Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS Match: 59

Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT Match: 60

Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT Match: 61

France	1
Belgium	0

AET Match: 62

Croatia	2
England	1

Round of 16

FT Match: 49

Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT Match: 50

France	4
Argentina	3

FT Match: 53

Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT Match: 54

Belgium	3
Japan	2

FT - PENS Match: 51

Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS Match: 52

Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT Match: 55

Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS Match: 56

Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT Match: 57

Uruguay	0
France	2

FT Match: 58

Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS Match: 59

Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT Match: 60

Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT Match: 61

France	1
Belgium	0

AET Match: 62

Croatia	2
England	1

Round of 16

FT Match: 49

Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT Match: 50

France	4
Argentina	3

FT Match: 53

Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT Match: 54

Belgium	3
Japan	2

FT - PENS Match: 51

Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS Match: 52

Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT Match: 55

Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS Match: 56

Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT Match: 57

Uruguay	0
France	2

FT Match: 58

Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS Match: 59

Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT Match: 60

Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT Match: 61

France	1
Belgium	0

AET Match: 62

Croatia	2
England	1

Round of 16

FT Match: 49

Uruguay	2
Portugal	1

FT Match: 50

France	4
Argentina	3

FT Match: 53

Brazil	2
Mexico	0

FT Match: 54

Belgium	3
Japan	2

FT - PENS Match: 51

Spain	1 (3)
Russia	1 (4)

FT - PENS Match: 52

Croatia	1 (3)
Denmark	1 (2)

FT Match: 55

Sweden	1
Switzerland	0

FT - PENS Match: 56

Colombia	1 (3)
England	1 (4)

Quarterfinals

FT Match: 57

Uruguay	0
France	2

FT Match: 58

Brazil	1
Belgium	2

FT - PENS Match: 59

Russia	2 (3)
Croatia	2 (4)

FT Match: 60

Sweden	0
England	2

Semifinals

FT Match: 61

France	1
Belgium	0

AET Match: 62

Croatia	2
England	1

Seeding in a Tournament

Seeding in a Tournament

- ❖ Preliminary ranking for the purpose of draw/bracket.
- ❖ Originally used in Tennis

Seeding in a Tournament

- ❖ **Preliminary ranking for the purpose of draw/ bracket.**
- ❖ Originally used in Tennis
- ❖ **It describes a player's path to the final and potential opponents in each round.**
- ❖ Specific to the tournament.

Seeding in a Tournament

- ❖ Preliminary ranking for the purpose of draw/bracket.
- ❖ Originally used in Tennis
- ❖ It describes a player's path to the final and potential opponents in each round.
- ❖ Specific to the tournament.

Formally we say...

Seeding

V₁

V₂

V₃

V₄

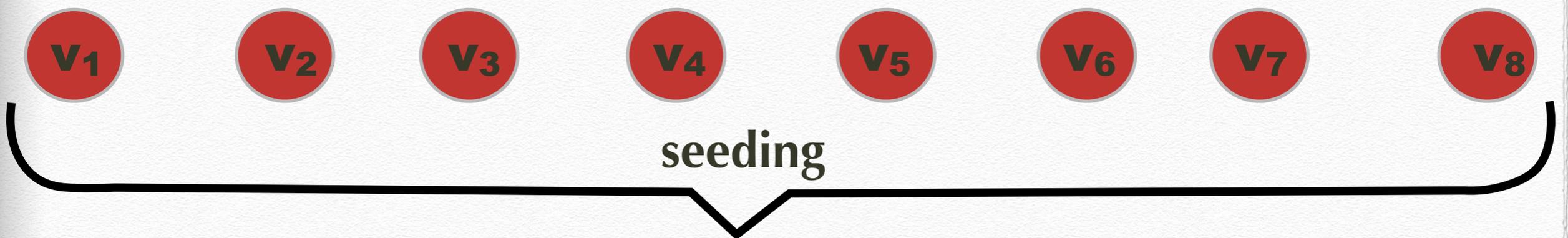
V₅

V₆

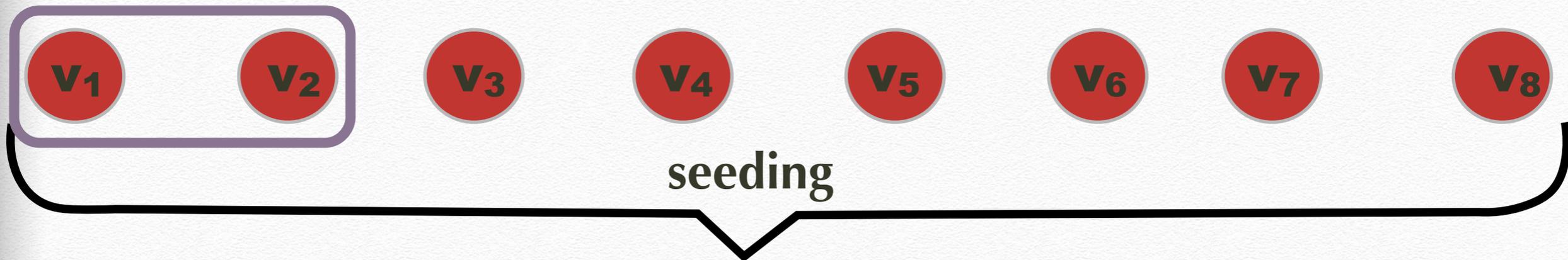
V₇

V₈

Seeding

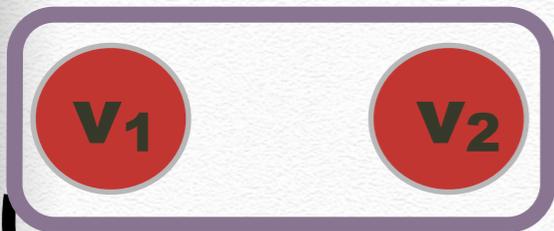


Seeding



Seeding

V₁



V₃

V₄

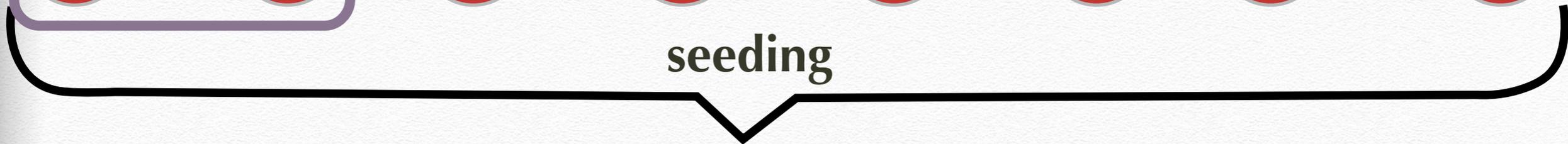
V₅

V₆

V₇

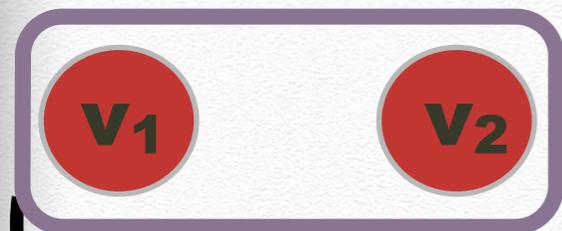
V₈

seeding



Seeding

V₁



V₅

V₆

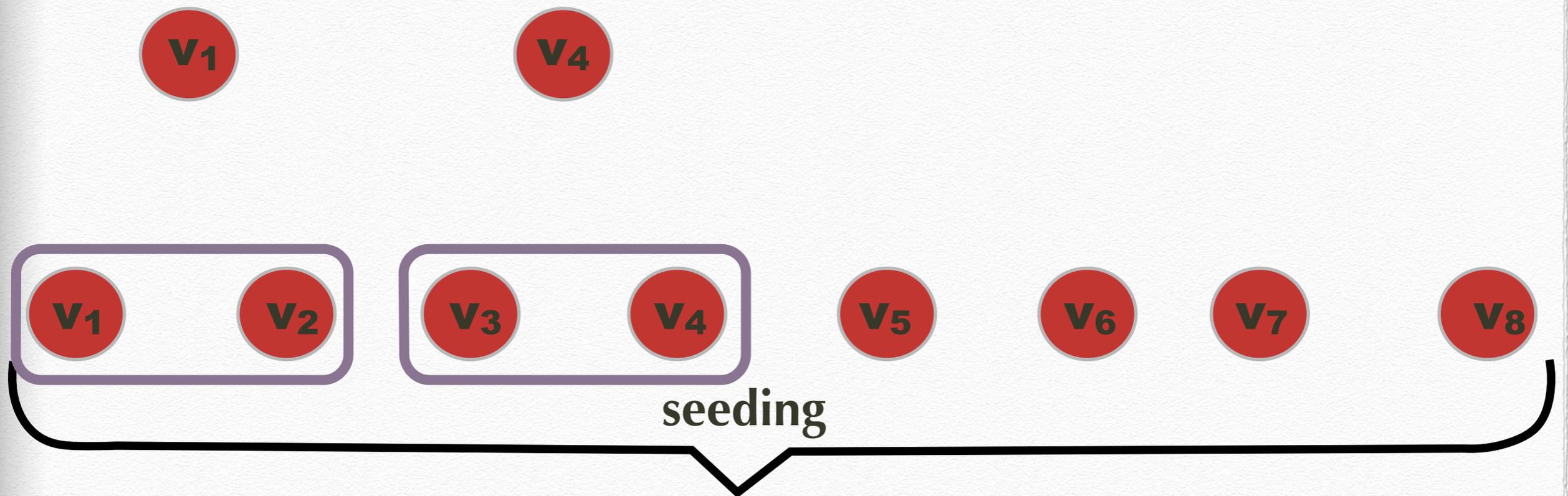
V₇

V₈

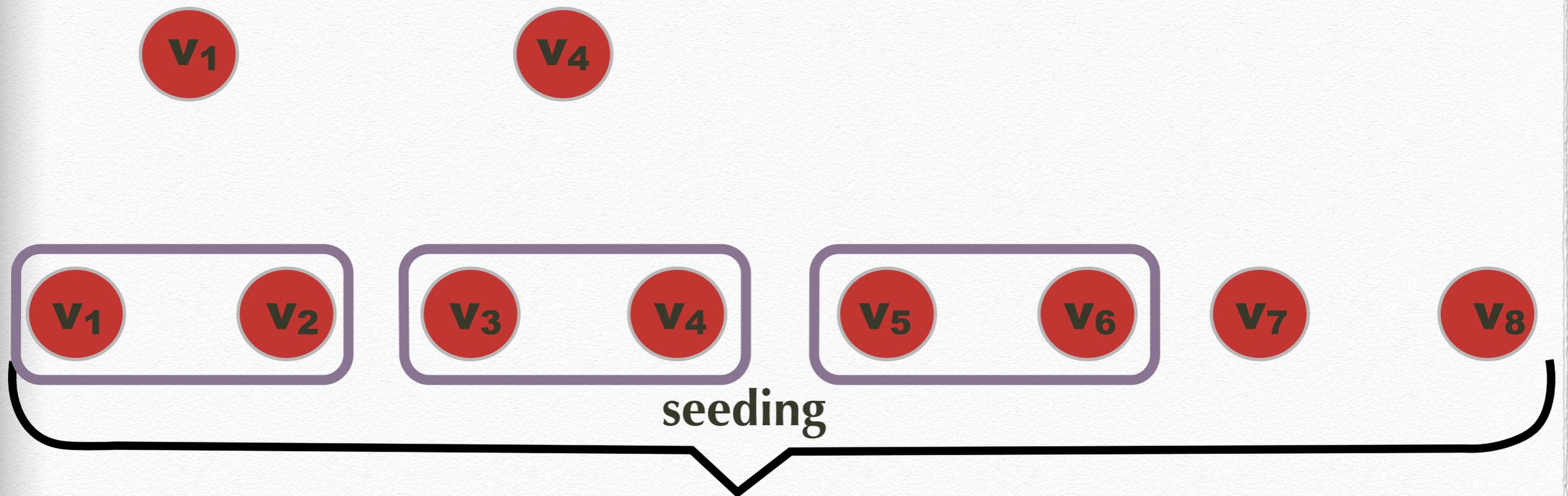
seeding



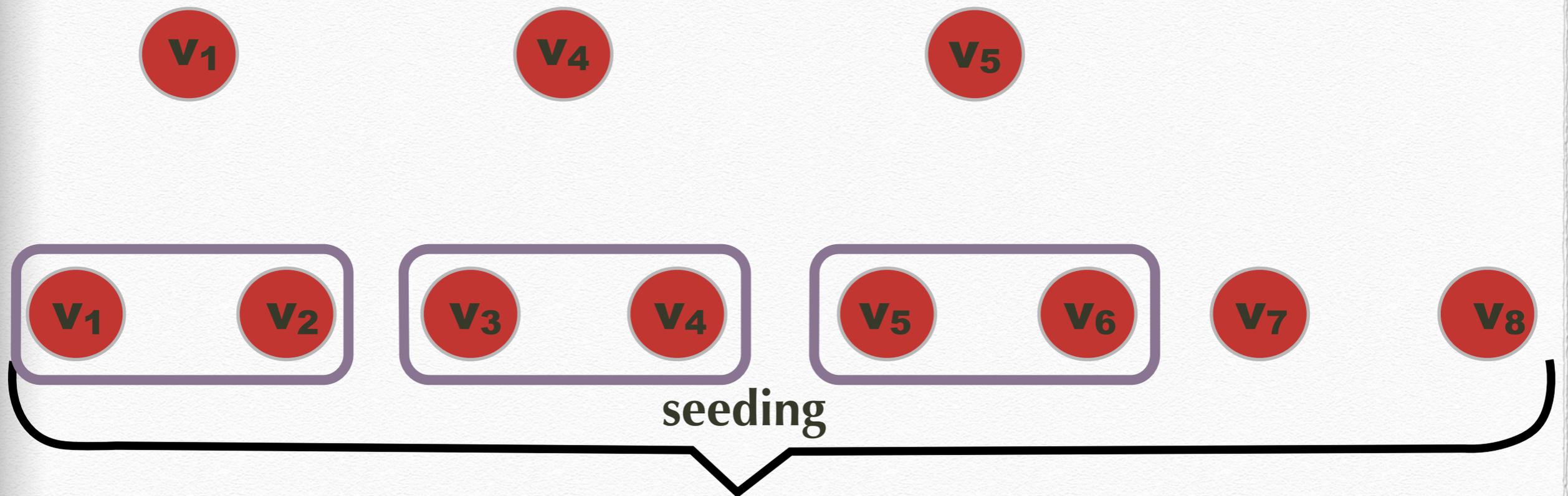
Seeding



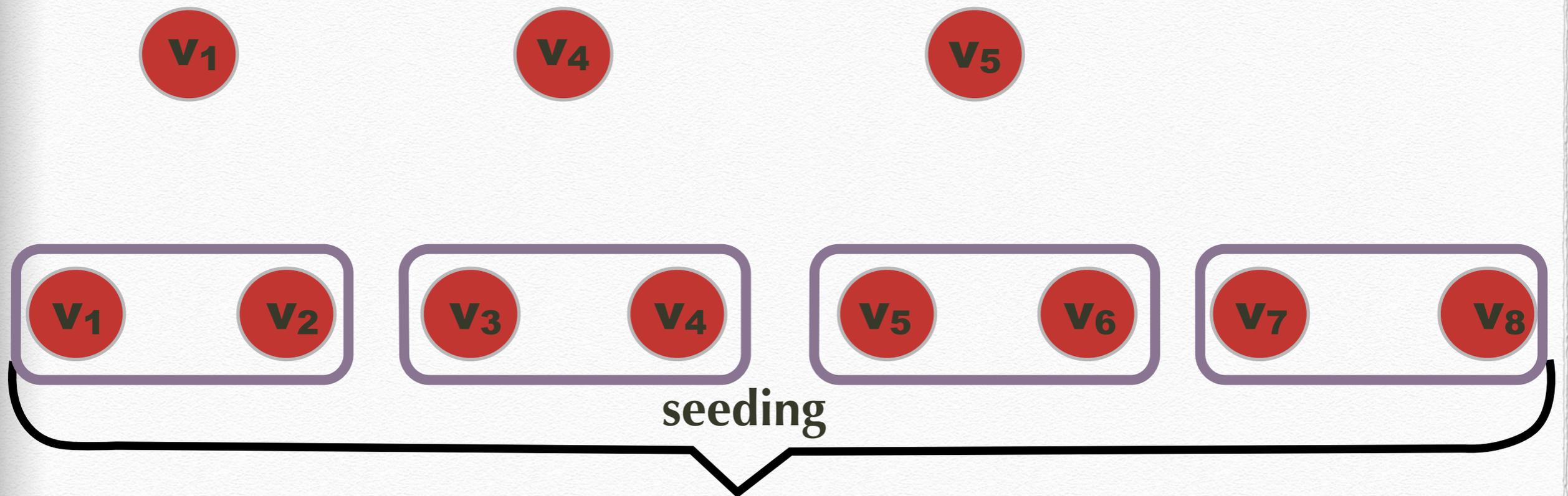
Seeding



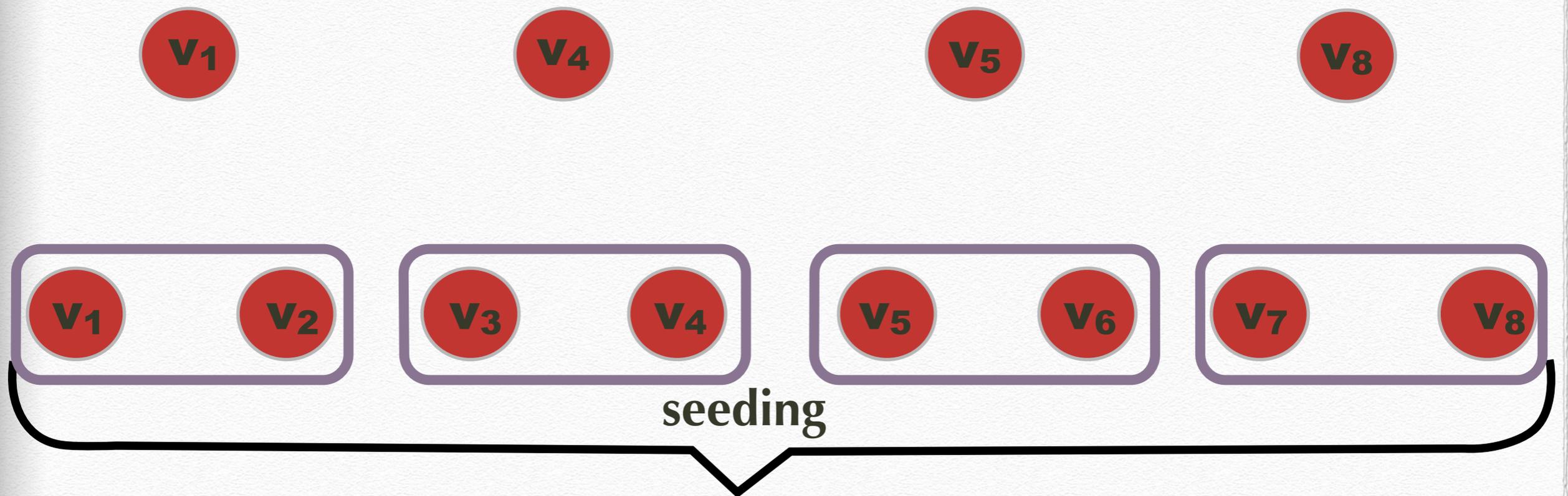
Seeding



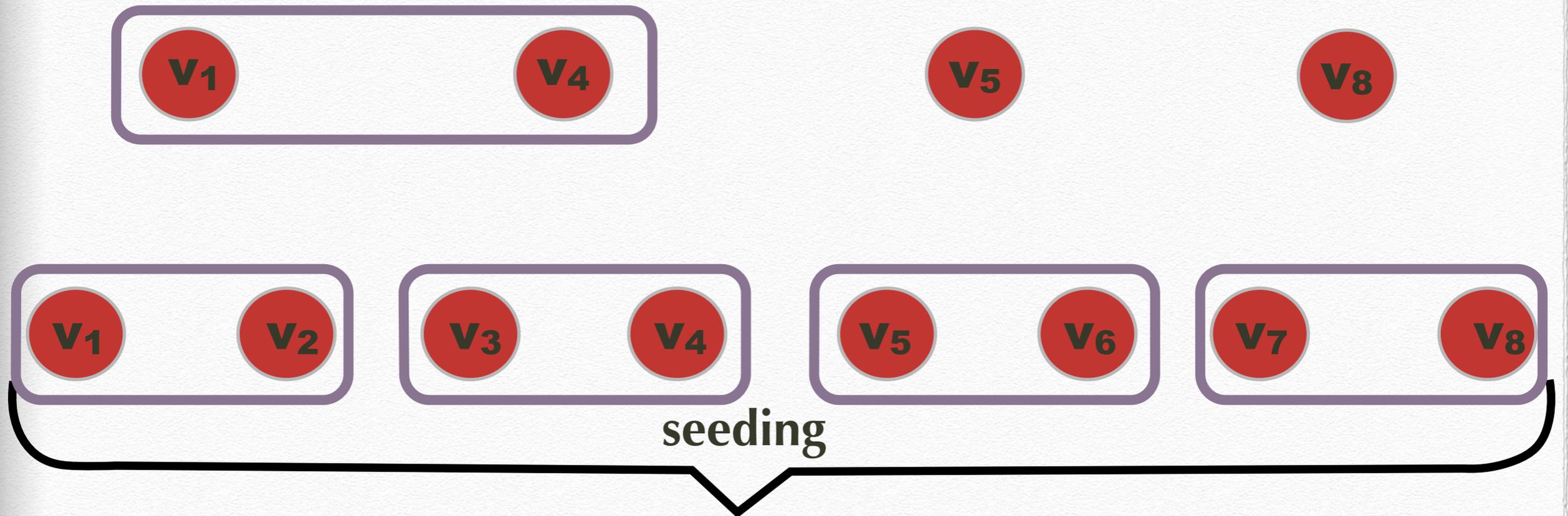
Seeding



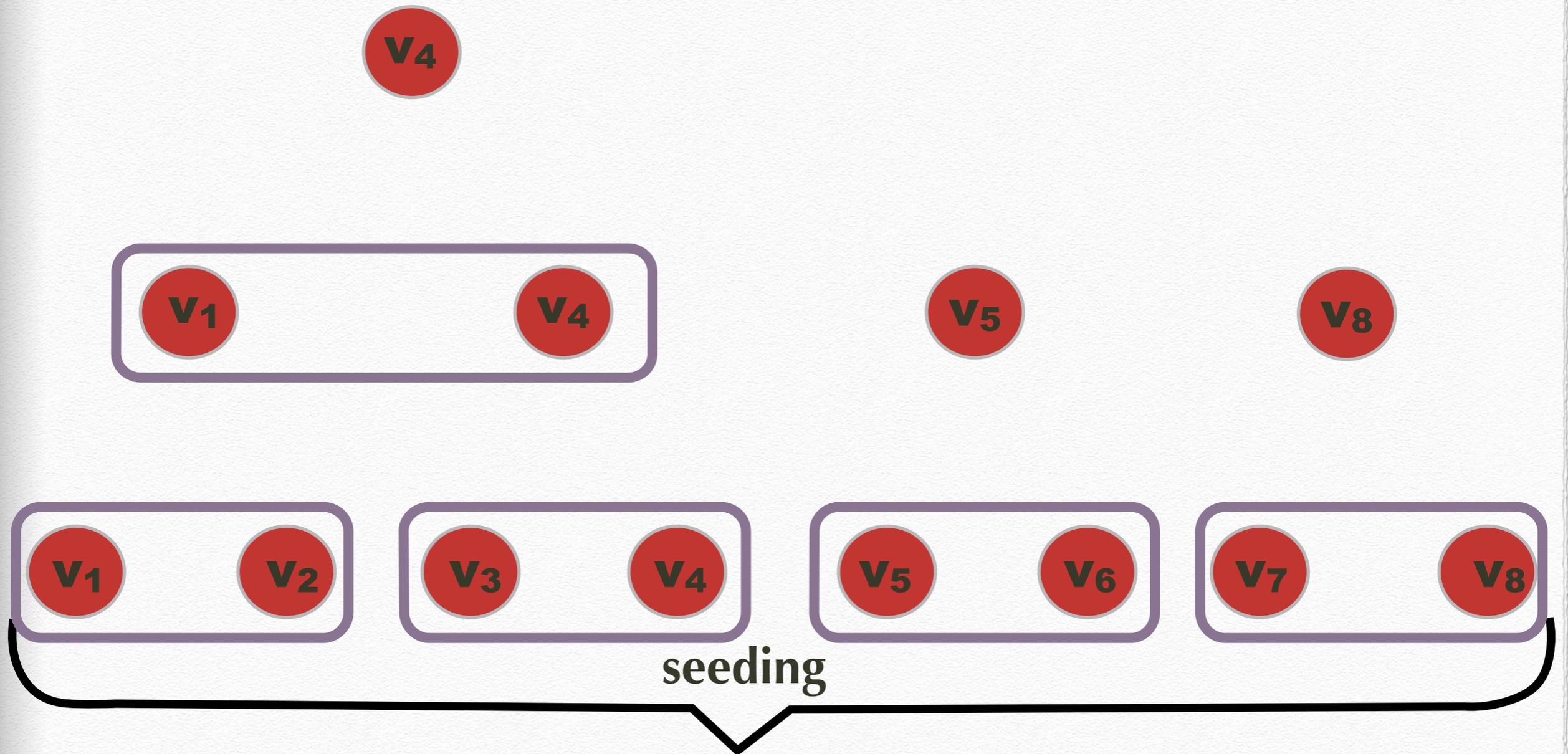
Seeding



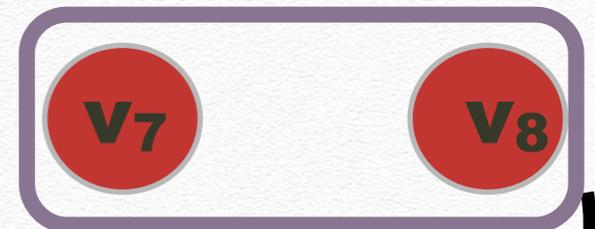
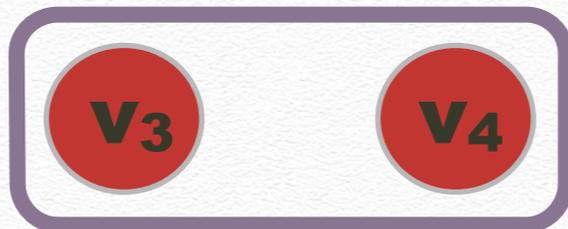
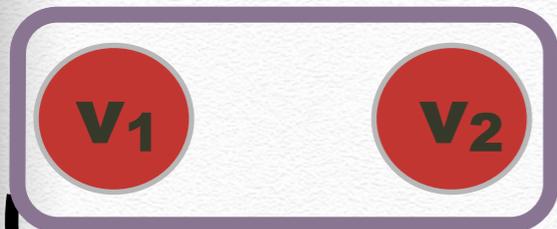
Seeding



Seeding



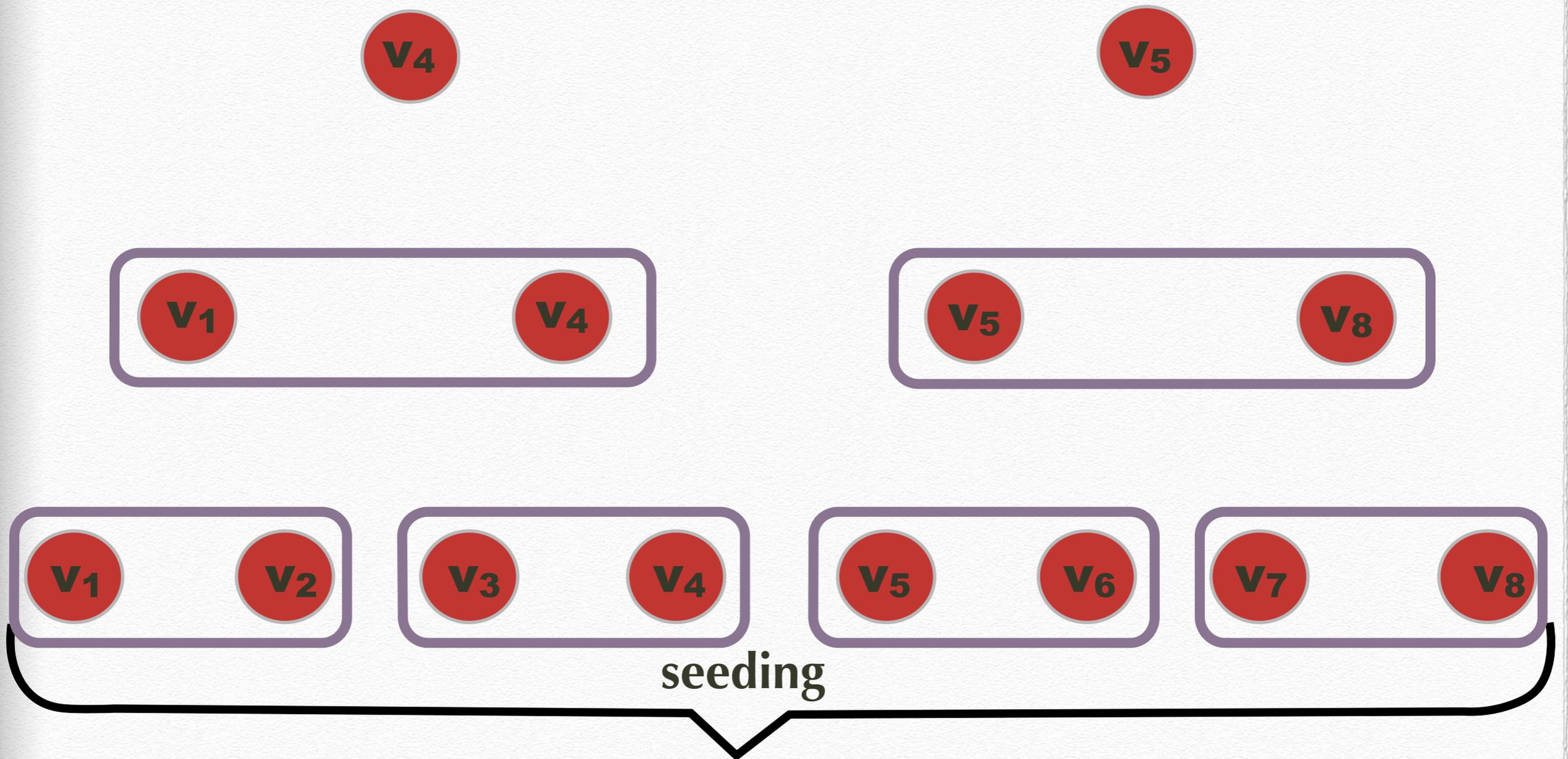
Seeding



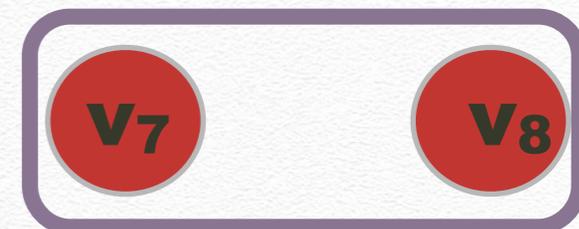
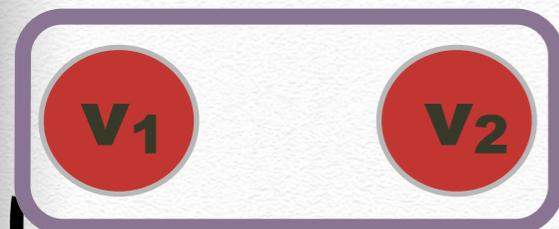
seeding



Seeding



Seeding

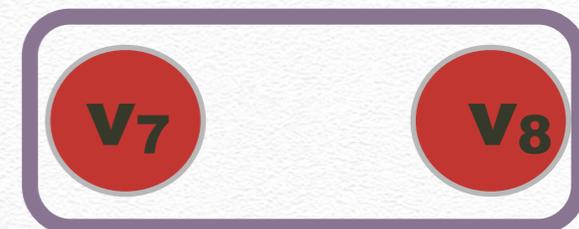
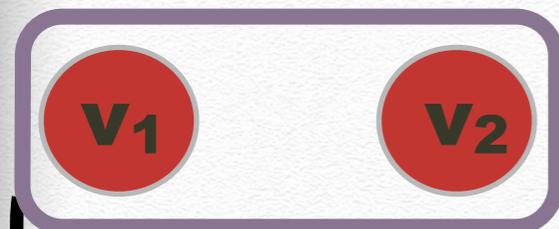


seeding



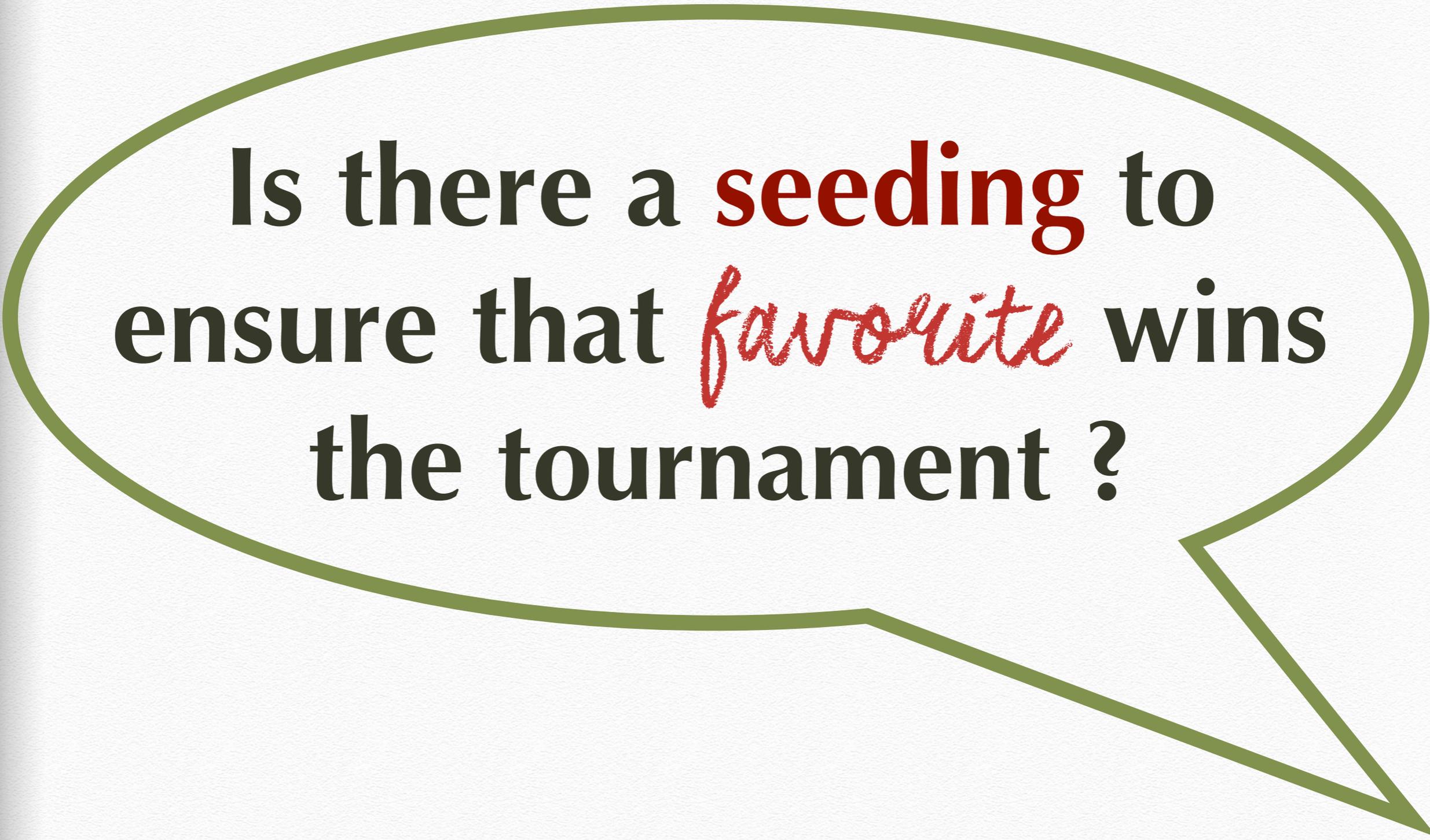
Seeding

V4 winner!



seeding



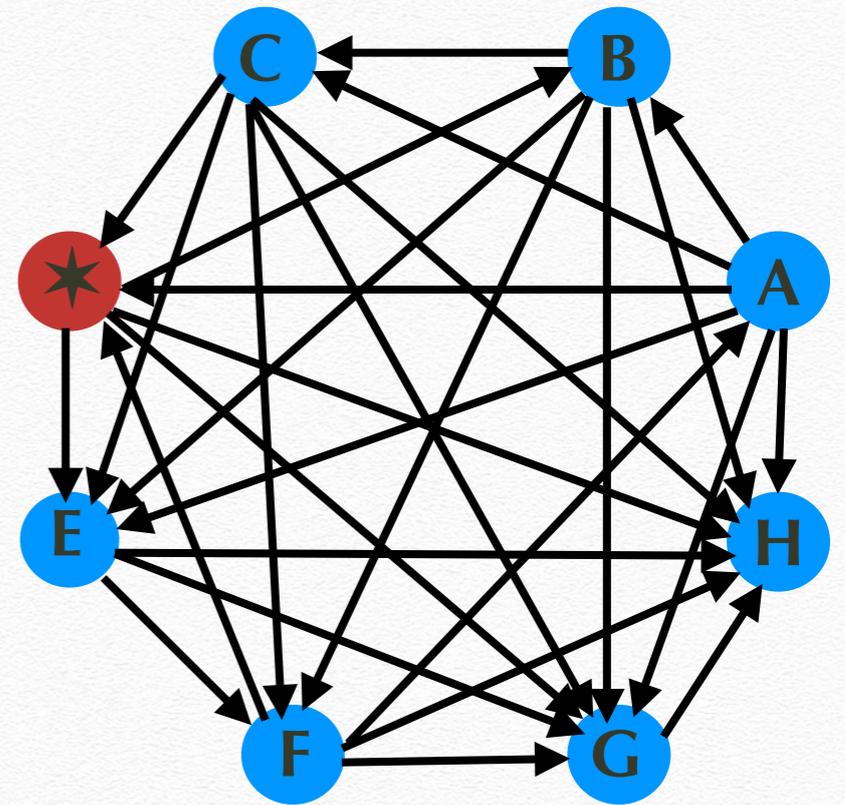


Is there a **seeding** to
ensure that *favourite* wins
the tournament ?

Our problem: TOURNAMENT FIXING

Our problem: **TOURNAMENT FIXING**

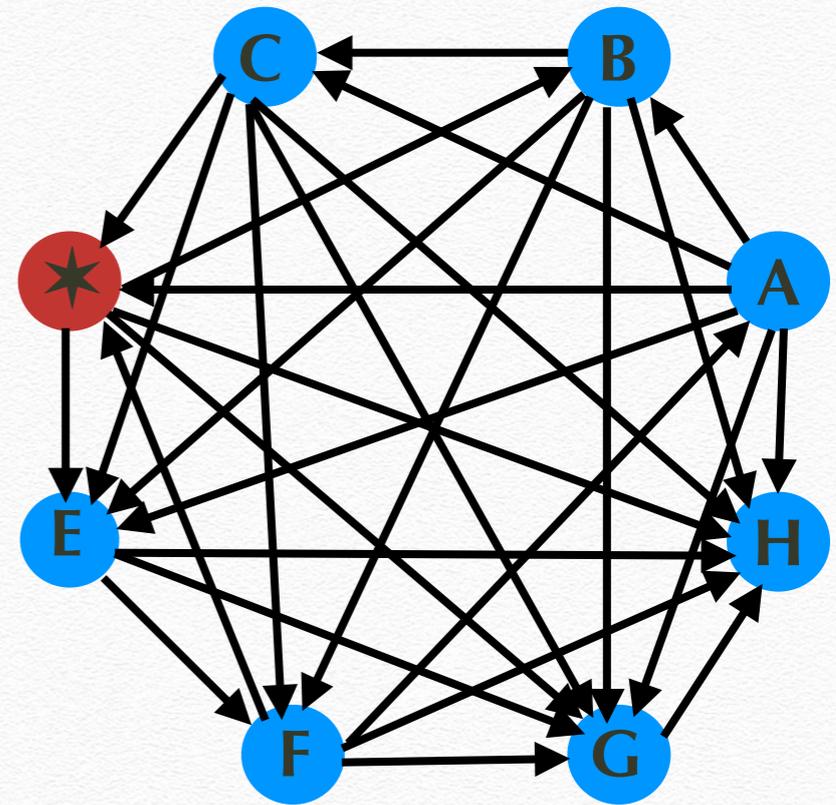
INPUT: **Win-lose** graph



Our problem: **TOURNAMENT FIXING**

INPUT: **Win-lose** graph

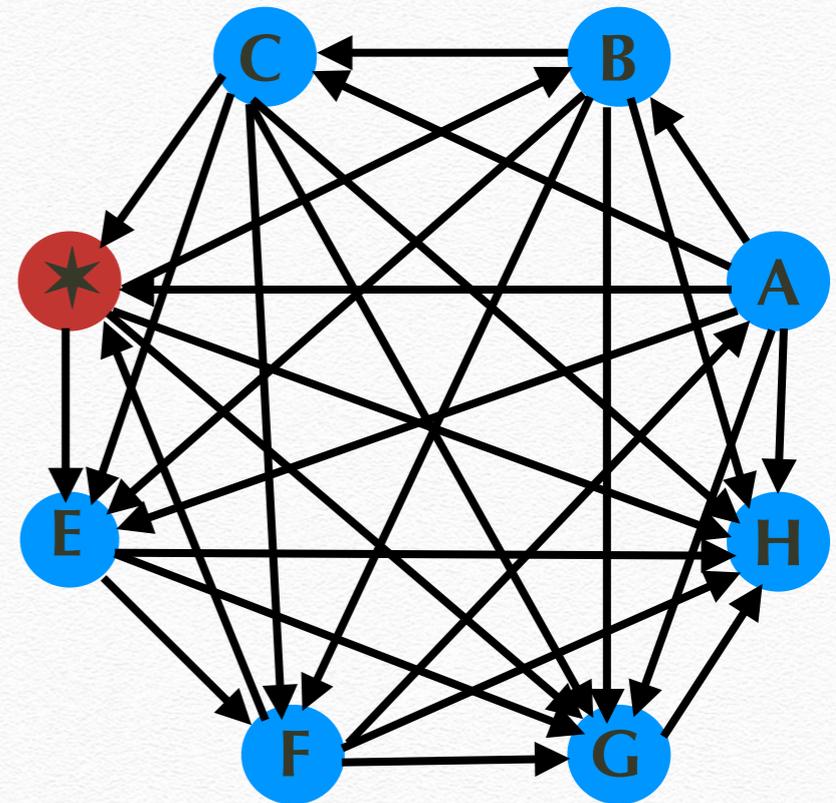
QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** that ensures that *favorite* wins?



Our problem: **TOURNAMENT FIXING**

INPUT: **Win-lose** graph

QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** that ensures that *favorite* wins?



...introduced by **Vu, Altman, Shoham**
AAMAS '09

How hard is **TOURNAMENT FIXING** ?

How hard is **TOURNAMENT FIXING** ?

❖ If there is a player who beats all

How hard is **TOURNAMENT FIXING** ?

- ❖ If there is a player who beats all
 - ❖ ie **win-lose graph** is acyclic

How hard is **TOURNAMENT FIXING** ?

- ❖ If there is a player who beats all
 - ❖ ie **win-lose graph** is acyclic

Easy to decide

How hard is **TOURNAMENT FIXING** ?

❖ If there is a player who beats all

❖ ie **win-lose graph** is acyclic

Easy to decide

❖ In general: **NP-hard**

How hard is **TOURNAMENT FIXING** ?

- ❖ If there is a player who beats all
 - ❖ ie **win-lose graph** is acyclic

Easy to decide

- ❖ In general: **NP-hard**

[Aziz et al. AAAI'14]

TOURNAMENT FIXING is NP-Hard.

TOURNAMENT FIXING is NP-Hard.

- *Existence of cycles makes it interesting!*
 - i.e no dominant player exists.

TOURNAMENT FIXING is NP-Hard.

- *Existence of cycles makes it interesting!*
 - i.e no dominant player exists.

Intuitively, let k = Number of “upsets”

TOURNAMENT FIXING is NP-Hard.

- Existence of cycles makes it interesting!
 - i.e no dominant player exists.

Intuitively, let k = Number of “upsets”

Parameter k = Number of pairings in which a player will beat a player of higher rank.

TOURNAMENT FIXING is NP-Hard.

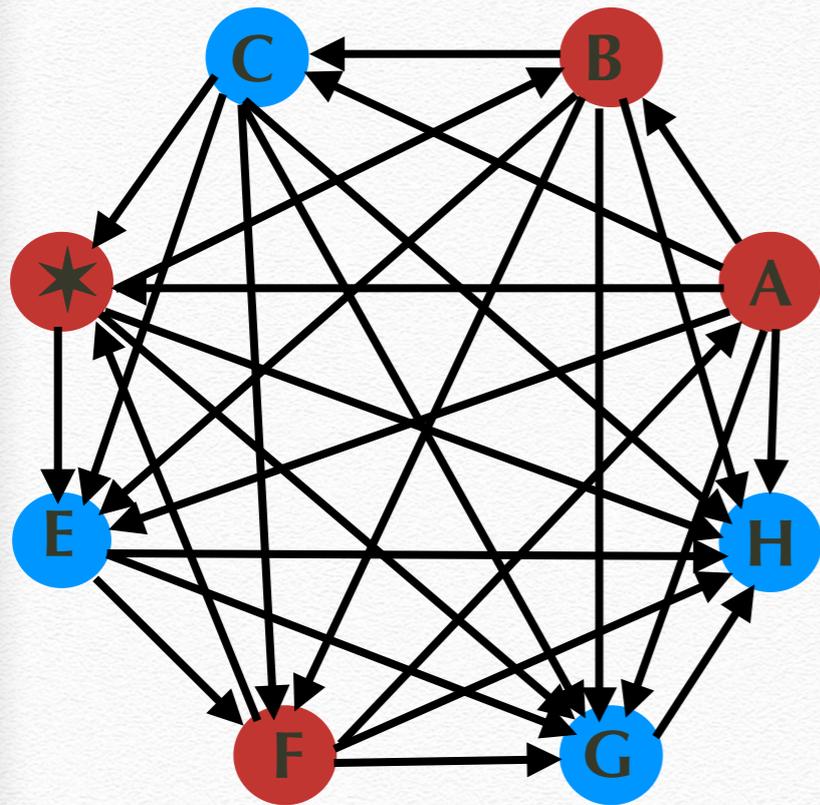
- Existence of cycles makes it interesting!
 - i.e no dominant player exists.

Intuitively, let k = Number of “upsets”

Parameter k = Number of pairings in which a player will beat a player of higher rank.

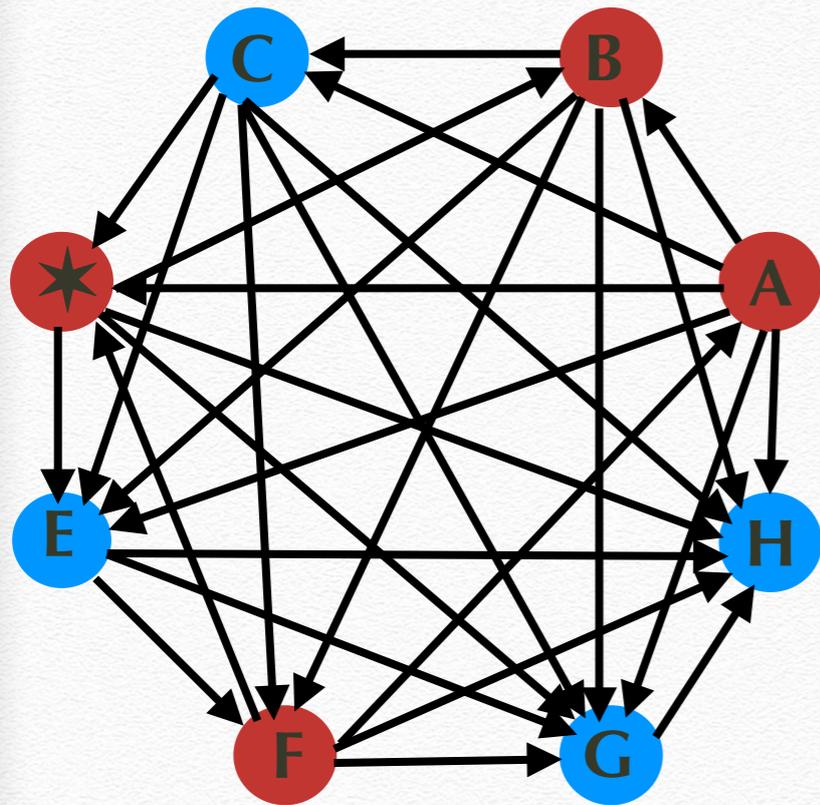
...But, how do we define rank?

Ranking the players



We are given **feedback arc set** of the **win-lose** graph

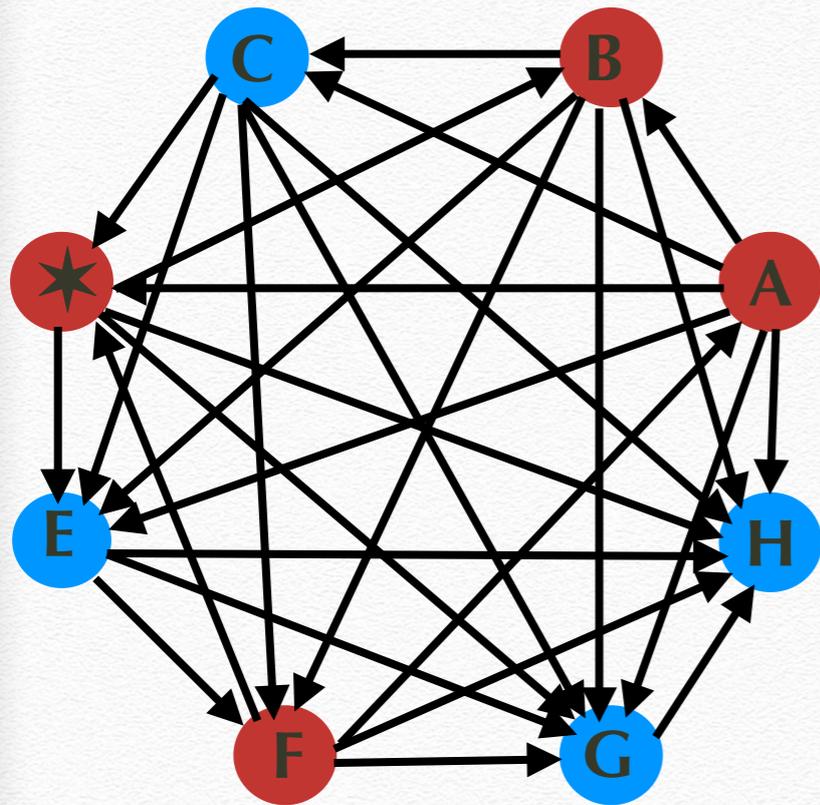
Ranking the players



We are given **feedback arc set** of the **win-lose** graph

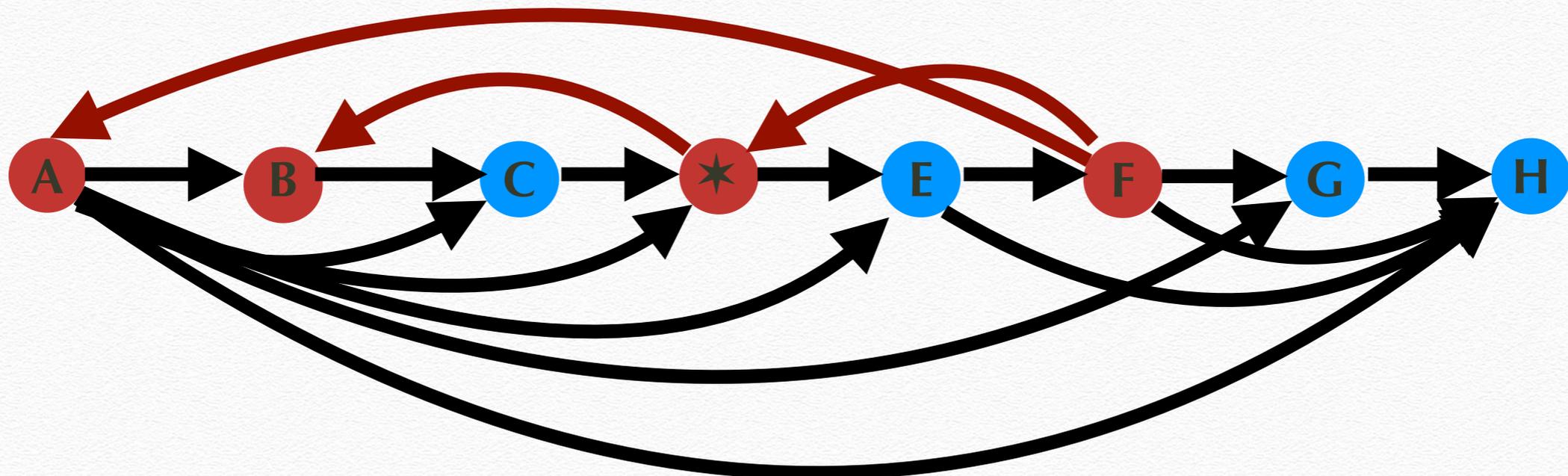
We obtain a **ranking** of the players

Ranking the players

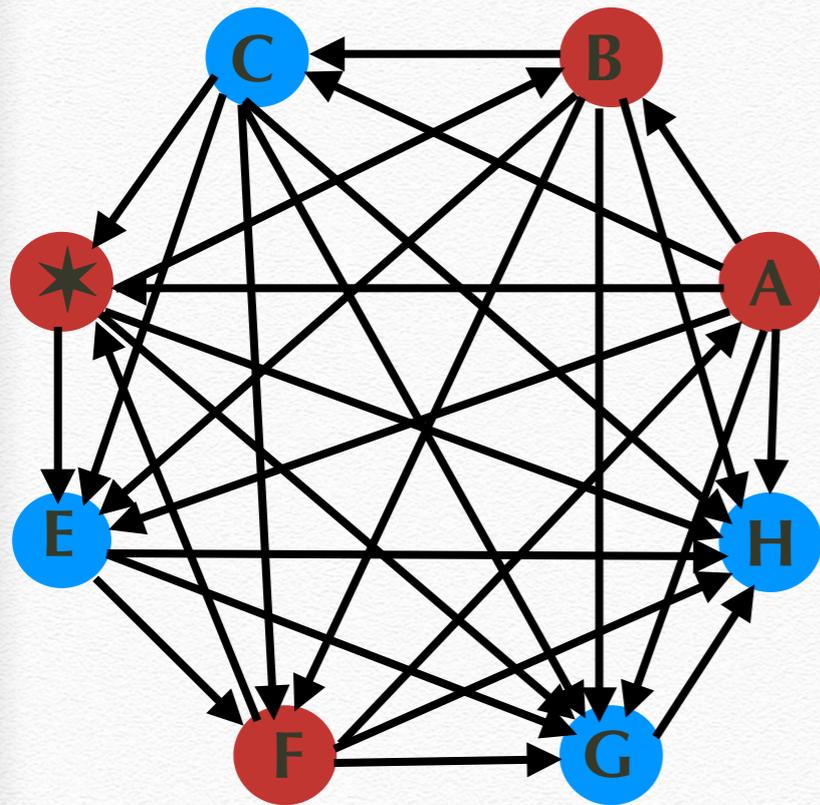


We are given **feedback arc set** of the **win-lose graph**

We obtain a **ranking** of the players

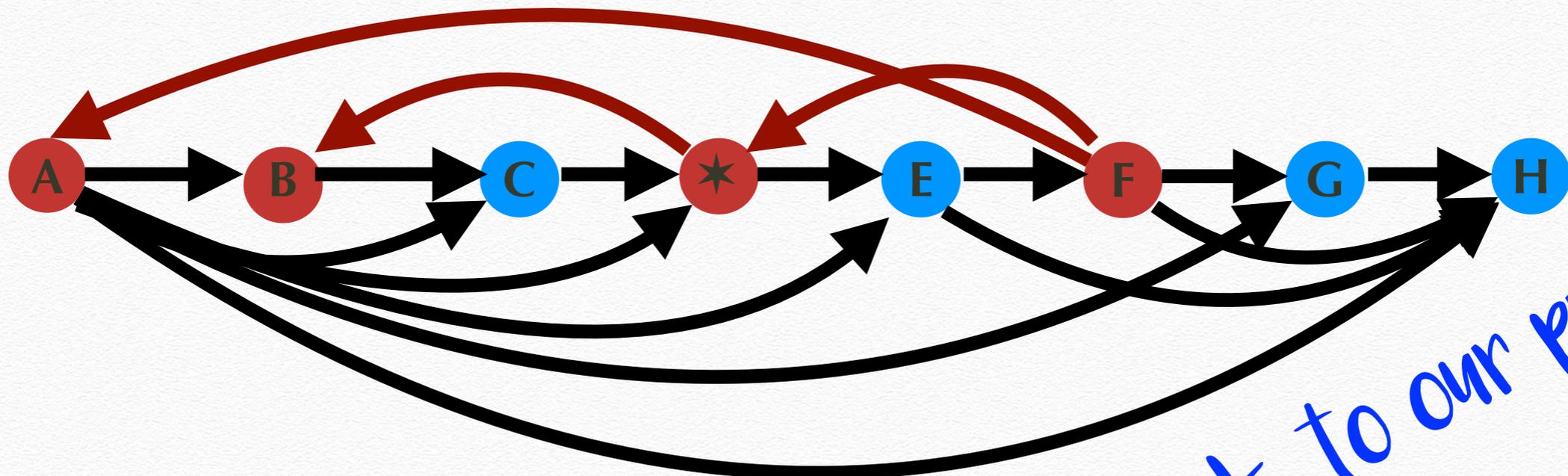


Ranking the players



We are given **feedback arc set** of the **win-lose** graph

We obtain a **ranking** of the players



Back to our problem

TOURNAMENT FIXING, k arcs away from acyclic

TOURNAMENT FIXING, k arcs away from acyclic

INPUT: Win-lose graph

QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** that ensures that *favorite* wins the tournament?

TOURNAMENT FIXING, k arcs away from acyclic

INPUT: Win-lose graph

QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** that ensures that *favorite* wins the tournament?

KNOWN RESULT: (1) Solvable in $O(n^k)$ [Aziz et al. AAAI'14]

TOURNAMENT FIXING, k arcs away from acyclic

INPUT: Win-lose graph

QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** that ensures that *favorite* wins the tournament?

KNOWN RESULT: (1) Solvable in $O(n^k)$ [Aziz et al. AAI'14]

(2) $2^{O(k^2 \log k)} \text{poly}(n)$ using ILP [Ramanujam and Szeider AAI'17]

OUR WORK: **PARAM TOURNAMENT FIXING**

Gupta, Roy, Saurabh & Zehavi IJCAI'18

OUR WORK: **PARAM TOURNAMENT FIXING**

Gupta, Roy, Saurabh & Zehavi IJCAI'18

❖ **Algorithm runs in time $2^{O(k \log k)} \text{poly}(n)$**

OUR WORK: **PARAM TOURNAMENT FIXING**

Gupta, Roy, Saurabh & Zehavi IJCAI'18

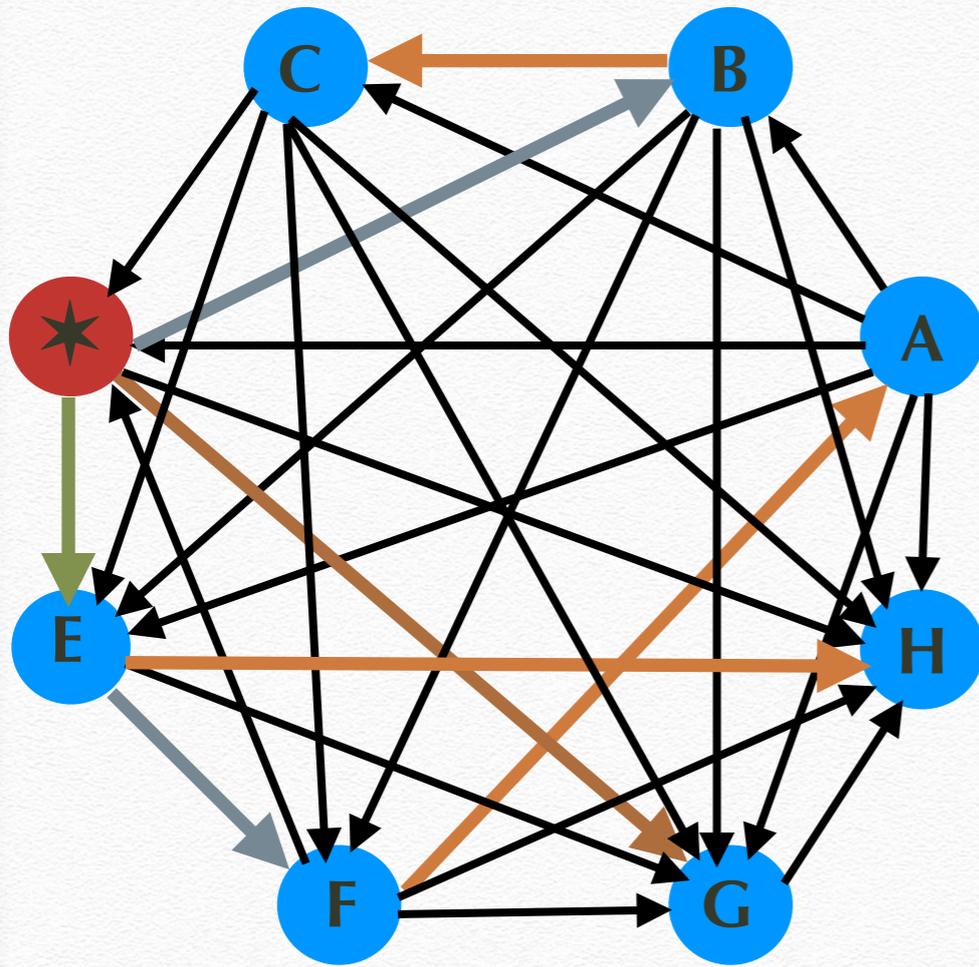
- ❖ Algorithm runs in time $2^{O(k \log k)} \text{poly}(n)$
- ❖ Combinatorial algorithm using a greedy strategy

OUR WORK: **PARAM TOURNAMENT FIXING**

Gupta, Roy, Saurabh & Zehavi IJCAI'18

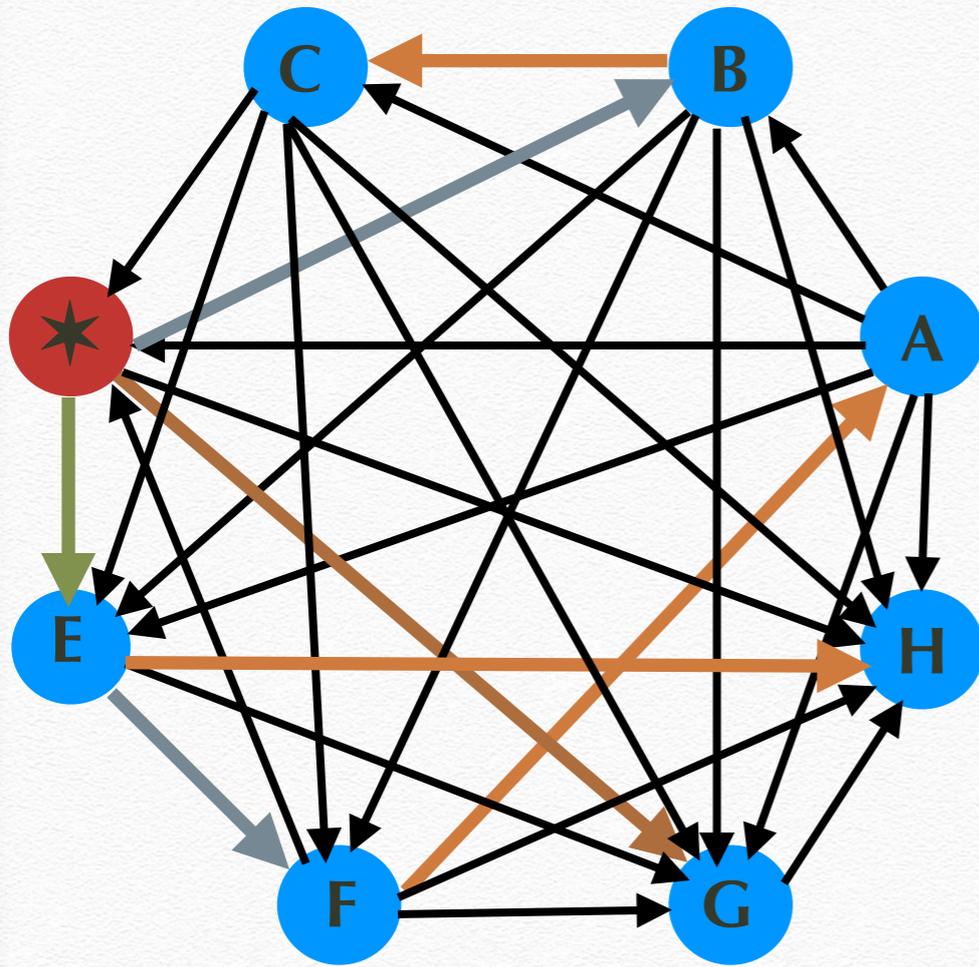
- ❖ Algorithm runs in time $2^{O(k \log k)} \text{poly}(n)$
- ❖ Combinatorial algorithm using a greedy strategy
- ❖ Reveals structural properties

Spanning Binomial Arborescences (SBA)

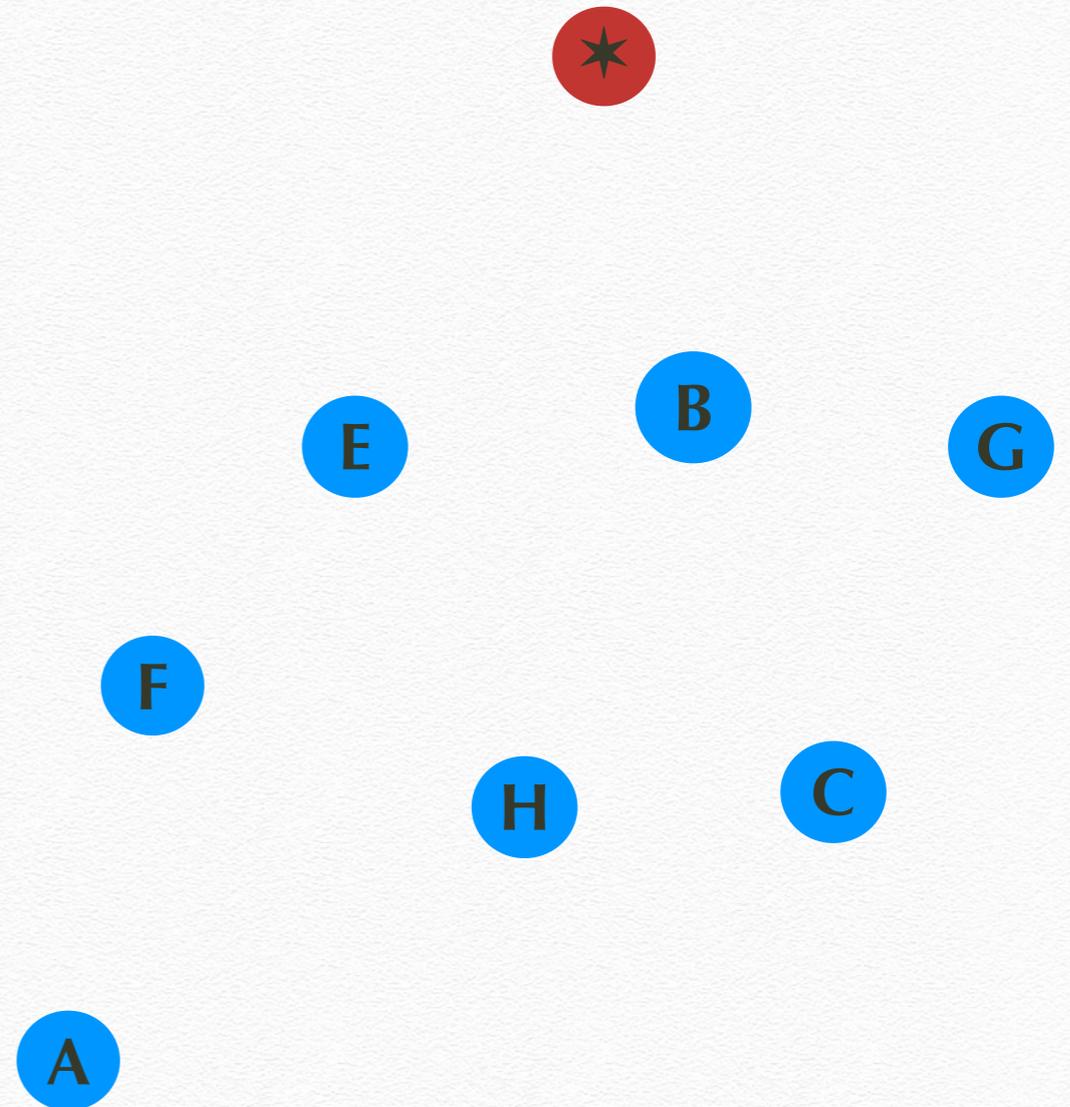


Win-lose graph

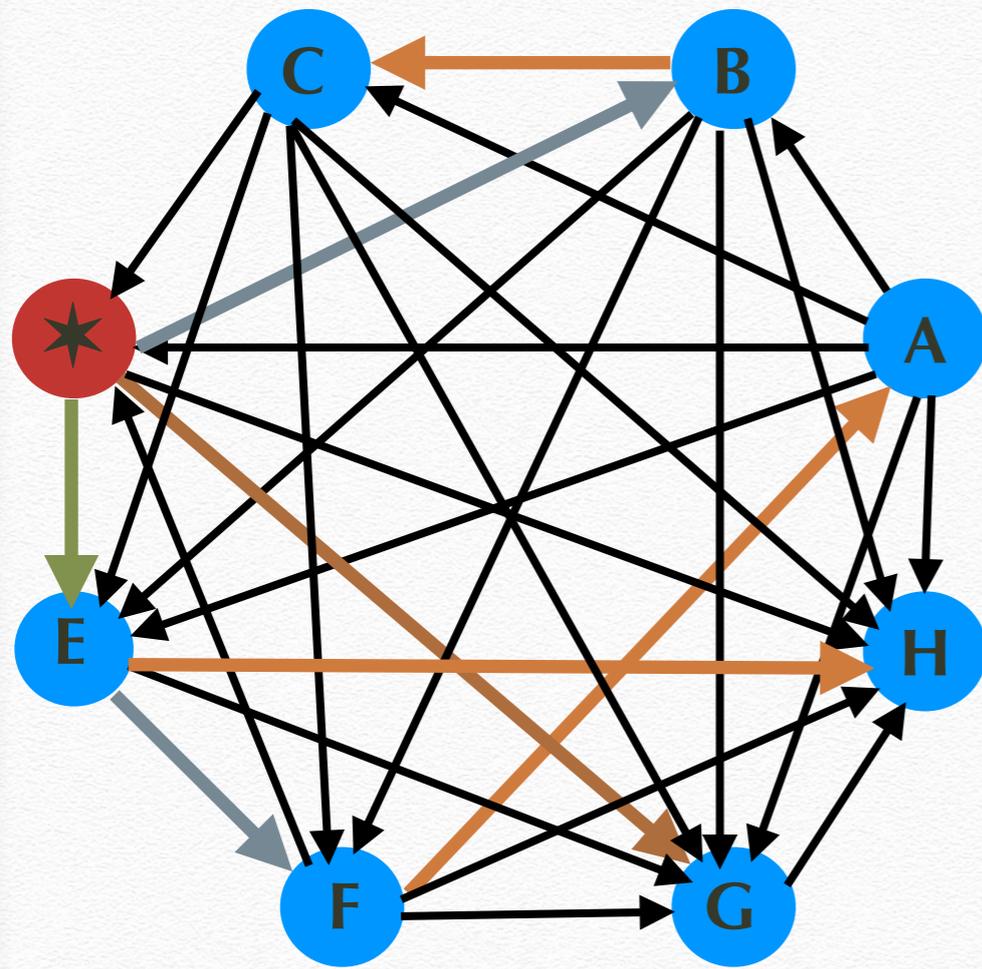
Spanning Binomial Arborescences (SBA)



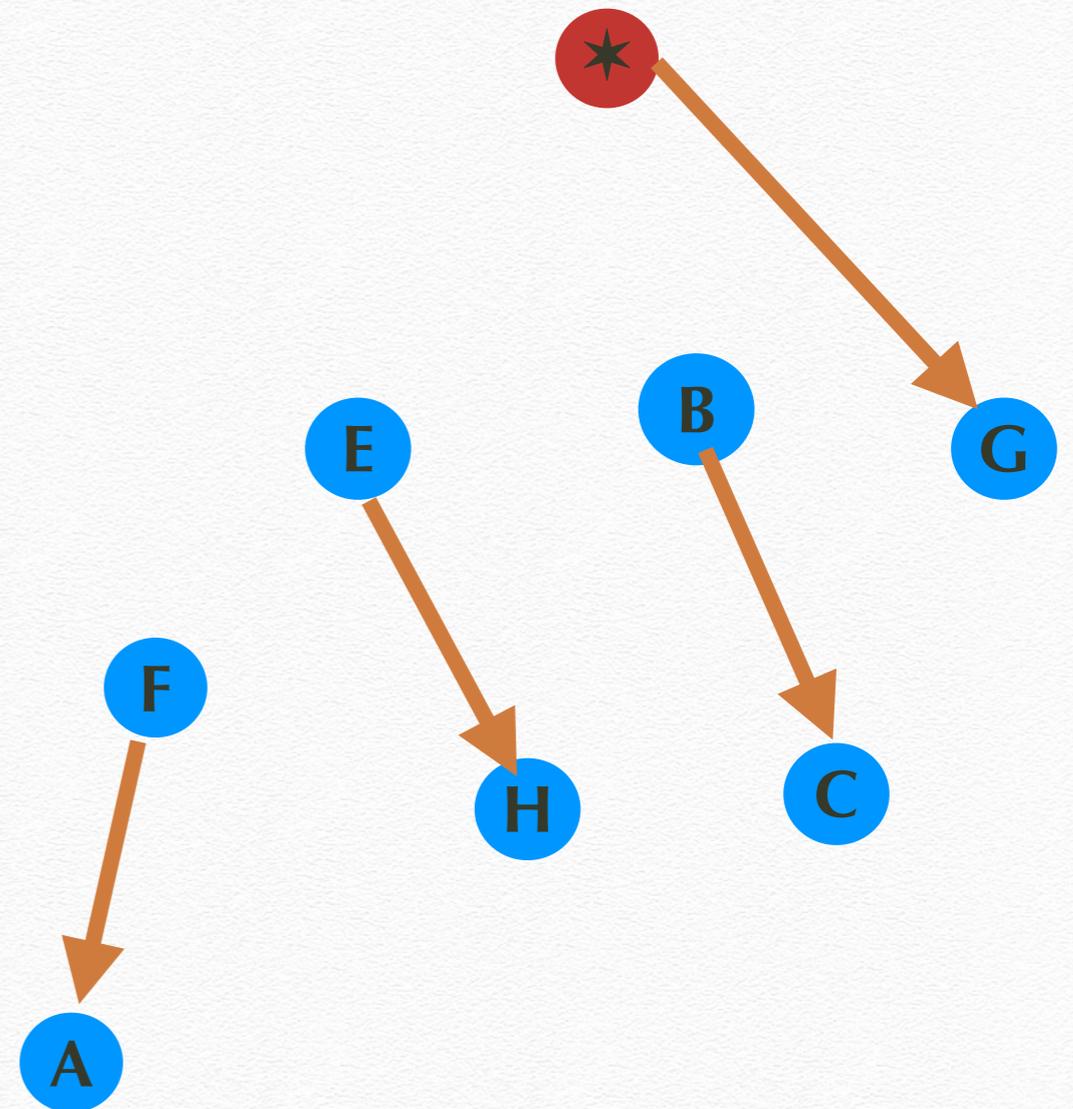
Win-lose graph



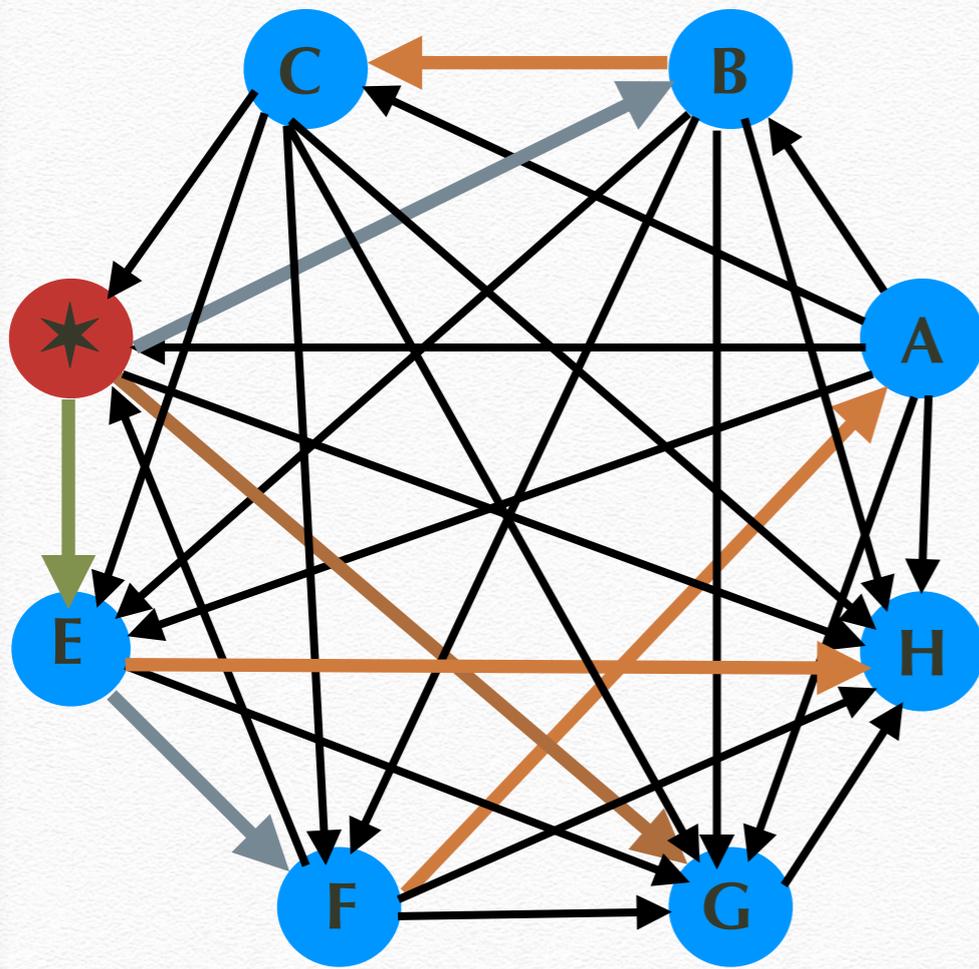
Spanning Binomial Arborescences (SBA)



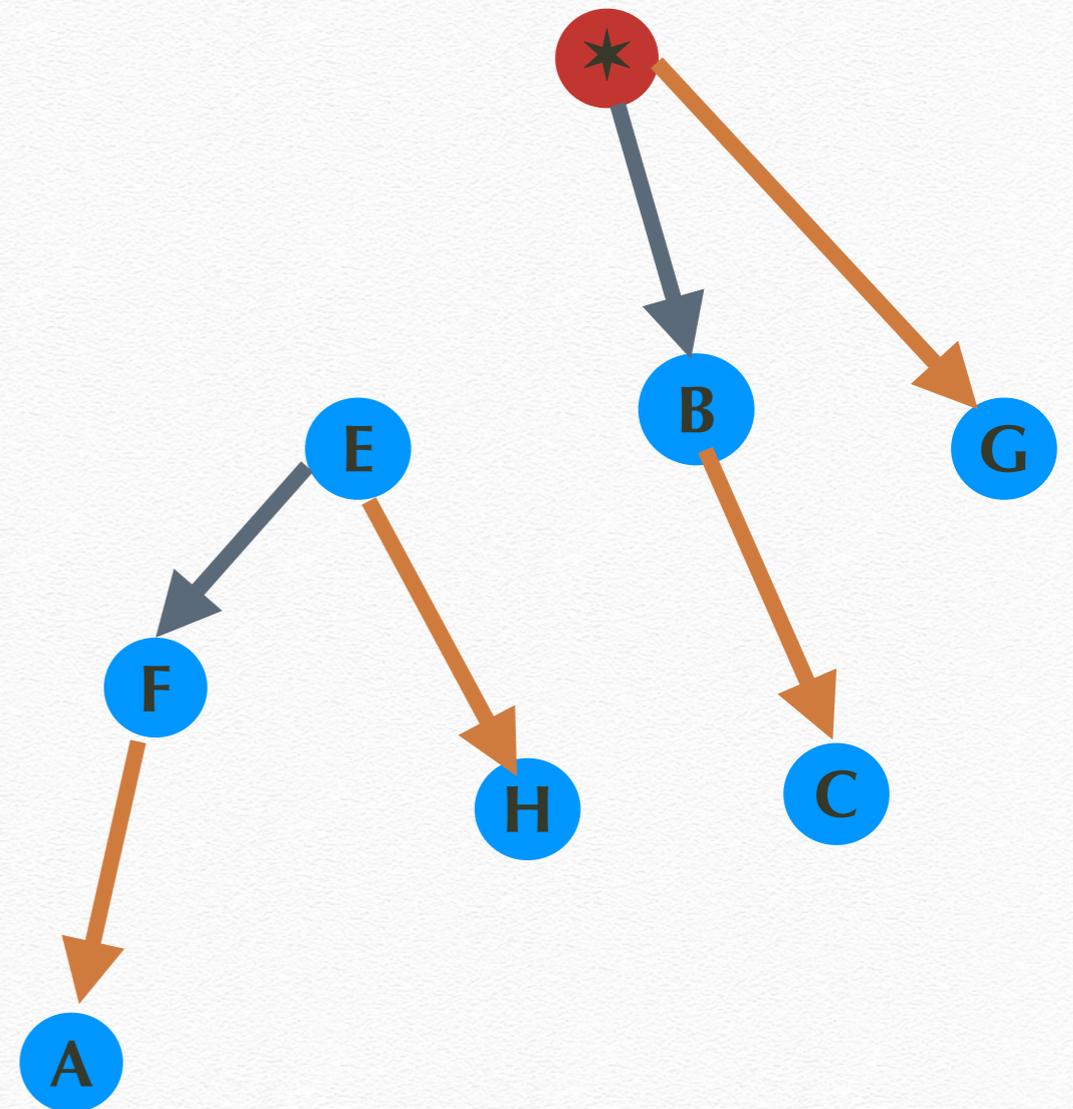
Win-lose graph



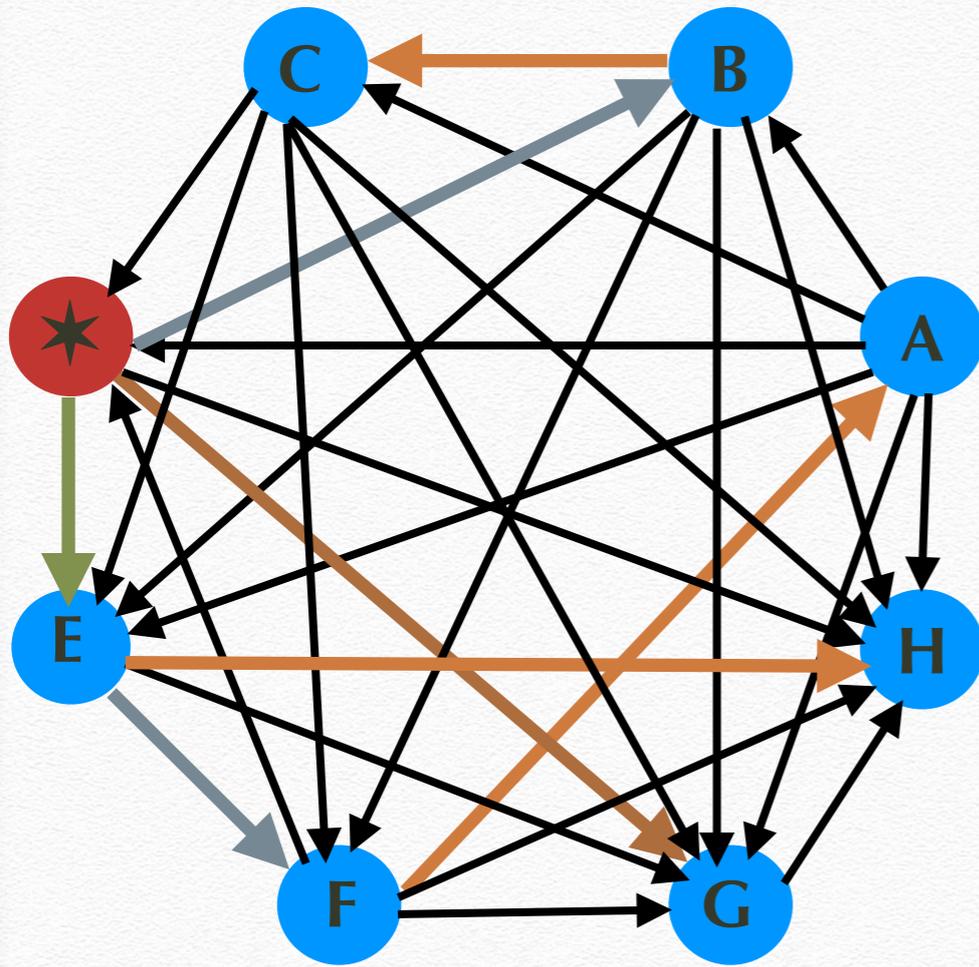
Spanning Binomial Arborescences (SBA)



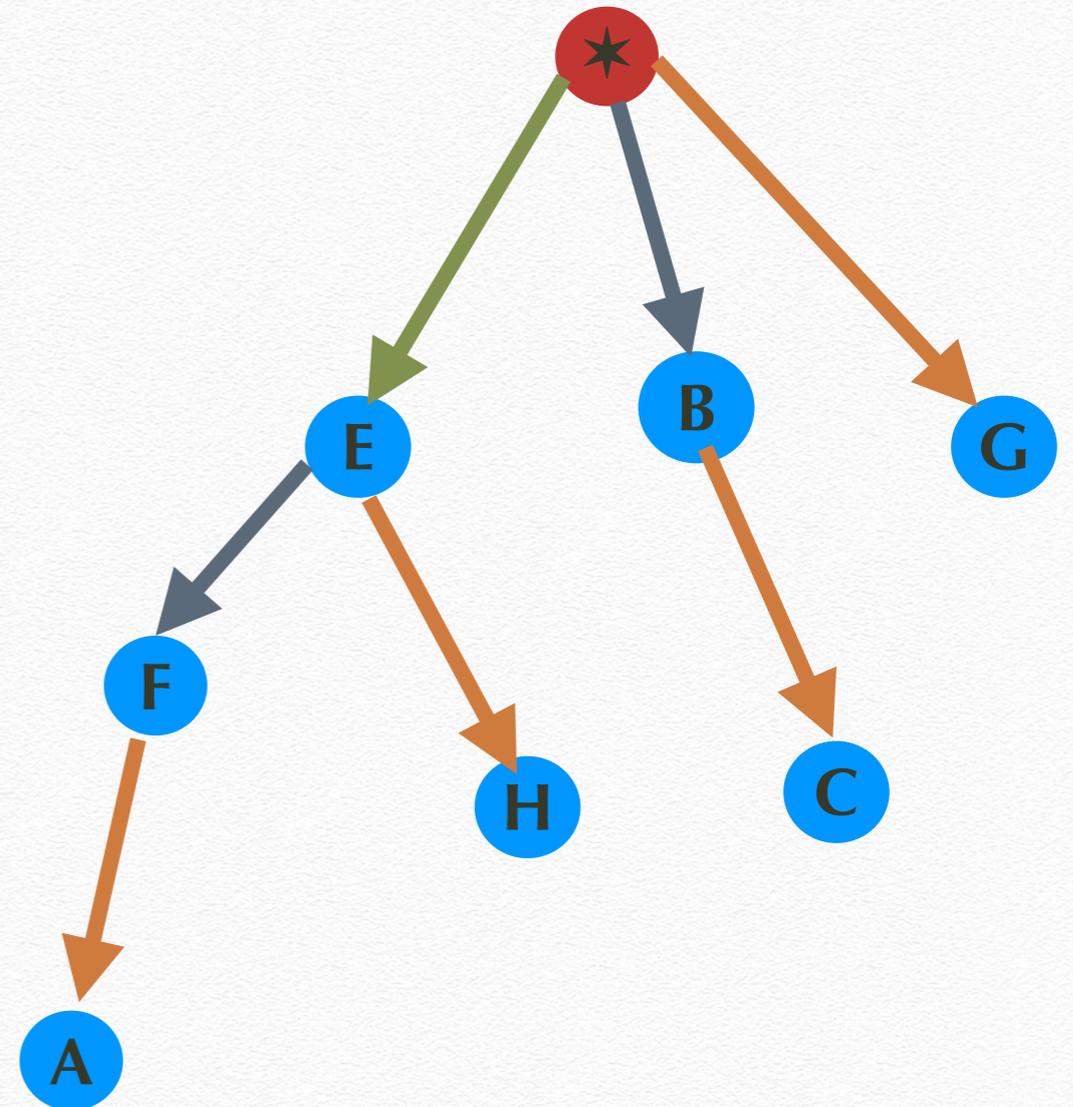
Win-lose graph



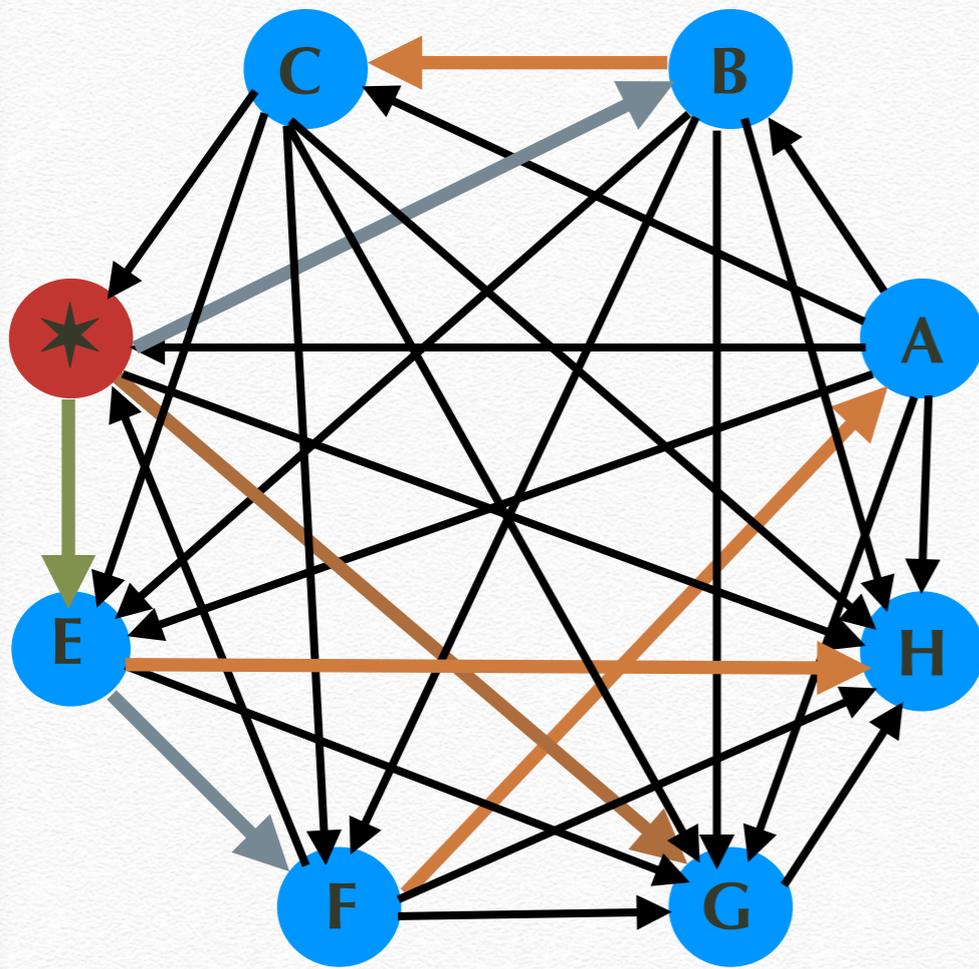
Spanning Binomial Arborescences (SBA)



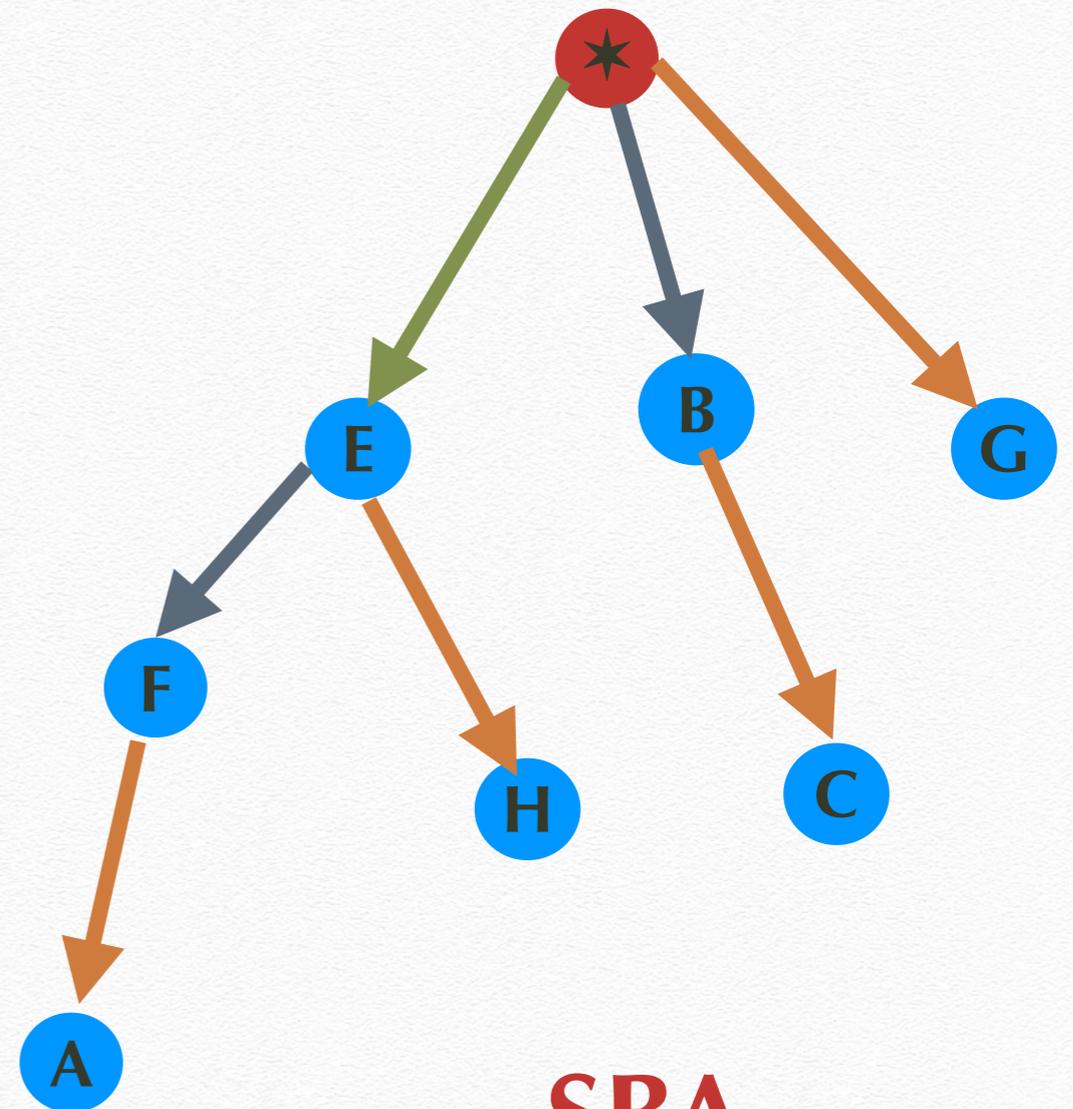
Win-lose graph



Spanning Binomial Arborescences (SBA)



Win-lose graph



SBA

Binomial Arborescences (BA)

Binomial Arborescences (BA)

- ❖ A **unlabeled BA T** rooted at **v** is defined recursively

Binomial Arborescences (BA)

- ❖ A **unlabeled BA T** rooted at **v** is defined recursively
- ❖ A single node **v** is a **BA** rooted at **v**

Binomial Arborescences (BA)

- ❖ A **unlabeled BA T** rooted at **v** is defined recursively
- ❖ A single node **v** is a **BA** rooted at **v**
- ❖ Given 2 vertex disjoint **BA** of equal size, **T_v** rooted at **v** and **T_u** rooted at **u** , adding arc **$v \rightarrow u$** gives a **BA T_{vu}** rooted at **v**

Binomial Arborescences (BA)

- ❖ A **unlabeled BA** T rooted at v is defined recursively
- ❖ A single node v is a **BA** rooted at v
- ❖ Given 2 vertex disjoint **BA** of equal size, T_v rooted at v and T_u rooted at u , adding arc $v \rightarrow u$ gives a **BA** T_{vu} rooted at v

If $T \subseteq D$ (a directed graph) and $V(T) = V(D)$,
then T is **labeled spanning BA (SBA)**

Tournament Fixing \longleftrightarrow **SBA**

Tournament Fixing \longleftrightarrow SBA

Theorem: Let D be a **win-lose graph** where *favorite* is a vertex.

Tournament Fixing \longleftrightarrow SBA

Theorem: Let D be a **win-lose graph** where *favorite* is a vertex.

There is a **seeding** of the vertices in D s.t.
the resulting tournament is won by *favorite*



Tournament Fixing \longleftrightarrow SBA

Theorem: Let D be a **win-lose graph** where *favorite* is a vertex.

There is a **seeding** of the vertices in D s.t. the resulting tournament is won by *favorite*



D has an **SBA** s.t. *favorite* is the root.

Tournament Fixing \longleftrightarrow SBA

Theorem: Let D be a **win-lose graph** where *favorite* is a vertex.

There is a **seeding** of the vertices in D s.t. the resulting tournament is won by *favorite*



D has an **SBA** s.t. *favorite* is the root.

[Williams AAAI'10]

TOURNAMENT FIXING In terms of an SBA

TOURNAMENT FIXING in terms of an **SBA**

INPUT: Win-lose graph

TOURNAMENT FIXING In terms of an SBA

INPUT: Win-lose graph

(OLD) QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** ensuring that *favorite* wins the tournament?

TOURNAMENT FIXING In terms of an SBA

INPUT: Win-lose graph

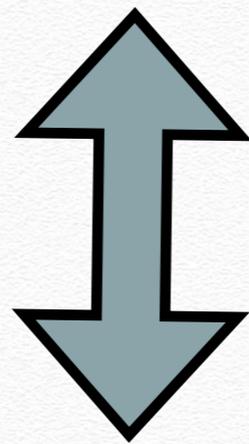
(OLD) QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** ensuring that *favorite* wins the tournament?

(NEW) QUESTION: Does the **win-lose graph** have a subgraph that is an **SBA** with *favorite* as the root ?

TOURNAMENT FIXING In terms of an SBA

INPUT: Win-lose graph

(OLD) QUESTION: Does there exist a **seeding** ensuring that *favorite* wins the tournament?



(NEW) QUESTION: Does the **win-lose graph** have a subgraph that is an **SBA** with *favorite* as the root ?

Sketch of the Algorithm

Sketch of the Algorithm

I. GUESS:

Sketch of the Algorithm

I. GUESS:

II. VERIFY:

Sketch of the Algorithm

I. GUESS:

II. VERIFY:

III. GREEDY:

Sketch of the Algorithm

(i) A **template** — a partial structure of some **SBA** where certain paths and subtrees are compressed.

I. GUESS: (ii) We know the position of the **affected vertices & position of their Least common ancestor.**

(iii) Length of those paths and sizes of subtrees

II. VERIFY:

III. GREEDY:

Sketch of the Algorithm

(i) A **template** — a partial structure of some **SBA** where certain paths and subtrees are compressed.

I. GUESS: (ii) We know the position of the **affected vertices & position of their Least common ancestor.**

(iii) Length of those paths and sizes of subtrees

II. VERIFY: (i) Our guess is “realizable” in terms of an **SBA**

III. GREEDY:

Sketch of the Algorithm

(i) A **template** — a partial structure of some **SBA** where certain paths and subtrees are compressed.

I. GUESS: (ii) We know the position of the **affected vertices & position of their Least common ancestor.**

(iii) Length of those paths and sizes of subtrees

II. VERIFY: (i) Our guess is “realizable” in terms of an **SBA**

(i) Fill up the paths & subtrees of the **template**

III. GREEDY: (ii) If final outcome is an **SBA**, then done.

(iii) Or else, guess again

**What if no favorable
seeding exists for**

favorite ?

Can *favourite* win with bribery?

Can *favourite* win with bribery?

INPUT: Win-lose graph

Can *favourite* win with bribery?

INPUT: Win-lose graph

QUESTION: Is it possible to **fix** some (say **l**) matches so that there is a **seeding** that enables *favourite* to win ?

Can *favourite* win with bribery?

INPUT: Win-lose graph

QUESTION: Is it possible to **fix** some (say **l**) matches so that there is a **seeding** that enables *favourite* to win ?

In terms of an **SBA**

Can *favorite* win with bribery?

INPUT: Win-lose graph

QUESTION: Is it possible to **fix** some (say **l**) matches so that there is a **seeding** that enables *favorite* to win ?

In terms of an **SBA**

Can we reverse **l** arcs in the **win-lose graph** so that there will be an **SBA** with *favorite* as the root ?

Can *favorite* win with bribery?

Can *favourite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Answered in $2^n \text{poly}(n)$ time & $\text{poly}(n)$ space, $n :=$ number of players.

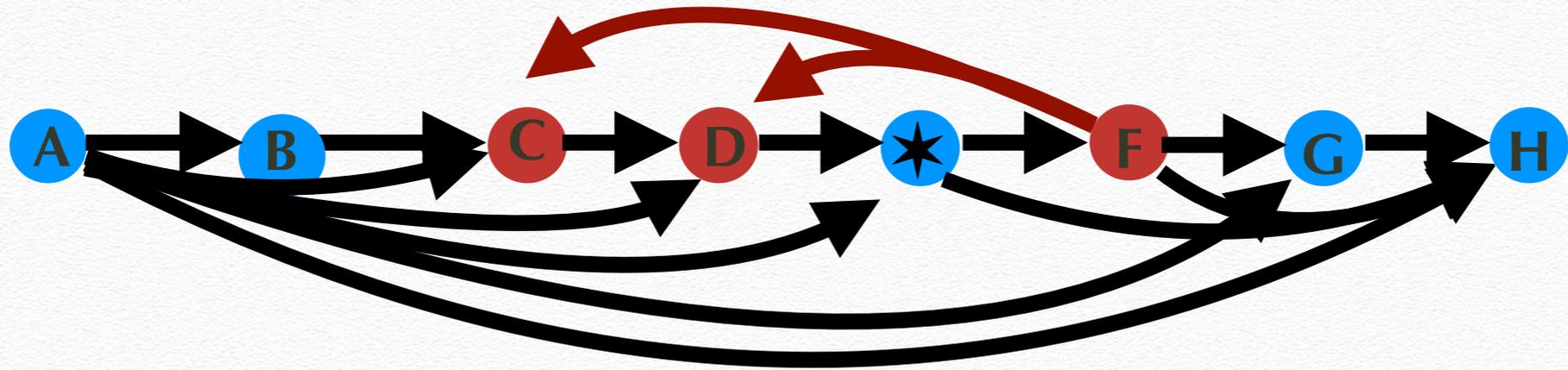
Can *favorite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Answered in $2^n \text{poly}(n)$ time & $\text{poly}(n)$ space, $n :=$ number of players.
- ❖ Answered in $2^{O(k^2 \log k)} \text{poly}(n)$ time & $\text{poly}(n)$ space, $k :=$ FAS of win-lose graph

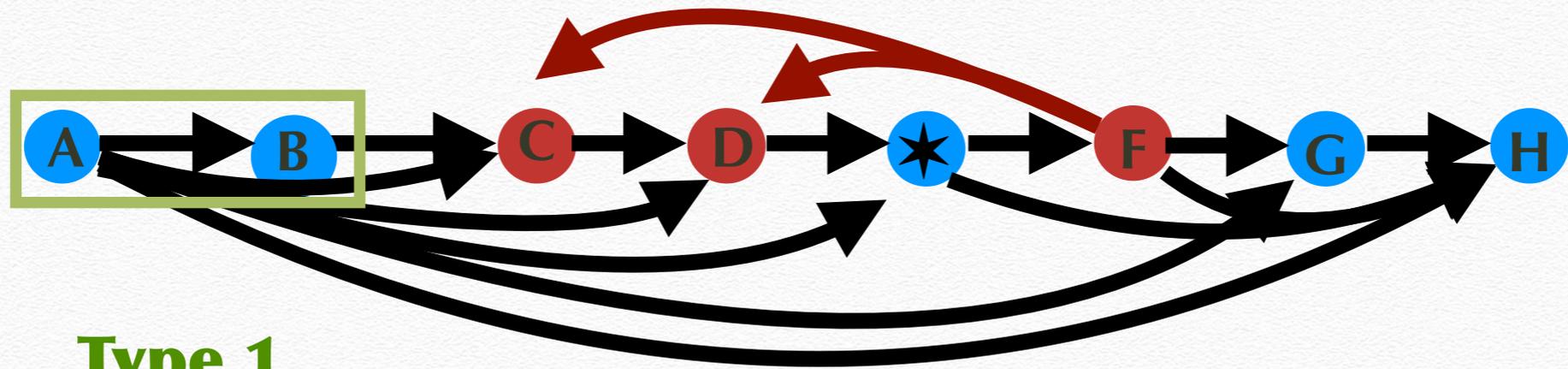
Can *favourite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Answered in $2^n \text{poly}(n)$ time & $\text{poly}(n)$ space, $n :=$ number of players.
- ❖ Answered in $2^{O(k^2 \log k)} \text{poly}(n)$ time & $\text{poly}(n)$ space, $k :=$ FAS of win-lose graph
 - ❖ Uses our algorithm for **TOURNAMENT FIXING**

ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB

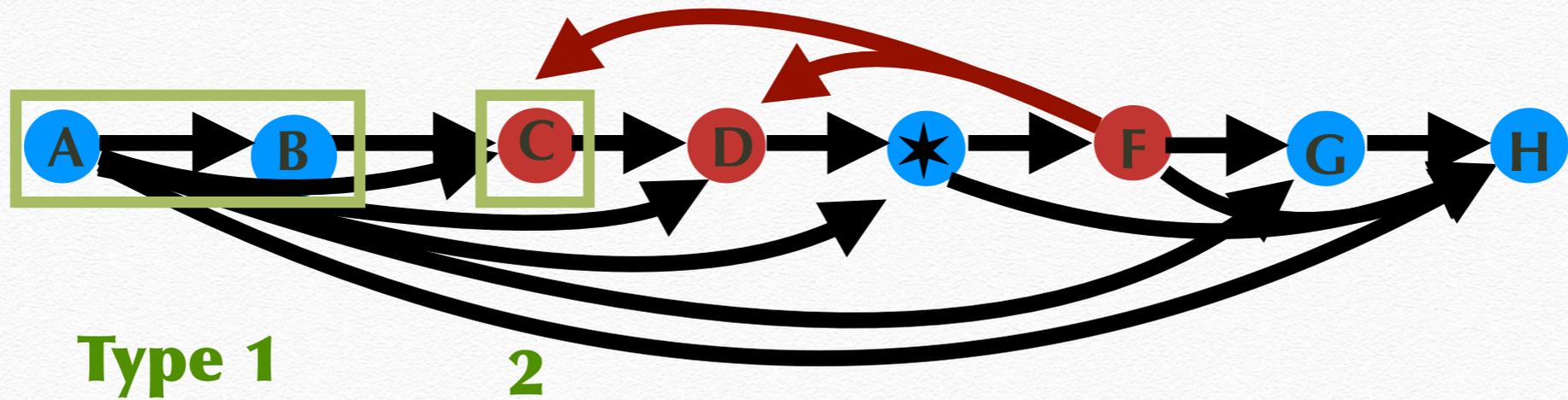


ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB

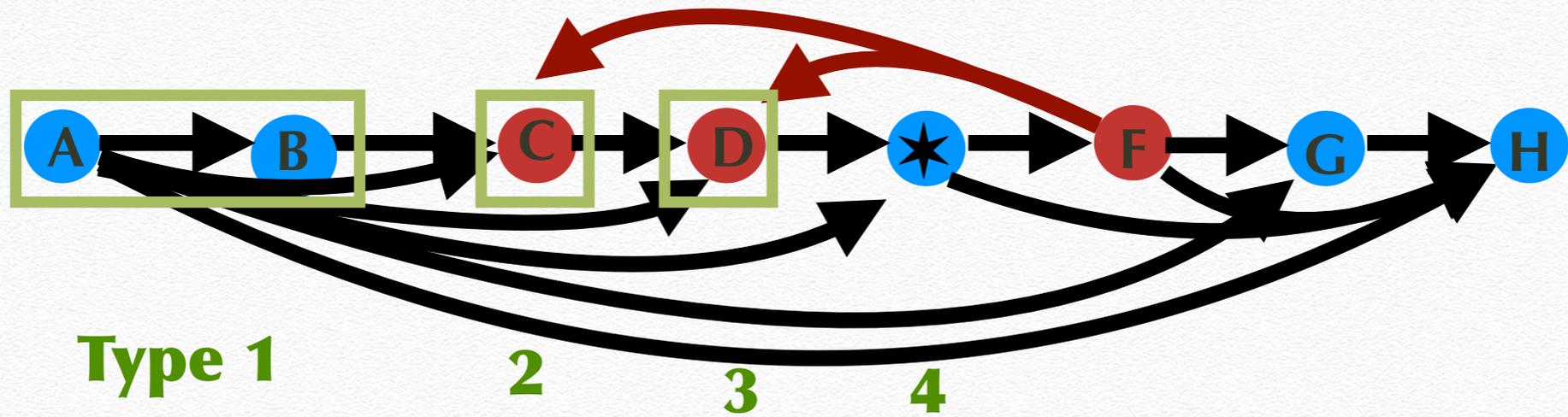


Type 1

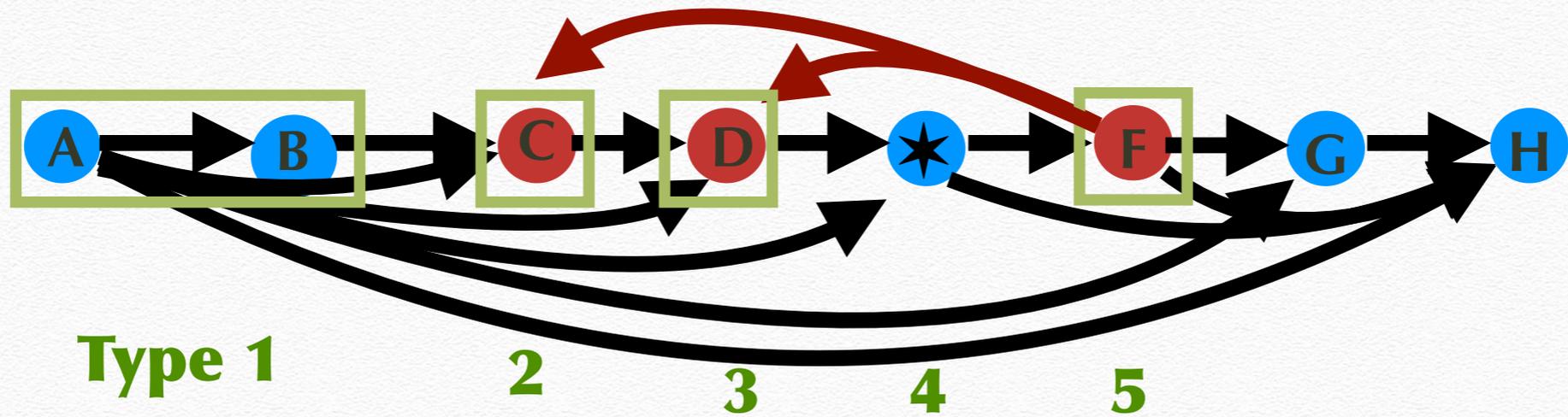
ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



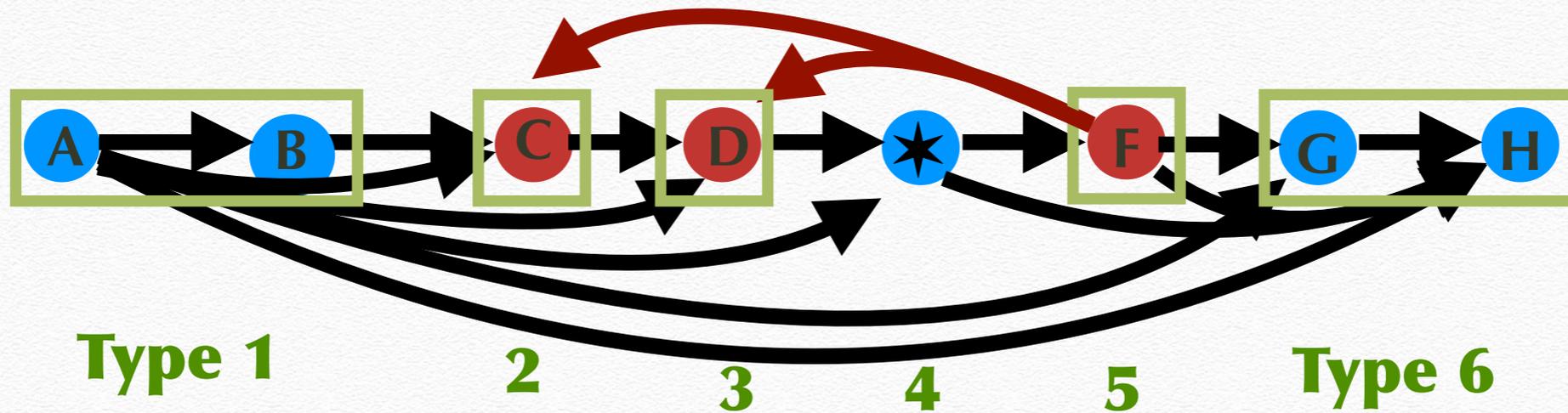
ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



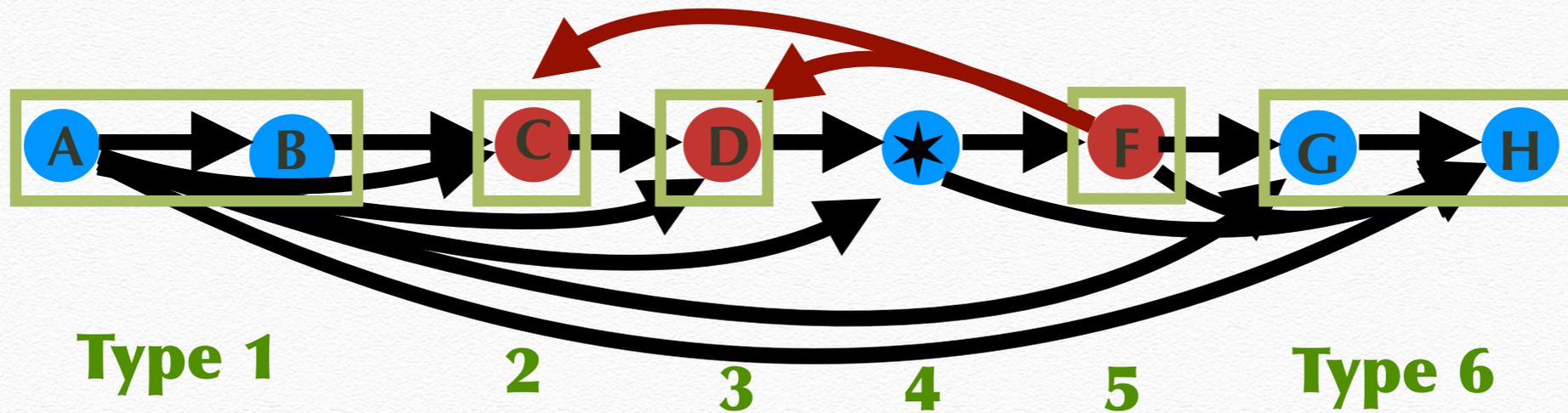
ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB

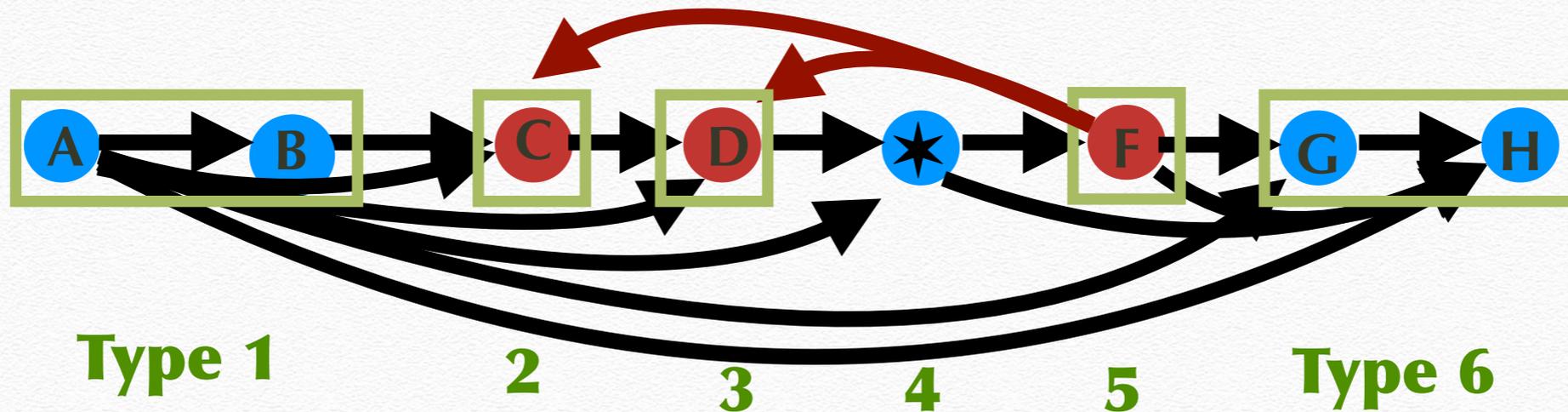


ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



S is an **ELITE CLUB** if

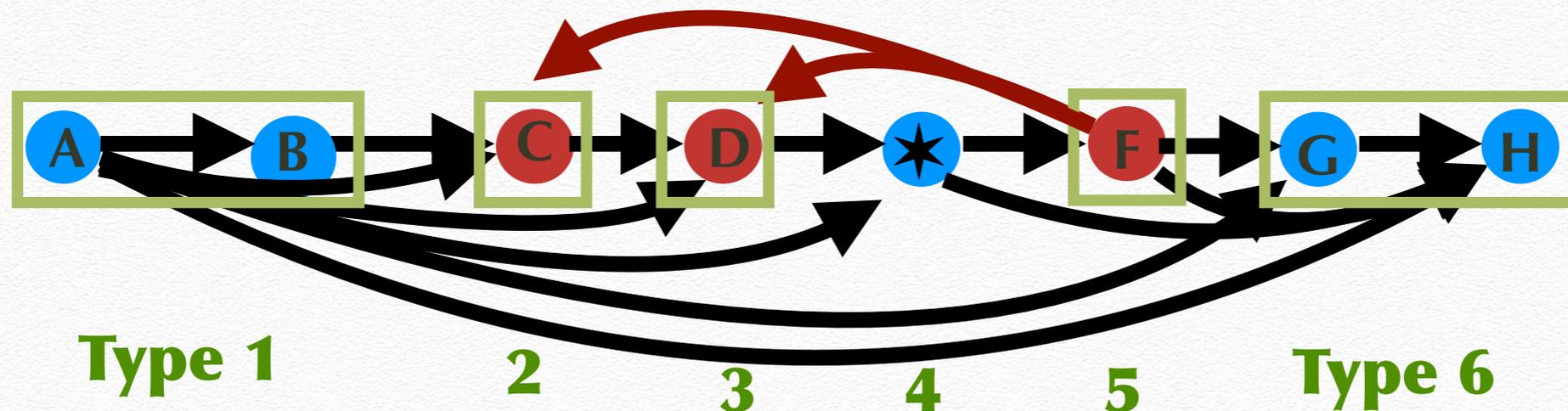
ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



S is an **ELITE CLUB** if

1. every player in **S** beats *favorite*

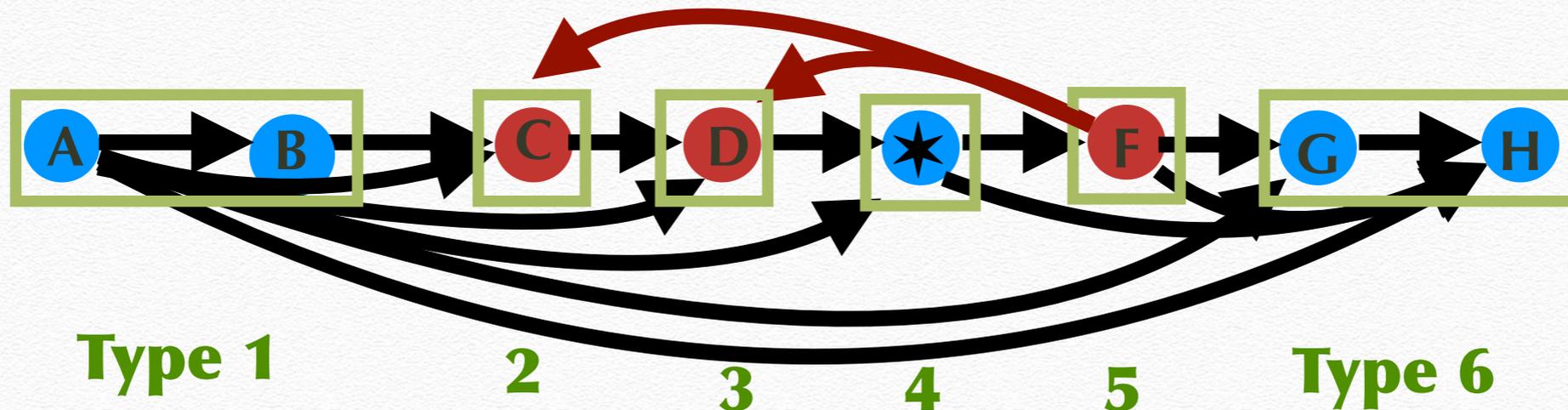
ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



S is an **ELITE CLUB** if

1. every player in **S** beats *favorite*
2. If a player **v** of **type i** belongs to **S**, then all other players of **type i** that beat **v** also belong to **S**

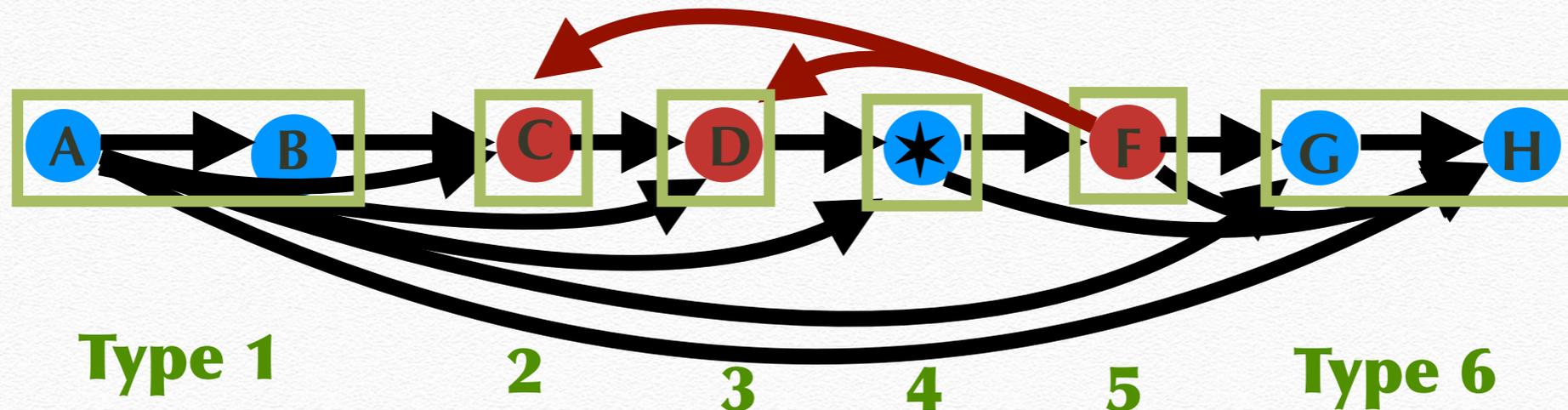
ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



S is an **ELITE CLUB** if

1. every player in **S** beats *favorite*
2. If a player **v** of **type i** belongs to **S**, then all other players of **type i** that beat **v** also belong to **S**

ELITE (PLAYERS) CLUB



S is an **ELITE CLUB** if

1. every player in **S** beats *favorite*
2. If a player **v** of **type i** belongs to **S**, then all other players of **type i** that beat **v** also belong to **S**

ELITE CLUB = {A, B, C, D }

How can *favorite* win with
bribery?

How can *favorite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite*

How can *favorite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite*
- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite* and someone from **ELITE CLUB**

How can *favorite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite*
- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite* and someone from **ELITE CLUB**
- ❖ Once we know which matches to fix, find the **seeding** using our earlier algorithm

How can *favorite* win with bribery?

- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite*
- ❖ Sufficient to fix matches that feature *favorite* and someone from **ELITE CLUB**
- ❖ Once we know which matches to fix, find the **seeding** using our earlier algorithm

properties used by our algorithm.

IN CONCLUSION

IN CONCLUSION

❖ **Interesting class of problems**

IN CONCLUSION

- ❖ **Interesting class of problems**
- ❖ **Interesting structural properties**

IN CONCLUSION

- ❖ **Interesting class of problems**
- ❖ **Interesting structural properties**
- ❖ **Many secondary and tertiary parameters to explore**

IN CONCLUSION

- ❖ Interesting class of problems
- ❖ Interesting structural properties
- ❖ Many secondary and tertiary parameters to explore
 - ❖ Are these problems solvable in time $f(k)\text{poly}(n)$, $k := \text{FVS}$ in win-lose graph

THANK YOU!



When can *favourite* win ?

When can *favorite* win ?

◆ **Win lose graph** is acyclic

◆ *favorite* can win \iff #players beaten by *favorite* is
 $\geq \frac{n}{2^l} - 1$

When can *favorite* win ?

◆ **Win lose graph** is acyclic

◆ *favorite* can win \iff #players beaten by *favorite* is $\geq \frac{n}{2^l} - 1$

◆ **Win lose graph** is not acyclic

◆ *favorite* can win \iff there exists $\frac{n}{2^l} - 1$ players U

s.t. there is a seeding on $U \cup \{ \textit{favorite} \}$ that makes

favorite win

◆ *favorite* wins if it beats $\frac{n}{2^l} - 1$ players

(Knockout) Tournaments

(Knockout) Tournaments

❖ **SPORTS**

- ❖ **Tennis Tournaments**
- ❖ **Last four rounds of FIFA World Cup**
- ❖ **Olympic heats**

(Knockout) Tournaments

❖ SPORTS

- ❖ Tennis Tournaments
- ❖ Last four rounds of FIFA World Cup
- ❖ Olympic heats

❖ POLITICS

- ❖ Multi-level Elections

(Knockout) Tournaments

❖ **SPORTS**

- ❖ **Tennis Tournaments**
- ❖ **Last four rounds of FIFA World Cup**
- ❖ **Olympic heats**

❖ **POLITICS**

- ❖ **Multi-level Elections**

❖ **INDUSTRY/LIFE etc**

- ❖ **Decision making**