Chen Ran

Doc



Introduction

Chen Ran's life ended with the screech of tires, but his true trial began with a silence louder than death. He awakens in a windowless void a chamber of blinding light without a source where the damned are processed like paperwork.
Here, the OxHead and HorseFace are two guards, and the Judge wields. In this purgatory, survival isn't about virtue, it's about understanding the rules of a game where the penalty for losing eternal void. Chen Ran navigate the labyrinth, observing the interactions between the guilty and the greedy, searching for the logical of the hell.

Chapter 1: You are Lying!

Feats:

Deduction

Chen Ran analyzes his surroundings immediately upon arrival. He observes the lack of doors/windows, the impossible light source, the guards, and the "Gate of Hell" sign. Synthesizing this with the old woman's scream, he deduces that he is dead and in the underworld.

-Observation, Perception, Deductive Reasoning.

Social Observation.

Chen Ran observes the interrogation process of Li Qiang and Matthew. He identifies a distinct pattern: confessing to crimes while blaming others results in "safety" (standing by the wall), while denial or silence results in punishment. He prepares to use this pattern to his own advantage.

-Observation, Pattern Recognition, Social Awareness, Social Management

Creative Defense

During his own interrogation, Chen Ran admits to the facts (fight and burial) but twists the narrative using a legal technicality. He argues that because the police never found the body, no crime was legally committed, and therefore he "never killed anyone." This is an attempt to bypass the truth/detection mechanism through verbal.

-Creative Thinking, VCI , Abstract Reasoning , Decision Making, Intrapersonal Intelligence.

Chapter 2: Liars Will Be Shot

Tactical

Chen Ran immediately identifies the safest physical location in the room during the panic. By squeezing into the innermost corner of the wall (where those previously judged were standing), he places his back against a solid surface and minimizes his exposure to the shooter and other survivors.

-Observation, Spatial Intelligence, (VSI), Decision Making, Self Management.

Traps

Chen Ran identifies the mechanism of the "lie judge Gun" He points out the contradiction between the "Gate of Hell" sign on the table and the "Road to the Underworld" phrase used by the queue, and notes the oddity of the guards forcing newcomers to rely on hearsay. He deduces that the system is designed to manufacture liars.

-Deductive Reasoning , Analytical Thinking , Social Awareness , Pattern Recognition.

Rule

Chen Ran explains the specific logic governing the gun and the room. He deduces that the gun is a lie-detection tool (jamming for truth or failed judgment, firing for lies) and clarifies that a "failed judgment" results in the loss of the weapon and =Lying.

-Deductive Reasoning , Analytical Thinking , Knowledge, Critical Thinking.

Technical truth

When questioned by Bai Xiuci on why he survived the judgment despite apparently confessing to a crime, Chen Ran defends his previous statement ("I didn't kill anyone because the body was not found"). He validates that his statement was considered "truth" by the system's logic, confirming his successful manipulation of the lie-detection criteria.

-Creative Thinking , Abstract Reasoning, (VCI), Intrapersonal Intelligence.

Chapter 3: The Liar Paradox

Chen Ran identifies the loophole in the Young Man's truthfulness. He deduces that because the Registration Table represents the "Gate of Hell" and the area behind it is the "Road to the Underworld," the Young Man's statement is geographically true. He bypasses the lie detection by understanding the physical layout of the room.

-Spatial Intelligence, (VSI), Deductive Reasoning ,Analytical Thinking.

Logic trap

When the Young Man attempts to corner him with a circular logic trap regarding the gun "If you want it, I won't give it...". Chen Ran counters with a conditional statement that remains logically consistent regardless of the Young Man's action: "If you give it, I don't want it". He navigates a linguistic minefield to avoid triggering a lie.

-Creative Thinking , (VCI), Decision Making, Critical Thinking, Abstract Reasoning.

Ambiguity

Chen Ran continued, "We were transported to this secret room by an unknown force. If we want to get out, we'll also have to use that force or meet certain conditions." The young man looked at Chen Ran in surprise. Chen Ran's words contained words like "something," "if," "possibly," and "or", words that could help avoid lying.

Chen Ran consciously uses qualifiers like "if," , "possibly," and “unknown force” to frame his statements as hypotheses rather than absolute facts. He also argues that "incorrect reasoning" is distinct from "lying," creating a buffer zone for his speech against the lie detector.

-Analytical Thinking , VCI, Intrapersonal Intelligence.

Strategy

Chen Ran proposes the "Sniper Duel" and frames the rules ambiguously ("Each of us asks questions" vs "One question each"). He anticipates that the Young Man will agree to terms that Chen Ran can exploit, specifically setting a precedent for questioning the authority of the judge.

-Strategic Thinking , Planning, Anticipation, Social Management, Manipulation.

Rules of the duel

Chen Ran asks if others can question the qualification of the judge. By securing a "Yes" answer, he plants the seed for a future legal defense or a counter-judgment strategy that relies on the validity of the shooter.

-Strategic Thinking , Deductive Reasoning , Anticipation.

Chapter 4: Four People Murdered

Cunning

Chen Ran recognizes that the agreed-upon rules ("Must answer") did not specify a time limit. He uses silence as a valid state of "thinking," forcing the Young Man to preemptively judge him, which triggers the loss of the weapon.

-Critical Thinking, Intrapersonal Intelligence, Mental Fortitude, Decision Making, Abstract Reasoning, Manipulation indirect.

Metaphor

Chen Ran categorizes the setting as Newbie Village and the enemies as Veteran Players, deducing that the enemies must have stat restrictions or limitations despite their appearance, which gives him the confidence to challenge them.

-Pattern Recognition, Inductive Reasoning , Knowledge, Strategic Thinking, Adaptability.

Violation

Chen Ran immediately spots that the Young Man asked "Why?" after the gun jammed. He identifies this as a breach of the rule : Next person can only ask one question after the interrogated person has answered one question, validating his hold on the weapon.

-Deductive Reasoning , (WMI), Critical Thinking, Analytical Thinking.

Loop

Chen Ran establishes a causal loop for the execution: If the judgment fails, the person holding the weapon was lying when they said “You are lying”. He applies this logic mechanically to execute the Big Burly Man.

-Linear Thinking , Decision Making, Analytical Thinking, Inductive Reasoning.

Chen Ran retrieves a specific past statement made by Ox-Head, "You killed someone", and contrasts it with his own truth to prove Ox-Head lied, using the memory as ammunition for the judgment.

-Memory, WMI, Observation.

Chapter 5: Clearing the First Secret Room

Types of Liars:

Lying due to emotions: When someone has their emotions controlled and lies with anger, they are considered a liar.

Lying based on common sense: Ignoring or misinterpreting basic common sense and making statements that contradict common sense is considered lying.

Lying about emotions: Of the three main human emotions (friendship, family affection, and love), anyone who lies about them, regardless of their psychological motivation, is considered a liar.

For example:

Lying by emotions: You are angry and curse the person who angered you: "I curse your ancestors!" But their ancestors are already dead. In theory, you cannot do it. In this situation, you are lying.

Lying with common sense: In common sense, we all know there is a sun in the sky, but you are the only one who doesn't know. When someone asks you if there is a sun in the sky, whether you answer "I don't know" or "No," you will be judged for lying.

Lying about emotions: Your girlfriend is generally ugly, visibly, objectively. When you comfort her by saying she is beautiful, you are lying.

Lying: I lied, but I don't believe I am lying; that is, the lie is influenced by subjective consciousness.

Judging if someone is lying: It is not I who judges whether I am lying or not, but others who do it from an objective perspective. It is the same principle we use to judge if someone is lying in life. Whether the other person lies or not is objective and is not affected by my subjectivity. I can only determine if they are lying from an objective perspective.

Judging by this closed room, it is clear that the principle of judging lies is followed, rather than the principle of lying.

In summary: whether you lie or not is not determined by your own assumptions, but by the judgment of the listener who evaluates it objectively, not subjectively.

Analysis
Chen Ran inspects the spiked club and the registration table, noting they are unexpectedly light, "like paper." He deduces that the environment is constructed of fake materials or props.

-Observation, Perception, Deductive Reasoning.

First Level

Chen Ran explains why Bai Xiuci's team theory is incorrect. He points out that "One person" and "One team" creates two distinct entities fulfilling the condition, which contradicts the singular nature of the (First Level). He identifies the semantic trap designed to trick him into forming a group.

- Analytical Thinking, Critical Thinking, Pattern Recognition, Deductive Reasoning.