## HardPock <br> BET

## HARD ROCK BEI SPORTSBOOK

BEITING GUIDE

## WELCOME TO THE HARD ROCK BET SPORTSBOOK

This brochure will help you understand the basics of a sportsbook and how to place a bet. Our friendly sportsbook staff is always available to answer any additional questions.
Please visit www.HardRock.Bet for a complete How to Bet guide and House Rules.

BET

## TYPES OF WAGERS

SECTION 1

## STRAIGHT BET

面
These are wagers on a game or event in which the result is determined by a single outcome only, such as the team to win the game, a game to be over or under a stated number of points, or for a boxer to win fight in a specific round.

## PARLAY

白This is a single bet in which two or more selections of either teams, props, totals or spreads are taken in a wager. If one selection loses, the bet is a loss. If there is a tie in a market that does not include a tie option (Push) for one of the selections, the parlay will revert to the next lowest number of selections.

## FUTURES

A bet placed on a future event or outcome taking place either for a team or player in an outright winner market. For a team future wager, a bet can be placed on a specific team to win a division, conference, win a certain amount of games, make the playoffs, or to win the championship. Futures on players can include them to reach a specific statistical number or win an individual award for their respective sport.

## PROP BEIS

青
Commonly referred to as a Prop or Side Bet. A Proposition Bet may include something that does not necessarily affect the outcome of the game or event, such as how many yards a player will have or will a player hit a home run. Game props are also an available prop bet, for example will the total score be odd/even or will the game go to overtime.

BET

## MOST COMMON TERMS

SECTION 3

## POINT SPREAD

This is the most common bet. This is the number assigned to a game, inning, period, half or quarter in which the favorite must win by. The underdog is given points, runs or goals and could lose the actual game but if the defeat is within the point spread, you still win the bet.

Example: Raiders -1.5 vs Jaguars +1.5. If you bet the Raiders on the point spread, they must win by 2 or more points. If you bet the Jaguars +1.5 , that means you have 1.5 points added to their final score. If the Raiders win the game 21-20, the Jaguars +1.5 would win. If the Raiders win 22-20, the Raiders win the bet -1.5; they won the game by at least . 5 points.
Alternate Point Spreads: There are times when games offer multiple variations of point spreads. In the example below, if you think the Raiders will win by $6+$, you could bet Raiders -5.5 alternate point spread at better odds than Raiders -1.5.

|  | SPREAD | total | winner |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raiders | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 044.5 \\ -110 \end{gathered}$ | -140 |
| Jaguars | $\begin{array}{r} +1.5 \\ -110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } 44.5 \\ & -110 \end{aligned}$ | +120 |

Sometimes called Money Line, these are the odds to win the game, period, or event with no point spread involved. The more negative a number is the greater a favorite this selection is, the more positive the number is the greater the underdog the selection is.
Example: The Raiders -140 vs Jaguars +120. If you think the Raiders will win the game, you must bet $\$ 140$ to win $\$ 100$. They are the favorite. If you bet the Jaguars at +120 , you would win $\$ 120$ on your $\$ 100$ bet. If the game ends in a tie, then the bet pushes and the stake placed on the bet is returned.

|  | SPREAD | TOTAL | WINNER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -1.5 |  |  |
|  | 044.5 <br> -110 | -140 |  |
| Jaguars | +1.5 | U 44.5 <br> -110 <br> -110 | +120 |

# TOTAL (OVER/UNDER) 

This is a bet on the total on the score of both teams based on the market for either the full game, half, quarter, period or inning. If the Raiders vs Jaguars game total is 44.5, that means the total final score is going to either be over that total or under that total. Also referred to as the over/under.
Example: The final score is 26-20. If you bet the over 44.5, you won the bet. If you bet the under, you lost the bet. There are also odds attached to the total, often -110 on both sides. That means you can bet $\$ 110$ to win $\$ 100$ whether you bet over or under. If the game total being offered was 46.0 and you selected an over or under, your bet would be ruled a push and your stake would be returned.

|  | SPREAD | total | WINNER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raiders | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ -110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 044.5 \\ -110 \end{gathered}$ | -140 |
| Jaguars | $\begin{array}{r} +1.5 \\ -110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { U } 44.5 \\ -110 \end{gathered}$ | +120 |

A team total bet refers to an over/under of one specific team in the game. If you are wagering on a team total, what happens with the outcome of the game or other team is irrelevant to your bet.
Example: The Jaguars beat the Raiders 26-20. You made a wager on Jaguars team total over 23.5 (-110). You bet $\$ 110$ to win $\$ 100$ that only the Jaguars will score over 23.5 points by themselves. The Jaguars scored 26 and you win your wager.

## Jaguars Total Points

OVER UNDER
23.5 -110 -110

## SPORTS BETIING TERMS \& DEFINITIONS (1/2)

Action A bet or wager
Book / Sportsbook An establishment that accepts bets on sporting events
Chalk The favorite in a game or match
Cover Winning by more than the point spread for the favorite, or the underdog losing by less than the amount of points given on the point spread

Dog / Underdog The team that the market thinks is more likely to lose
Favorite The team that the market thinks is more likely to win
Juice or Vig The Sportsbook or bookmaker's commission
Laying the Points Betting the favorite on the point spread
Line The current odds on a specific market. This could refer to the spread or winner market.

No Action A bet that is refunded because no win or loss will be determined
Off The Board / OTB A game in which no bets will be taken. Often occurs when there is an unforeseen event that would cause a change in the odds.

## SPORTS BETIING TERMS \& DEFINITIONS (2/2)

BET
Opening Line The earliest line posted
Over The total of the market selected is more than the posted total
Under The total of the market selected is less than the posted total
Pick / Pick'em Neither team / player is clear favorite, the market is perceived as even
Point Spread The margin of points that the favored team must win by, or underdog must stay within
Puck Line The goal spread in a hockey game
Push / Tie The event ends with no winner or loser. This could also occur with the point spread and round total.

Run Line The point spread in a baseball game
Straight Up Just winning the game without a point spread. Typically used in reference to a winner / money line bet.

Taking The Points Betting on the underdog with the point spread. Also refers to getting points.

BET

## SPORTS

SECTION 3

## FOOTBALL, BASEBALL BASKEIBALL, HOCKEY

## For these sports, The most common options are spread, total, and winner.

The first number (-6.5) is the spread. In this game, the Raiders are a Six and a Half (6.5) point favorite over the Jaguars. The odds in this example are 110. Meaning if you selected either the Raiders -6.5 or Jaguars +6.5 , it would cost you $\$ 110$ to win $\$ 100$. The Raiders would have to win the game by 7 or more points if you bet them on the point spread. If you bet on the Jaguars, you are getting 6.5 points added to their final score; they could lose by no more than 6 points.

The second number is the total or over/under. If you bet the Over, the total of the final score must be 43 or greater. If you bet the Under, the total of the final score must be 41 or fewer points. There are no point spreads involved in totals bets. If the final score were to land on exactly 42 points, that would be a push and you would be refunded your bet.

The third number is the odds to win the game. The favorite, as indicated by the negative or minus is the Raiders at -240 . The underdog is Jaguars at +200 . There are no point spreads involved, this is simply to win the game outright. The amount next to the favorite is what you must lay, risk, or bet to win on $\$ 240$ to win $\$ 100$. The number next to the underdog is what you win on a $\$ 100$ bet to win $\$ 200$.

Spreads, totals and winner odds could change due to a variety of reasons. The number offered by the Agent will be the most current odds. The odds you have are the odds at the time of your bet. To note, regardless of how often the odds move after your bet, you are locked in at the odds that are printed on your ticket.

|  | SPREAD | TOTAL | WINNER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -6.5 | 042 | -240 |
|  | -110 | -110 |  |
| Jaguars | +6.5 | U 42 | +200 |
|  | -110 | -110 |  |

## SOCCER

## In soccer, because games could end in a tie during regulation,

 we offer a 3-way Winner market including a 'Tie’ option.Soccer also offers an over/under and many other markets. When betting a three-way line, the team must win the game in regulation, or your bet will lose because you also have the option of betting a tie. The over/under and spread results will also be based on the results in regulation time. This example here shows a 3 -way line. If you were to bet Real Madrid to win here and the game ends in a tie, your bet will lose.

| WiNNER |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Real Madrid | +205 |
| Manchester City | +110 |
| Tie | +285 |

## MOTOR RACING

The main market is the winner market for the respective race.

If you chose Chase Elliot +600 and you bet $\$ 100$, and he won the race, you would win $\$ 600$ with a total payout of $\$ 700$.

There are other markets including top 3, top 5, top 10 and matchups between two specific drivers in which you can bet on who finishes first between the two.

|  | winner |
| :--- | :---: |
| Kyle Larson | +450 |
| Chase Elliott | +600 |
| Kyle Busch | +850 |

## BOXING/MMA

## In Boxing/MMA the most popular betting option is the winner market. The contestant you bet must win the fight.

Sometimes prop bets are offered such as round and method the fight will end. In this example, you can bet on the Winner or if the Total number of rounds fought will go over or under. If you were to bet on Canelo Alvarez, you would have to risk $\$ 500$ to win $\$ 100$. If you place a bet on Dmitry Bivol, the underdog, you will risk $\$ 100$ to win $\$ 375$.

If you made a bet that the fight will last more than 10.5 rounds you would risk $\$ 280$ to win $\$ 100$. If you bet on the Under, you would risk $\$ 100$ to win $\$ 225$. In a fight with 3-minute rounds, for the Over to win, the fight would need to have 10 full complete rounds and 1 minute and 31 seconds of the 11th round completed. For the Under to win, the fight must end before the 1 minute and 30 second mark of the 11th round.

| WINNER | ROunds |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Canelo Alvarez | -500 | O 10.5 <br> -280 |
| Dmitry Bivol | +375 | U 10.5 <br> +225 |



