

# The Final Rodent

This is the last engine from Rodent line. I write it with a sense of accomplishment, and with a good drink in my hand, so please treat it like a good news. The project is completed, personality system works as intended, most of style-deteriorating effects of Texel tuning have been reverted, UCI options have been simplified and you are guaranteed loads of fun with much less hassle.

Chief reason for that decision is that now I work as a game developer at Chess & Checkers Games. I can say that Rodent landed me that job, but doing the same thing at work and as a hobby has no appeal for me. Also I feel that I am developing rapidly as a programmer, which has a side effect that I came to dislike my pet engine's source code. It is perfectly possible, even likely, that I will start another chess-related project in the future, but with this one I'm done. Some fixes are still possible, but that's all.

In short, Rodent is entirely yours now. If you create interesting personalities for Rodent IV, I will add them to the package. If you fix bugs, I will add these bugfixes. If you improve engine's play (especially multithreading on more than 16 cores), I will gladly make another official release.

## What you got

Expected user experience should look like this:



Figure 1. We play blitz against a personality called “Grumpy” that has been set to 2000 Elo, calculating about 4000 nodes per second. Nevertheless, we misplayed the opening, engine started a vicious pawn storm and taunts us because it believes it has serious advantage.

As you can see, personality system has been changed, and playing style has been decoupled from strength. The former is now defined by loading personality files, the latter – by setting UCI\_Elo parameter. This way you can play against weaker equivalents of Nimzowitsch or Tal.

The cost of this decision is that personality files from earlier versions of Rodent do not work anymore. There are also not as many personalities with this release as with previous ones. One reason is that UCI\_Elo parameter eliminated the need for weaker personalities. The other is that I favored quality over quantity, looking at games played by each one to be sure that they have distinct playing styles.

## Configuration

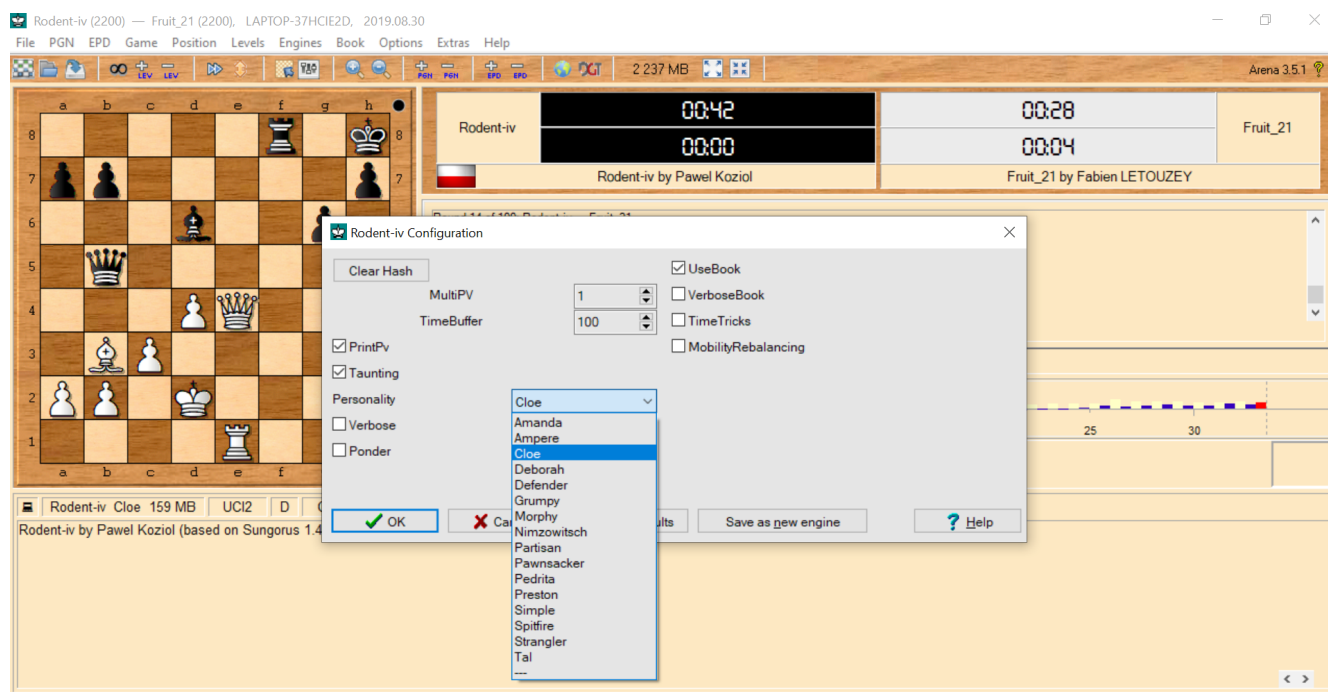


Figure 2. Choosing Rodent personality

As you can see, personalities can be picked from the list. The list is defined in basic.ini file (more on that later), so if you want to add a new one, you have to add its filename there. This is an old idea of a Github user tico tico, who helped me a lot with Rodent III.

As for other options, ClearHash, MultiPv, Ponder, UseBook are self-explanatory. Verbose and VerboseBook mean more engine output. By disabling PrintPv you can play a fair game, without looking at engine evaluations. If you tick Taunting and your GUI prints info string messages, Rodent will give you some gentle verbal abuse, ranging from skulking and squeaking in lost positions, through self-motivating gibberish, mild suggestions of superiority, gloating with every captured piece, calling your blunders and asking you to resign. MobilityRebalancing is an option that does not add strength, but you can turn it on to see if you like engine's play better.

# Personality creator

If you ask what happened to creating new personalities – now this is done either with JavaScript-based personality editor, located in tools folder, or by manually editing text files. Personality editor can be used offline.

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file:///C:/Program Files (x86)/Arena/Engines/Rodent\_IV/tools/tuner.htm

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Rodent IV personality creator

Save personality

Reset to default

<b>Midgame material</b>	<b>Endgame material</b>	<b>Contempt</b>	<b>Weights 1</b>	<b>Weights 2</b>	<b>Piece positioning</b>
Pawn (mg) 90	Pawn (eg) 110	Contempt 0	Material 100	King tropism 20	Primary style quirky
Knight (mg) 380	Knight (eg) 360	Keep pawn 0	Own attack 100	Piece pressure 109	Secondary style classic
Bishop (mg) 390	Bishop (eg) 370	Keep knight 0	Opp attack 100	Lines 100	Primary weight 58
Rook (mg) 530	Rook (eg) 650	Keep bishop 0	Own mobility 50	Outposts 78	Secondary weight 40
Queen (mg) 1160	Queen (eg) 1190	Keep rook 0	Opp mobility 50	Space 0	slot
Bishop Pair (mg) 51	Bishop Pair (eg) 51	Keep queen 0	Flat mobility 50	slot	slot
<b>Pawn structure</b>	Doubled (mg) -8	Backward (mg) -2	Knight Pair -1	<b>Patterns</b>	<b>Others</b>
Passed pawns 100	Doubled (eg) -21	Backward (eg) -1	Rook Pair -11	FianchBase 13	SlowMover 100
Pawn structure 100	Isolated (mg) -7	Backward (open) -10	N likes closed 6	FianchKing 20	Selectivity 175
Pawn mass 100	Isolated (eg) -7	slot	R likes open 0	Returning Bish 10	SearchSkill 10
Pawn chains 100	Isolated (open) -13	slot	Exchange Adv 10	slot	Book filter 20
Pawn shield 119	slot	slot	Minor vs Queen 10	slot	slot
Pawn storm 99	slot	slot	slot	slot	slot

Figure 3. Rodent IV personality editor.

## Registering personalities

There is basic.ini file in personalities folder. If you create new personality, you should register it there, so that it appears on the list. File looks like that:

```
HIDE_OPTIONS
PERSONALITY_BOOKS
UCI_ELO
HIDE_PERSFILE

Amanda=amanda.txt
Ampere=ampere.txt
Cloe=cloe.txt
Deborah=deborah.txt
Defender=defender.txt
Grumpy=grumpy.txt
Morphy=morphy.txt
Nimzowitsch=nimzowitsch.txt
Partisan=partisan.txt
Pawnsacker=pawnsacker.txt
Pedrita=pedrita.txt
Preston=preston.txt
Simple=simple.txt
Spitfire=spitfire.txt
Strangler=strangler.txt
Tal=tal.txt
```

## What's new

The last version of Rodent is also the most evaluation-heavy one. I have added several new patterns and one outlandish idea that gave a bit less than it promised, but just enough to justify adding it in. I guess I wanted to show it in public before implementing it in a closed course project some time in the future.

Another addition that I like is space evaluation. It returns rather high scores, but they tend to cancel out, and make the engine's play in the center more ambitious. Only after adding this feature I dared to create Morphy personality (which, by the way, uses also "forward" piece/square table set).

The engine uses two piece/square sets, primary and secondary, that can be chosen out of five. This alone allows creation of many more unique personalities, but it is not the end of the story. Weights of these tables are adjusted at runtime, depending which set scores better. It means that the engine can adjust its style as it plays. The rough outline of the algorithm – which may well be used for other evaluation parameters such as mobility – will be shown in the appendix.

# Predefined personalities

Since its inception, Rodent project has been about creating an engine that allows modification of its playing style – just like ChessMaster series, only better. Code changes in the new version meant that old personalities are no longer usable, so I felt the need for creating a new set. I hope you will find it interesting.

## **Amanda**

Fist and foremost, an attacker; her second consideration is piece activity. Plays gambit openings.

## **Cloe**

Cloe likes closed positions, pawn storms and sound pawn structure. The only thing she prefers to a closed position is a closed position with a single open file, owned by her rooks. She is a proud practitioner of the French and King's Indian defenses.

## **Deborah**

Picture her as a dark-haired, slender, melancholy woman. She is a defensive player who likes bishops.

## **Defender**

Imagine him in an expensive suit, looking more like a CEO than a chess player. Strong, rational, if mildly pessimistic personality. Plays solid openings. Ready to take draw in dead equal positions.

## **Grumpy**

Imagine him as a player already past his prime, disrespectful towards his opponents and still quite dangerous. Grumpy likes restricting enemy movement and attacking, enjoys closed positions and expects to win. Because of his age, he plays mostly not too modern openings (for example, he likes Tarrasch defense).

## **Morphy**

Impersonation of Paul Morphy. Emphasizes mobility, then king attack, prefers open positions.

## **Partisan**

He starts slowly, using openings that do not occupy much space in the center, but don't be lulled in a false sense of security. Later he goes for a vicious attacks.

## **Pawnsacker**

Picture him as a young, up-and-coming grandmaster, who has not yet reached his true potential. Thin, energetic, likes flashy moves a bit too much. He tends to part with his pawns from time to time.

Balanced personality, likely to sacrifice modest amount of material, often goes for active defence in the endgame.

### **Pedrita**

Pedrita stands for “pawns, defense, restraint”. She plays solid openings and thinks defense first, but don’t be deceived! She can attack all right if position demands it, and with solid pawn play she is a hard nut to crack.

### **Preston**

Mildly materialistic, but fighting for the initiative and close enough to default to avoid unsound plans. Likes to create pressure against enemy pieces. Plays closed openings as white, Slav and Caro-Kann defenses as black. Perhaps the best setup against the weaker engines.

### **Simple**

Plays without more advanced facets of evaluation function, applying sensible default. Slight preference for exchanging queens, in dead equal positions will go for a draw. Perhaps the most computer-like personality.

### **Spitfire**

Picture him as a tall man in a brown leather jacket. He likes active play but detests being under attack. Likes keeping queens on the board.

### **Strangler**

Based on Rodent III personality by Brendan J. Norman. Plays boa constrictor style, but has strong preference for attack, likely to sacrifice for positional reasons. Much more temperamental version of Grumpy, very human-like play. May be overoptimistic in endgames with queens.

## Appedix. Algorithm used for interpolation between competing piece/square scores

1. Two competing parameters describing the same aspect of evaluated chess position are needed. They will be called hypothesis1 and hypothesis2. It helps if these scores are large, therefore in the first experiment piece/square table score has been used.

2. Each of the hypotheses has initial weight associated with it: percentage1 and percentage2. The weights need not to be equal or to sum up to 100.

3. We calculate a difference between both hypotheses, henceforth called delta:

```
delta = std::abs(hypothesis1-hypothesis2);
```

4. Value of delta is used to calculate the shift factor. The first formula that worked has been:

```
shift = std::min(sqrt(delta), 20);
```

Later, maximum percentage shift value has been raised to 25. It is possible that sigmoid or logarithmic function will work better. All that is needed is a reasonable way of using delta to arrive at a value not greater than either of percentages.

5. We apply shift as follows

```
if (hypothesis1 > hypothesis2)
    rebalanced = hypothesis1 * (percentage1-shift)
                + hypothesis2 * (percentage2+shift)
if (hypothesis1 < hypothesis2)
    rebalanced = hypothesis1 * (percentage1+shift)
                + hypothesis2 * (percentage2-shift)
```

Note that in example code hypothesis that proposes higher score is less trusted and its score diminished accordingly. This approach has certain philosophical appeal (evaluation function would be awarded for not trusting itself), but should not be treated as inherent property of the algorithm.