

# **MICROCHESS**

A CHESS PLAYING PROGRAM

FOR THE 6502 MICROCOMPUTER

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## MICROCHESS

MICROCHESS was originally conceived as a program which would play chess using only a minimum hobbyist microcomputer system. The program designed will run on a KIM-1, 6502 based system, using only 1.1 Kbytes of RAM. Elimination of some unnecessary features would even allow an implementation in less than 1K.

Although MICROCHESS does not play an expert level of chess, it will play a reasonable game in most instances. In addition, it can provide a useful opponent for practising checkmates, learning openings, and sharpening general playing skills.

The program has been carefully designed to allow the average user to expand or modify the basic package to suit the requirements of his particular system configuration, or to experiment with his own ideas for improvement of the playing strategy.

User documentation supplied with the MICROCHESS program consists of a Player's Manual, a complete source program listing, and a Programmer's Manual, which explains the operation of the program and includes suggestions for expansion and modifications.

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# MICROCHESS

## PLAYER'S MANUAL

MICROCHESS was designed to play a game of chess using the KIM-1 microcomputer system with no additional memory or peripherals. The human player's moves are entered on the self contained keyboard and the computer's responses are flashed on the LED display. Slight program alterations will permit the user to run the program using a teletype, CRT terminal, or another 6502 based system, (see the Programmer's Manual for details). All references in this manual assume that the KIM keyboard and display are being used.

### LOADING THE PROGRAMS

Since the KIM-1 memory is divided into two non-contiguous segments, the program must be loaded in two sections. The first section will contain the program and data for the lower 1K of available memory between addresses 0000 and 03FF. The second section will contain the program segment between locations 1780 and 17E6. In addition, short program loaders may be used to enter the data necessary to use different "canned openings", which are stored between 00C0 and 00DB. Since sections of program reside in page one, which is normally reserved for the program stack, it is advisable to reset the stack pointer using the [RS] key before each load. In addition, it is prudent to check locations 0100 and 0101 before executing the program to ensure that they have not been inadvertently altered.

### MICROCHESS NOTATION

In order to keep memory requirements to a minimum, (an absolute necessity when programming chess in the 1K environment of the KIM-1), it has been necessary to use a special octal chess notation. Each square on the chess board is uniquely identified by a two digit octal number as shown below. The first digit specifies the rank (0 to 7) from the computer's end of the board. The second digit specifies the file (0 to 7) from the player's left. Moves are specified uniquely by the FROM square and the TO square using this notation.

## COMPUTER

00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77

## PLAYER

## MICROCHESS COMMAND KEYS

The following keys are used as commands while playing chess with the MICROCHESS program.

[GO] This key is depressed immediately after loading the tape in order to start the program execution, or to restart the program after a temporary exit. No change occurs in the display after the [GO] key has been depressed. After execution begins the key has no effect on the system at all.

[ST] This key is used to leave the MICROCHESS program and enter the KIM monitor in order to examine or change memory contents while playing a game. Under no circumstances should this key be pressed when the computer is contemplating its move. Only when the system is displaying a move is it permissible to press the [ST] key.

[C] This key CLEARS the internal chessboard and resets it to begin another game. The board is set up with the computer playing white. CCCCCC is displayed to indicate that the board has been reset.

[E] This key EXCHANGES the computer's men with your men. The actual position of the board is unchanged. If [C] is pressed, followed immediately by [E], the board will be set up to begin a game with the computer playing black. By pressing [PC] followed by [E] followed by [PC] . . . the computer will play a game against itself, displaying the moves as it goes. EEEEEEE is displayed immediately after the [E] key is pressed to verify operation.

[F] This key is used to move the piece on the FROM square to the TO square to register the player's move, or to move one of the computer's men if desired.

[PC] This key instructs the computer to PLAY CHESS. The computer analyses the current position and formulates its optimum move. The display will darken and flash until the move has been decided. When it relights the move is displayed.

#### THE COMPUTER'S MOVE

The computer moves are displayed in the format shown below:

[piece|FROM square|TO square]

[piece] The piece which the computer is indicating that it wishes to move is encoded according to the table below:

0 - KING	4 - King Bishop	8 - K R Pawn	C - K B Pawn
1 - Queen	5 - Queen Bishop	9 - Q R Pawn	D - Q B Pawn
2 - King Rook	6 - King Knight	A - K N Pawn	E - Q Pawn
3 - Queen Rook	7 - Queen Knight	B - Q N Pawn	F - K Pawn

|FROM square| The FROM and TO squares are indicated using the micronotation shown above.

For example the display [OF 13 33] indicates that the King Pawn is to be moved from King Pawn 2 to King Pawn 4. (This assumes that the computer is playing white.)

## ENTERING YOUR MOVE

Your moves are described to the computer using the same octal notation described above. It is not necessary to enter the type of piece being moved, just the FROM square and TO square locations.

The computer verifies the input by indicating in the left two digits the piece located on the FROM square. The first digit will be 0,1, or F. 0 indicates that the piece on the from square is one of the computer's men. 1 indicates that the piece is one of your men. F indicates that there is no piece on the FROM square.

The second digit indicates the type of piece located on the FROM square using the same hexadecimal code shown above.

If you have made an error in entering your move at this point just continue to press the appropriate keys. The numbers will scroll from right to left until the correct move is displayed.

For example, if you punch 6 3 4 3 and see the display [ 1F 63 43 ], the 1F indicates that the FROM square (63), contains the King Pawn and that you are preparing to move it to the square 43.

When you have entered and verified the move, depress the [F] key to register the move on the internal chess board. The first two digits of the display will be changed to FF to indicate that the FROM square is now unoccupied. If the TO square had been occupied, the previous occupant will have been captured automatically.

You may make as many moves in this manner as you wish, moving either your own men or the computer's. No verification of the legality of the moves is carried out. Illegal moves are accepted and executed as easily as legal moves, so care should be taken that you do not accidentally move in an illegal manner. Since the computer does not make a point of warning you if your king is in check, you must be careful not to leave this situation after your move. The computer will usually take off your king on its subsequent move if this is possible.

## SPECIAL MOVES

CASTLING: You may make a castling move by making two moves in succession in the normal manner. First move the king to its new square, then move the rook. Remember to depress [F] after each move. The computer has no provision for castling during the middle game or end game, but may castle during the opening. If this occurs it will indicate a move of the king two squares over. You must complete the move for the computer by moving the rook for it. Just enter the appropriate TO and FROM square followed by [F] to make the move, then, go ahead and make your own move.

EN PASSANT: In order to capture en passant you must break the move into two separate components. First, move your pawn laterally to capture the computer's pawn. Then, move your pawn forward to its appropriate final square. Do not forget to depress [F] after each move to register it internally. Note that the computer cannot capture en passant itself and will not recognize the danger of your en passant captures in considering its double pawn moves.

QUEENING PAWNS: If you should succeed in pushing a pawn to the eighth rank (rank 7 in micronotation), it will be necessary for you to manually set up the queen on that square. Because of the internal representation of the position it is possible only to have one Queen per side at a time. Therefore, if you already have one, you will have to choose a rook, bishop, or knight instead. To replace the pawn with a Queen the following steps should be carried out.

- 1) Use the [ST] key to exit from the MICROCHESS program and return control to the KIM monitor.
- 2) Find the pawn using the table of piece locations below. Confirm by its position that it is the correct one. Remove it from the board by entering the data 'CC', which indicates a captured piece.
- 3) Enter the address of the queen (0061). This memory location should now contain 'CC', assuming the queen has been lost.

- 4) Press [DA] and enter the new location for the Queen, which is the square the pawn moved to. (e.g. 07)
- 5) Press [PC] followed by [GO] to reenter the MICROCHESS program. Continue in the normal manner from this point.

If the computer should push a pawn to the eighth rank, it will be necessary for you to replace the pawn with a Queen, or the highest piece available. Use the same procedure as above. The computer's Queen should be stored at address 0051.

#### LEVEL OF PLAY

There are several sections of the program which can be bypassed in order to reduce the computer's response time in a given situation. This will reduce the quality of play accordingly. The strategy levels and data changes are outlined below.

LEVEL	LOCATION 02F2	LOCATION 018B	AVGE TIME PER MOVE
SUPER BLITZ	00	FF	3 seconds
BLITZ	00	FB	1.0 seconds
NORMAL	08	FB	100 second

#### POSITION VERIFICATION

Occassionally, while playing a game, you will come to the sudden realization that the computer is seeing a different board setup from the one you have. This results from your misinterpretation of one of its moves, from entering one of your moves incorrectly, or from forgetting to press [F] to register your move.

It is possible in this situation to sneak a peek at the location of each piece as it is internally stored in order to verify its location on the board. To do this press [ST] to exit the MICROCHESS program and enter the KIM monitor. Then look at the addresses shown below to determine where the computer thinks each piece is. Afterwards, return to the chess program by pressing [PC] followed by [GO].

## MEMORY LOCATIONS FOR THE PIECES

COMPUTER PIECES		YOUR PIECES
0050	King	0060
0051	Queen	0061
0052	King Rook	0062
0053	Queen Rook	0063
0054	King Bishop	0064
0055	Queen Bishop	0065
0056	King Knight	0066
0057	Queen Knight	0067
0058	K R Pawn	0068
0059	Q R Pawn	0069
006A	K N Pawn	006A
005B	Q N Pawn	006B
005C	K B Pawn	006C
005D	Q B Pawn	006D
005E	Q Pawn	006E
005F	K Pawn	006F

## IMPORTANT NOTE:

Never depress the [ST] key while the computer is contemplating its move. Important parameters are stored in the same area of memory used by the KIM monitor programs. Reentry after these locations have been altered will probably destroy the board position.

## NOTES

As mentioned above, there are three types of moves which the current version of MICROCHESS does not play. These are castling, en passant pawn captures, and queening of pawns. In order to make the game fair some players adopt one of the two following strategies. Recognizing that the computer cannot make these moves, some players choose not to make them themselves, thus both players suffer the same restrictions. On the other hand, other players have decided to help the computer by watching for appropriate castling or en passant situations and making the moves on the computer's behalf at that time. Of course, you may always play without regard to the computer's disadvantage, allowing it to fend for itself as best it can.

If you are an above average player, you may find that the MICROCHESS program is below your level of play and hence, always loses. You can add to the challenge of the game in the same way that you might against an inexperienced human player. Remove one or more of your pieces at the start of the game and see if you can come back from a position of disadvantage. The easiest way to remove a piece is to move one of the computer's men to the square of the piece you wish to remove, and then move it back to its original square.

# MICROCHESS

## PROGRAMMER'S MANUAL

The program can be divided into three basic functional units.

- I      Control and Input/Output. This section comprises the initialization routines, the input and output routines, and the main entry into the move generation and evaluation routines.
- II     Move Generation and Data Collection. This program group generates the moves available to the computer, one at a time. For each of these moves, data are collected regarding available continuation moves, the threats of possible reply moves, and the gain or loss from subsequent piece exchanges.
- III    Strategic Analysis. The data collected by the move generation routines are analysed by a mathematical algorithm which assigns a value to each available move. The move with the highest assigned value will be the move that the computer selects.

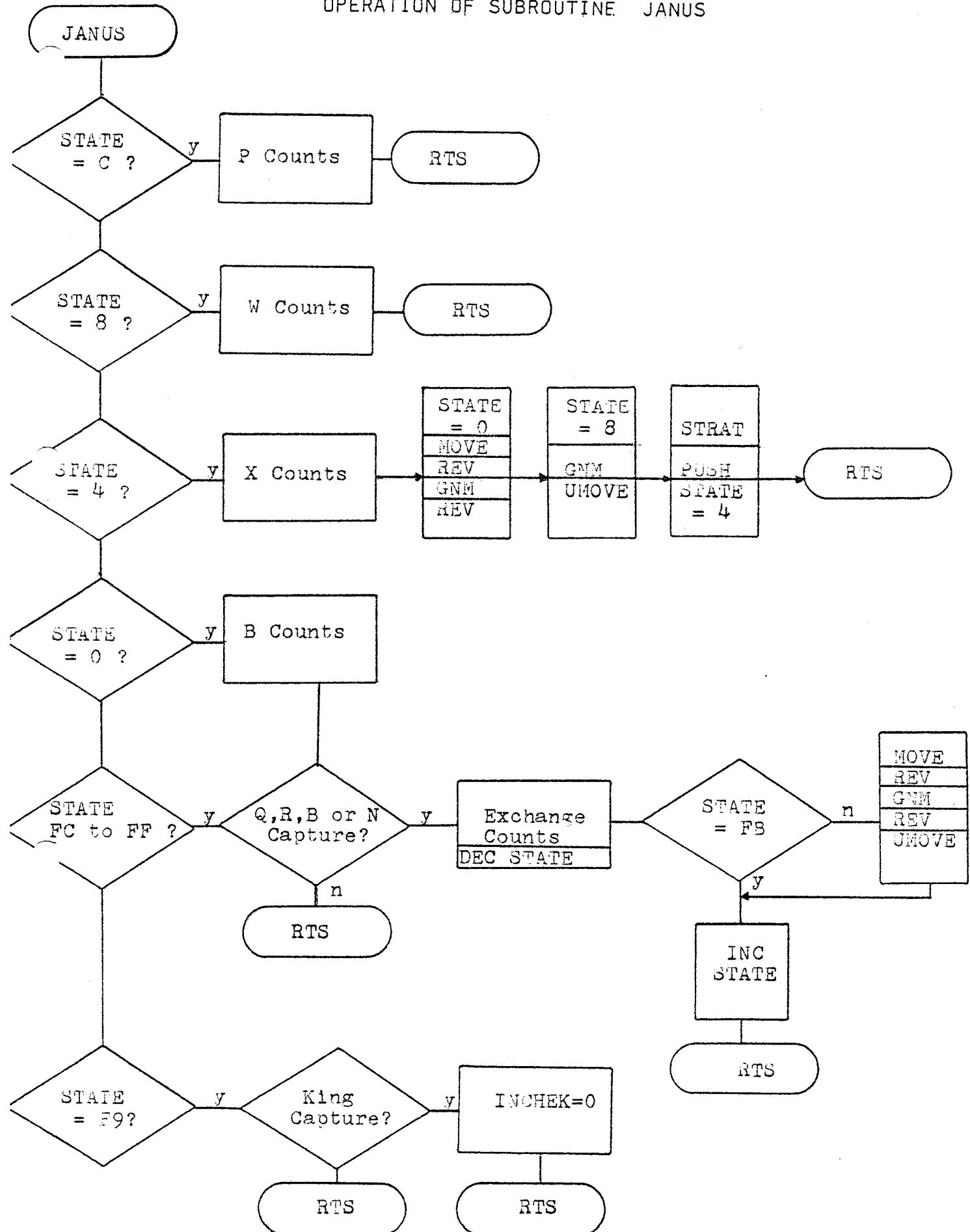
### SOURCE LISTING

A complete listing of the program is included in source form. The average programmer should be able to use this document as a key to understanding the program's operation, and as a basis for further modifications. The complete cross reference table is included to assist in program relocation. As a convention in the listing, variables are preceded by a period to distinguish them from program labels, and external subroutines are preceded by an asterisk. Comment lines are preceded by a semicolon.

### SUBROUTINES GNM AND JANUS

The key to the operation of the MICROCHESS program lies in the two subroutines GNM and JANUS. GNM calculates the available moves for one side with three nested loops: NEWP, which loops through the pieces from the pawns to the king; NEX, which loops through the four to eight directions through which each piece can move using the table MOVEX as pointed to by the move direction pointer MOVEN; and the individual loops for each piece which select the appropriate directions and distances to move.

## OPERATION OF SUBROUTINE JANUS



After each move has been calculated by GNM, the subroutine JANUS is called. JANUS uses the value of STATE to determine which portion of the analysis the computer is working on and directs it to the appropriate continuation routines. As can be seen from the simplified flow chart of JANUS' operation, JANUS often alters the value of STATE and calls the subroutine GNM again. This series of recursive subroutine calls calculates approximately 20,000 moves per second-- over 2 million moves in a 100 second analysis. Most of these moves are repetitions generated from a slightly different board position.

PROGRAM FUNCTION FOR EACH VALUE OF .STATE

STATE	SET BY	FUNCTION
C	GO	Generate all available moves from the current position and analyse as a benchmark with which to compare the real moves, which are generated by STATE 4.
4	GO	Generate all available moves, evaluating each one and assigning a value to it as a possible selection.
8	JANUS	Having made one trial move, generate the possible second moves for analysis.
0	JANUS	Having made one trial move, generate the possible replies for analysis.
FF	JANUS	Since a reply move was a capture, reverse the board and evaluate the exchange that could result.
FE	JANUS	Stage two of the exchange evaluation started by STATE FF.
FD	JANUS	Stage three of the exchange evaluation.
FC	JANUS	Last stage of the exchange evaluation.
F9	CHKCHK	Look for a capture of the king which signifies that the move being calculated is illegal.

## STRATEGY OPERATION

After each real available move is generated and the various counts have been performed, the following information is available for decision making purposes.

MOB      Mobility. The total number of moves available for a given side from a given position. Each queen move is counted as two moves.

MAXC     Maximum Capture. The number of points to be gained by capturing the most valuable piece currently under attack.

CC        Capture Count. The total points of all opposing pieces under attack.

MAXP     Maximum Capturable Piece. Identification of the opponent's piece under attack which is worth the most points.

PRIOR COUNTS (.PMOB, .PAXC, .PCC, .PAXP) reflect the status of the position as it exists for the computer before any move is made. This is a benchmark, against which further moves are to be compared.

CONTINUATION COUNTS (.WMOB, .WMAXC, .WCC, .WMAXP) are obtained for each move tested to determine the potential of the new position that would result if the move were made.

REPLY COUNTS (.BMOB, .BMAXC, .BCC, .BMAXP) are obtained for each move tested to determine the potential danger of the opponent's available replies.

EXCHANGE COUNTS (.WCAPO, .WCAP1, .WCAP2, .BCAPO, .BCAP1, .BCAP2) are used to analyse the effect of the potential exchange combinations. Each count reflects the maximum number of points capturable at each level of an exchange combination. Capture chains are halted by pawn captures, king captures, or by reaching a limit of three captures per side.

In addition, information regarding the moving piece and its TO and FROM squares can also be used by the STRATGY algorithm.

All information available is combined by the algorithm in the subprogram STRATGY to calculate a single strategic value for the move under analysis. The algorithm, a weighted sum of the count information, is shown below:

```
VALUE = + 4.00 * WCAPO
      + 1.25 * WCAP1
      + 0.75 * (WMAXC + WCC)
      + 0.25 * (WMOB + WCAP2)
      - 2.50 * BMAXC
      - 2.00 * BCC
      - 1.25 * BCAP1
      - 0.50 * BMAXC
      - 0.25 * (PAXC + PCC + PMOB + BCAPO + BCAP2 + BMOB)
```

VALUE = VALUE + 02, A position bonus if the move is to the centre or out of the back rank.

VALUE = 00, If the move is illegal because the king is in check.

VALUE = FF, If the move results in a checkmate.

The move with the highest value is selected by the computer as the best move available. This algorithm can easily be modified by changing the weights assigned to the various parameters. For example, the program can be made to play more aggressively by increasing the importance of BMAXC and WCAPO in the equation above. On the other hand, it can be made to play more defensively by increasing the importance of BMAXC in the equation.

Note that the algorithm above has not yet been optimized. Therefore, it may be possible to significantly improve the play of the program by empirical testing to optimize the form and weights used for the equation.

An alternative form of algorithm to the weighted average type above, which also works well, assigns a fixed number of points to the occurrence of certain conditions. For example, the condition WMOB > PMOB may be considered to be worth 3 points regardless of the difference in value between the two variables. Similarly, conditions which are unfavourable would be assigned negative points. This type of strategy can be easily implemented by keeping a running total of the value in the accumulator and using CPX and CPY instructions to control branches around the addition and subtraction routines. In general, more memory is required to implement an equally complex strategy using this type of algorithm, but in the long run this strategy will be more flexible.

#### OPENING PLAY

The MICROCHESS program is designed in such a way that the opening can be played from memory, following established lines of play for up to nine moves per side. In order to conserve memory, only one opening is actually stored in the computer at a given time. The opening is stored in locations 00C0 through 00DB. By storing each of the openings provided on cassette tape with a different ID for each, it is possible to load the desired opening before beginning play. More openings can be added to the repertoire by coding them in the format shown below.

Users with expanded memory can set up all the openings in a set of tables, allowing the program to select the appropriate opening as long as its opponent is following a standard procedure.

The ability to load an opening by name and play it with the computer also provides an excellent method of rehearsing openings for a chessplayer who is attempting to memorize the standard plays.

Each move and expected reply is stored in 3 bytes. The program first checks that the expected reply TO square is the same as the one in the stored opening. If it matches, the piece and the TO square for the computer's move are loaded into the display and moved. For example, the following illustrates the GIUOCO PIANO Opening. The computer is playing white.

Address	Data	Move
00DB	CC	Expected display when computer is making its first move.
00DA	0F	King pawn.
00D9	33	To KP4.
00D8	43	Expected reply P-KP4.
00D7	06	Knight.
00D6	22	To KB3.
00D5	52	Expected reply: N-QB3.
00D4	04	Bishop.

The last line of the opening sequence must be 99, or any impossible position square, to cause the program to leave the opening routine and enter the normal strategy evaluation routines.

#### MODIFYING THE INPUT AND OUTPUT ROUTINES

In order to use the MICROCHESS program on 6502 microprocessor systems other than the KIM-1, the only modifications necessary are changes to the input and output subroutine calls. These subroutines appear in the program listing as \*OUT and \*GETKEY at locations 0008, 000B, and 039F.

\*OUT is a subroutine in the KIM ROM at location 1F1F which displays, in hexadecimal format, the contents of memory locations 00FB, 00FA, and 00F9 on the 6 digit LED display. 00FB contains the coded piece identification and locations 00FA and 00F9 contain the FROM and TO squares respectively. These three locations are also used to display CCCCCC and EEEEEEE as verification of the keyboard input. At address 039F, \*OUT is called by CKMATE at the end of the move analysis to flash the display. This call is not necessary for operation of the program and may be eliminated by replacing the JMP instruction at that location with an RTS (60). The MICROCHESS program has been designed so that neither the X and Y registers, nor the accumulator contents need be preserved by a replacement output subroutine.

\*GETKEY is a KIM subroutine which returns the value of the depressed key in the accumulator. Hexadecimal values are returned right justified (e.g. 0A). The only non-hex key used is [PC] which returns the value 14. This key is used only once, at location 0033, so is easy to replace with any other value. Once again, the X and Y registers need not be preserved by a replacement input subroutine.

## EXPANDED INPUT AND OUTPUT ROUTINES

Users with CRT or teletype terminals and additional memory will probably want to customize the input and output features of the program.

A format which can be used for move entry and move display is shown by the example: N(KN1) - KB3. This format completely expresses the move, and also provides a check value in the piece descriptor. Translation from this notation to the internal octal FROM and TO square notation is easily accomplished with a simple table lookup program which contains the file descriptors and subtracts 01 from the rank value.

The board can be displayed by providing a routine which prints a layout such as the one illustrated below. Before printing each square, the program could search the piece tables to determine if the square is occupied, and by which piece. The table descriptor is then obtained from the same tables used by the I/O routines above. Users with graphic terminals will want to set up even more elaborate board display routines.

WR	WN	WB	WK	WQ	WB		WR
WP	WP	WP		WP	WP	WP	WP
**		**			WN		**

## SPECIAL MOVES

Several types of moves are not included in the basic MICROCHESS program in order reduce the memory requirements. These moves, castling, en passant capture, and queening of pawns, can be added by expanding and modifying some of the subroutines which generate and execute moves. GNM must be modified to spot the occurrence of situations in which the moves are available. The actual move calculations must be added to CMOVE, and a flag to indicate the nature of the move set to allow MOVE and UMOVE to properly interpret them. The flag could use the two spare bits in .SQUARE. Additional parameters would be required to indicate when castling, or en passant moves are legal during the game, because these moves depend upon previous play for their legality. Expansion of the piece and point tables would allow the program to keep track of more than one queen per side.

## STRATEGY IMPROVEMENTS

As you will soon discover when playing against the MICROCHESS program, it has a tendency to make ridiculous moves from time to time. These moves usually result from unusual positions, which point out deficiencies in the way the move value is calculated. A major problem in the analysis is that there is only one strategy which is used for the opening, the middle game, and the end game. This involves a considerable compromise of three different types of play. Users with memory expansion may wish to write three algorithms which can be switched in and out of the analysis at various points during the game.

Similarly, allowing more than 1K of memory enables the user to add more specialized evaluation routines. For example, a separate subroutine could be used to evaluate each of the following situations from both an offensive and defensive viewpoint, enabling a much more sophisticated level of play:

- 1- King in check. A major flaw in the current program causes the computer to minimize attacks by placing the opponent's king in check, even at the expense of a minor piece- a very short term solution to the problem!
- 2- En prise capture availability for either side.
- 3- Pawn development value: isolated pawns, passed pawns, doubled pawns, etc.
- 4- Xray analysis: the value of pins, discovered attack threats, etc.
- 5- Mating strategies: each of the major types of mates.
- 6- Positional development: utilization of open files, control of the centre, king position, pawn chains, etc.

With the exception of the capture tree, the MICROCHESS program analyses in full only one move for each side beyond the move it will make. It is possible to use the same recursive technique used by TREE to carry out a full analysis to a further depth. To do this would require a routine to analyse and evaluate each intermediate position arrived at. Sequences of possible positions with positive values for computer moves and negative values for opponent's moves can be summed to give the total long term value of each currently available move. In order to be time efficient, this analysis can be performed on a subset of the available continuations selected by a quick static analysis. In addition, a system of 'tree pruning' should be implemented to prevent long excursions down low valued branches. Programmers embarking on this type of program should bear in mind that from an average position with 50 available moves per side, a total of 15.625 billion sequences are generated in three moves per side.

As can be seen, MICROCHESS is only the beginning. However, it does demonstrate the capability of a small scale hobbyist microcomputer system to tackle the game of chess. It is hoped that this program will provide an inspiration and a stepping stone that chess playing programmers will expand and build upon. Let us know what you have done to improve the system. We will attempt to publish or distribute some of your ideas. It is hoped that a tournament of chess playing microcomputers can be arranged at a future microcomputer gathering. Expanded and modified versions of MICROCHESS will then have the opportunity to prove their playing ability against other programs in the same memory utilization class.

DATA FOR OPENINGS

The data below enables the computer to play the opening specified from memory. The data is in a block from 00C0 to 00DB. W specifies that the computer will play white, B specifies that the computer is black.

ADDR	W	FRENCH DEFENCE	B	W	GIUOCO PIANO	B	W	RUY LOPEZ	B	W	QUEEN'S INDIAN	B	W	FOUR KNIGHTS	B
DB	CC	P-K4	44	CC	P-K4	44	CC	P-K4	44	CC	P-Q4	43	CC	P-K4	44
DA	0F	P-K4	0F	0F	P-K4	0F	0F	P-K4	0F	0E	N-KB3	06	0F	0F	0F
D9	33	P-K3	24	33	P-K4	34	33	P-K4	34	34	N-QB3	25	33	P-K4	34
D8	53		43	43		55	43		55	52		42	43		55
D7	0E	P-Q4	0E	06	N-KB3	07	06	N-KB3	07	0D	N-QB3	06	06	N-KB3	07
D6	34	P-Q4	33	22	N-QB3	22	22	N-QB3	22	35	P-K3	24	22	N-QB3	22
D5	44		52	55		42	55		31	53		55	55		52
D4	07	N-QB3	06	04	B-B4	04	04	B-N5	06	06	N-KB3	0B	07	N-B3	06
D3	25	N-KB3	25	35	B-B4	32	46	N-B3	25	22	P-QN3	21	25	N-B3	25
D2	52		36	45		52	52		75	56		56	52		31
D1	05	B-N5	04	0D	P-B3	06	00	O-O	06	0A	P-KN3	05	04	B-N5	04
D0	41	B-K2	14	25	N-B3	25	01	NxP	44	21	B-N2	11	46	B-N5	41
CF	63		34	52		43	33		43	66		66	36		75
CE	0F	P-K5	06	0E	P-Q4	0F	0E	P-Q4	04	04	B-N2	04	00	O-O	00
CD	43	KN-Q2	13	34	PxP	43	34	B-K2	14	11	B-K2	14	01	O-O	06
CC	64		14	34		43	63		64	63		75	72		53
CB	05	BxB	01	0D	PxP	04	01	Q-K2	06	00	O-O	00	0E	P-Q3	0E
CA	63	QxB	14	34	B-N5	41	13	N-Q3	23	01	O-O	06	24	P-Q3	23
C9	63		63	36		52	54		22	72		52	54		36
C8	01	Q-Q2	00	07	N-B3	06	04	BxN	0B	07	N-B3	06	05	B-N5	04
C7	14	O-O	06	25	NxKP	44	55	NPxB	22	25	N-K5	44	41	BxN	52
C6	72		45	33		75	55		34	33		62	25		52
C5	0C	P-B4	0D	00	O-O	06	0E	PxP	06	01	Q-B2	06	0B	PxB	01
C4	32	P-QB4	32	01	NxN	52	43	N-N2	11	15	NxN	52	25	Q-K2	14
C3	45		55	25		52	66		52	25		63	02	R-K1	74
C2	06	N-B3	07	0B	PxN	04	07	N-B3	00	01	QxN	0C	02	N-Q1	07
C1	22	N-QB3	22	25	BxP	52	25	O-O	06	25	P-KB4	35	03	99	99
CO	99		99	99		99	99		99	99		99	99		99

## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

ADDR	SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
0050	.BOARD	: LOCATION OF PIECES
0060	.BK	: OPPONENT'S PIECES
0070	.SETW	: INITIAL PIECE LOCATIONS
008F	.MOVEX	: TABLE OF MOVE DIRECTIONS
00A0	.POINTS	: TABLE OF PIECE VALUES
00B0	.PIECE	: CURRENT PIECE UNDER ANALYSIS
00B1	.SQUARE	: TO SQUARE OF .PIECE
00B2	.SP2	: STACK POINTER FOR STACK 2
00B3	.SP1	: STACK POINTER FOR STACK 1
00B4	.INCHEK	: MOVE INTO CHECK FLAG
00B5	.STATE	: STATE OF ANALYSIS
00B6	.MOVEN	: MOVE TABLE POINTER
00DC	.OMOVE	: OPENING POINTER
00DC	.OPNING	: OPENING MOVE TABLE
00DD	.WCAPO	: COMPUTER CAPTURE 0
00DE	.COUNT	: START OF COUNT TABLE
00DE	.BCAP2	: OPPONENT CAPTURE 2
00DF	.WCAP2	: COMPUTER CAPTURE 2
00E0	.BCAP1	: OPPONENT CAPTURE 1
00E1	.WCAP1	: COMPUTER CAPTURE 1
00E2	.BCAPO	: OPPONENT CAPTURE 0
00E3	.MOB	: MOBILITY
00E4	.MAXC	: MAXIMUM CAPTURE
00E5	.CC	: CAPTURE COUNT
00E6	.PCAP	: PIECE ID OF MAXC
00E3	.BMOB	: OPPONENT MOBILITY
00E4	.BMAXC	: OPPONENT MAXIMUM CAPTURE
00E5	.BCC	: OPPONENT CAPTURE COUNT
00E6	.BMAXP	: OPPONENT MAXP
00E8	.XMAXC	: CURRENT MAXIMUM CAPTURE
00EB	.WMOB	: COMPUTER MOBILITY
00EC	.WMAXC	: COMPUTER MAXIMUM CAPTURE
00ED	.WCC	: COMPUTER CAPTURE COUNT
00EE	.WMAXP	: COMPUTER MAXP
00EF	.PMOB	: PREVIOUS COMPUTER MOB
00F0	.PMAXC	: PREVIOUS COMPUTER MAXC
00F1	.PCC	: PREVIOUS COMPUTER CC
00F2	.PCP	: PREVIOUS COMPUTER MAXP
00F3	.OLDKY	: KEY INPUT TEMPORARY
00FB	.BESTP	: PIECE OF BEST MOVE FOUND
00FA	.BESTV	: VALUE OF BEST MOVE FOUND
00F9	.BESTM	: TO SQUARE OF BEST MOVE
00FB	.DIS1	: DISPLAY POINT 1
00FA	.DIS2	: DISPLAY POINT 2
00F9	.DIS3	: DISPLAY POINT 3

0000:	D8	A2	FF	9A	A2	C8	86	B2	20	1F	1F	20	6A	1F	C5	F3
0010:	FO	F6	85	F3	C9	OC	DO	OF	A2	1F	B5	70	95	50	CA	10
0020:	F9	86	DC	A9	CC	DO	12	CS	OE	DO	07	20	B2	02	A9	EE
~30:	DO	07	C9	14	DO	OB	20	A2	03	85	FB	85	FA	85	F9	DO
0040:	BF	CS	OF	DO	06	20	4B	03	4C	SD	01	4C	96	01	10	00
0070:	03	04	00	07	02	05	01	06	10	17	11	16	12	15	14	13
0080:	73	74	70	77	72	75	71	76	60	67	61	66	62	65	64	63
0090:	FO	FF	01	10	11	0F	EF	F1	DF	E1	EE	F2	12	0E	1F	21
00A0:	OB	0A	06	06	04	04	04	04	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
0100:	A6	B5	30	5C	A5	BO	FO	08	EO	08	DO	04	C5	E6	FO	2E
0110:	F6	E3	CS	01	DO	02	F6	E3	50	1E	AO	OF	A5	B1	D9	60
0120:	00	FO	03	88	10	F8	B9	AO	00	D5	E4	90	04	S4	E6	95
0130:	E4	18	08	75	E5	95	E5	28	EO	04	FO	03	30	31	60	A5
0140:	E8	85	DD	AS	00	85	B5	20	4B	03	20	B2	02	20	00	02
0150:	20	B2	02	A9	08	85	B5	20	09	02	20	31	03	4C	80	17
0160:	EO	FS	DO	OB	A5	60	C5	B1	DO	04	A9	00	85	B4	60	50
0170:	FD	AO	07	A5	B1	D9	60	00	FO	05	88	FO	F1	10	F6	B9
0180:	AO	00	D5	E2	90	02	95	E2	C6	B5	A9	FB	C5	B5	FO	03
0190:	20	25	03	E6	B5	60	C9	08	BO	12	20	EA	03	A2	1F	B5
01A0:	50	C5	FA	FO	03	CA	10	F7	86	FB	86	BO	4C	00	00	00
0200:	A2	10	A9	00	95	DE	CA	10	FB	A9	10	85	BO	C6	BO	10
0210:	01	60	20	1E	03	A4	BO	A2	08	86	B6	CO	08	10	41	CO
~20:	06	10	2E	CO	04	10	1F	CO	01	FO	09	10	0E	20	8E	02
0230:	DO	FB	FO	D9	20	9C	02	DO	FB	FO	D2	A2	04	86	B6	20
0240:	SC	02	DO	FB	FO	C7	20	9C	02	A5	B6	C9	04	DO	F7	FO
0250:	BC	A2	10	86	B6	20	8E	02	A5	B6	C9	08	DO	F7	FO	AD
0260:	A2	06	86	B6	20	CA	02	50	05	30	03	20	00	01	20	1E
0270:	03	C6	B6	A5	B6	C9	05	FO	EB	20	CA	02	70	8F	30	8D
0280:	20	00	01	A5	B1	29	FO	C9	20	FO	EE	4C	0D	02	20	CA
0290:	02	30	03	20	00	01	20	1E	03	C6	B6	60	20	CA	02	90
02A0:	02	50	F9	30	07	08	20	00	01	28	50	FO	20	1E	03	C6
02B0:	B6	60	A2	0F	38	B4	60	AS	77	F5	50	95	60	S4	50	38
02C0:	A9	77	F5	50	95	50	CA	10	EB	60	A5	B1	A6	B6	18	75
02D0:	8F	85	B1	29	88	DO	42	A5	B1	A2	20	CA	30	0E	D5	50
02E0:	DO	F9	EO	10	30	33	A9	7F	69	01	70	01	B8	A5	B5	30
02F0:	24	CS	08	10	20	48	08	A9	F9	85	B5	85	B4	20	4B	03
0300:	20	B2	02	20	09	02	20	2E	03	28	68	85	B5	A5	B4	30
0310:	04	38	A9	FF	60	18	A9	00	60	A9	FF	18	B8	60	A6	BO
0320:	B5	50	85	B1	60	20	4B	03	20	B2	02	20	09	02	20	B2
0330:	02	BA	86	B3	A6	B2	9A	68	85	B6	68	85	BO	AA	68	95
~40:	50	68	AA	68	85	B1	95	50	4C	70	03	BA	86	B3	A6	B2
0350:	9A	A5	B1	48	A8	A2	1F	D5	50	FO	03	CA	10	F9	A9	CC
0360:	95	50	8A	48	A6	BO	B5	50	94	50	48	8A	48	A5	B6	48
0370:	BA	86	B2	A6	B3	9A	60	A6	E4	E4	AO	DO	04	A9	00	FO
0380:	0A	A6	E3	DO	06	A6	EE	DO	02	A9	FF	A2	04	86	B5	C5
0390:	FA	90	OC	FO	0A	85	FA	A5	BO	85	FB	A5	B1	85	F9	4C
03A0:	1F	1F	A6	DC	10	17	A5	F9	D5	DC	DO	OF	CA	B5	DC	85
03B0:	FB	CA	B5	DC	85	F9	CA	86	DC	DO	1A	85	DC	A2	OC	86
03C0:	B5	86	FA	A2	14	20	02	02	A2	04	86	B5	20	00	02	A6
03D0:	FA	EO	OF	90	12	A6	FB	B5	50	85	FA	86	BO	A5	F9	85
03E0:	B1	20	4B	03	4C	00	00	A9	FF	60	A2	04	06	F9	26	FA
03F0:	CA	DO	F9	05	F9	85	F9	85	B1	60	00	00	00	00	00	00
1780:	18	AS	80	65	EB	65	EC	65	ED	65	E1	65	DF	38	E5	FO
1790:	E5	F1	E5	E2	E5	EO	E5	DE	E5	EF	E5	E3	BO	02	A9	00
17A0:	4A	18	69	40	65	EC	65	ED	38	E5	E4	4A	18	69	90	65
17B0:	DD	65	DD	65	DD	65	E1	38	E5	E4	E5	E4	E5	E5	E5	E5
17C0:	E5	E5	E5	E0	A6	B1	EO	33	FO	16	EO	34	FO	12	E0	22
17D0:	FO	0E	E0	25	FO	OA	A6	BO	FO	09	B4	50	CO	10	10	03
EO:	18	69	02	4C	77	03										

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M I C R O C H E S S

# MICROCHESS

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2 ; EXECUTION BEGINS AT ADDRESS 0000
3 ;
4 ;
5 0000 D8      CHESS    +++      INITIALIZE
6 0001 A2 FF    CLD      LDXIM   FF      TWO STACKS
7 0003 9A       TXS
8 0004 A2 C8    LDXIM   C8
9 0006 86 B2    STXZ    .SP2

10 ;
11 ;
12 ;
13 ;
14 ;
15 0008 20 1F 1F OUT     JSR      *OUT      DISPLAY AND
16 000B 20 6A 1F        JSR      *GETKEY   GET INPUT
17 000E C5 F3        CMPZ    .OLDKY   KEY IN ACC
18 0010 F0 F6        BEQ     OUT      (DEBOUNCE)
19 0012 85 F3        STAZ    .OLDKY

20 ;
21 0014 C9 0C      CMPIM   0C      [C]
22 0016 D0 0F      BNE     NOSET   SET UP
23 0018 A2 1F      LDXIM   1F      BOARD
24 001A B5 70      LDAZX   .SETW   FROM
25 001C 95 50      STAZX   .BOARD  SETW
26 001E CA         DEX
27 001F 10 F9      BPL     WHSET
28 0021 86 DC      STXZ    .OMOVE
29 0023 A9 CC      LDAIM   CC
30 0025 D0 12      BNE     CLDSP

31 ;
32 0027 C9 0E      NOSET   CMPIM   0E      [E]
33 0029 D0 07      BNE     NOREV   REVERSE
34 002B 20 B2 02      JSR     REVERSE BOARD AS
35 002E A9 EE      LDAIM   EE      IS
36 0030 D0 07      BNE     CLDSP

37 ;
38 0032 C9 14      NOREV   CMPIM   14      [PC]
39 0034 D0 0B      BNE     NOGO    PLAY CHESS
40 0036 20 A2 03      JSR     GO

41 ;
42 0039 85 FB      CLDSP   STA     .DIS1    DISPLAY
43 003B 85 FA      STAZ   .DIS2    ACROSS
44 003D 85 F9      STAZ   .DIS3    DISPLAY
45 003F D0 BF      BNE     CHESS

46 ;
47 0041 C9 0F      NOGO   CMPIM   0F      [F]
48 0043 D0 06      BNE     NOMV   MOVE MAN
49 0045 20 4B 03      JSR     MOVE   AS ENTERED
50 0048 4C 9D 01      JMP     DISP

```

51	004B 4C 96 01	NOMV	JMP	INPUT	
52		;			
53		;	THE ROUTINE JANUS DIRECTS THE		
54		;	ANALYSIS BY DETERMINING WHAT		
55		;	SHOULD OCCUR AFTER EACH MOVE		
56		;	GENERATED BY GNM		
57		;			
58		;			
59		;			
60	0100 A6 B5	JANUS	LDXZ	STATE	
61	0102 30 5C		BMI	NOCOUNT	
62		;			
63		;	THIS ROUTINE COUNTS OCCURRENCES		
64		;	IT DEPENDS UPON STATE TO INDEX		
65		;	THE CORRECT COUNTERS		
66		;			
67	0104 A5 B0	COUNTS	LDAZ	PIECE	
68	0106 F0 08		BEQ	OVER	IF STATE=8
69	0108 E0 08		CPXIM	08	DO NOT COUNT
70	010A D0 04		BNE	OVER	BLK MAX CAP
71	010C C5 E6		CMPZ	*BMAXP	MOVES FOR
72	010E F0 2E		BEQ	XRT	WHITE
73		;			
74	0110 F6 E3	OVER	INCZX	*MOB	MOBILITY
75	0112 C9 01		CMPIM	01	+ QUEEN
76	0114 D0 02		BNE	NOQ	FOR TWO
77	0116 F6 E3		INCZX	*MOB	
78		;			
79	0118 50 1E	NOQ	BVC	NOCAP	
80	011A A0 OF		LDYIM	OF	CALCULATE
81	011C A5 B1		LDAZ	*SQUARE	POINTS
82	011E D9 60 00	ELOOP	CMPAY	*BK	CAPTURED
83	0121 F0 03		BEQ	FOUN	BY THIS
84	0123 88		DEY		MOVE
85	0124 10 F8		BPL	ELOOP	
86	0126 B9 A0 00	FOUN	LDAAY	*POINTS	
87	0129 D5 E4		CMPZX	*MAXC	
88	012B 90 04		BCC	LESS	SAVE IF
89	012D 94 E6		STYZX	*PCAP	BEST THIS
90	012F 95 E4		STA ZX	*MAXC	STATE
91		;			
92	0131 18	LESS	CLC		
93	0132 08		PHP		ADD TO
94	0133 75 E5		ADCZX	*CC	CAPTURE
95	0135 95 E5		STA ZX	*CC	COUNTS
96	0137 28		PLP		
97		;			
98	0138 E0 04	NOCAP	CPXIM	04	
99	013A F0 03		BEQ	ON4	
100	013C 30 31		BMI	TREE	(=00 ONLY)

101	013E 60	XRT	RTS	
102		;		
103		;	GENERATE FURTHER MOVES FOR COUNT	
104		;	AND ANALYSIS	
105		;		
106	013F A5 E8	ON4	LDAZ .XMAXC	SAVE ACTUAL
107	0141 85 DD		STAZ .WCAPO	CAPTURE
108	0143 A9 00		LDAIM 00	STATE=0
109	0145 85 B5		STAZ .STATE	
110	0147 20 4B 03		JSR MOVE	GENERATE
111	014A 20 B2 02		JSR REVERSE	IMMEDIATE
112	014D 20 00 02		JSR GNMZ	REPLY MOVES
113	0150 20 B2 02		JSR REVERSE	
114		;		
115	0153 A9 08		LDAIM 08	STATE=8
116	0155 85 B5		STAZ .STATE	GENERATE
117	0157 20 09 02		JSR GNM	CONTINUATION
118	015A 20 31 03		JSR UMOVE	MOVES
119		;		
120	015D 4C 80 17		JMP STRATGY	FINAL EVALUATION
	0160 E0 F9	NOCOUNT	CPXIM F9	
122	0162 D0 0B		BNE TREE	
123		;		
124		;	DETERMINE IF THE KING CAN BE	
125		;	TAKEN, USED BY CHKCHK	
126		;		
127	0164 A5 60		LDAZ .BK	IS KING
128	0166 C5 B1		CMPZ .SQUARE	IN CHECK?
129	0168 D0 04		BNE RETJ	SET INCHEK=0
130	016A A9 00		LDAIM 00	IF IT IS
131	016C 85 B4		STAZ .INCHEK	
132	016E 60	RETJ	RTS	
133		;		
134		;	IF A PIECE HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY	
135		;	A TRIAL MOVE, GENERATE REPLIES &	
136		;	EVALUATE THE EXCHANGE GAIN/LOSS	
137		;		
138	016F 50 FD	TREE	BVC RETJ	NO CAP
139	0171 A0 07		LDYIM 07	(PIECES)
140	0173 A5 B1		LDAZ .SQUARE	
141	0175 D9 60 00	LOOPX	CMPAY .BK	
142	0178 F0 05		BEQ FOUNX	
143	017A 88		DEY	
144	017B F0 F1		BEQ RETJ	(KING)
145	017D 10 F6		BPL LOOPX	SAVE
146	017F B9 A0 00	FOUNX	LDAAY .POINTS	BEST CAP
147	0182 D5 E2		CMPZX .BCAPO	AT THIS
148	0184 90 02		BCC NOMAX	LEVEL
149	0186 95 E2		STAZX .BCAPO	
150	0188 C6 B5	NOMAX	DEC .STATE	

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151 018A A9 FB      LDAIM    FB          IF STATE=FB
152 018C C5 B5      CMPZ     .STATE       TIME TO TURN
153 018E F0 03      BEQ      UPTREE      AROUND
154 0190 20 25 03   JSR      GENRM      GENERATE FURTHER
155 0193 E6 B5      INC      .STATE      CAPTURES
156 0195 60          RTS

157 ;
158 ; THE PLAYER'S MOVE IS INPUT
159 ;

160 0196 C9 08      INPUT     CMPIM    08          NOT A LEGAL
161 0198 B0 12      BCS      ERROR      SQUARE #
162 019A 20 EA 03   JSR      DISMV
163 019D A2 1F      DISP     LDXIM    !F
164 019F B5 50      SEARCH   LDAZX    .BOARD
165 01A1 C5 FA      CMPZ     .DIS2
166 01A3 F0 03      BEQ      HERE      DISPLAY
167 01A5 CA          DEX      SEARCH      PIECE AT
168 01A6 10 F7      BPL      STXZ     .DIS1
169 01A8 86 FB      HERE     STXZ     .PIECE
170 01AA 86 B0      STXZ     .PIECE
171 01AC 4C 00 00   ERROR    JMP      CHESS
172 ;
173 ; GENERATE ALL MOVES FOR ONE
174 ; SIDE, CALL JANUS AFTER EACH
175 ; ONE FOR NEXT STEP
176 ;
177 +++
178 0200 A2 10      GNMZ     LDXIM    10          CLEAR
179 0202 A9 00      GNMX     LDAIM    00          COUNTERS
180 0204 95 DE      CLEAR    STAZX    .COUNT
181 0206 CA          DEX
182 0207 10 FB      BPL      CLEAR
183 ;
184 0209 A9 10      GNM     LDAIM    10          SET UP
185 020B 85 B0      STAZ     .PIECE      PIECE
186 020D C6 B0      NEWP    DECZ     .PIECE
187 020F 10 01      BPL      NEX      NEW PIECE
188 0211 60          RTS      ALL DONE?
189 ;
190 0212 20 1E 03   NEX     JSR      RESET      -YES
191 0215 A4 B0      LDYZ     .PIECE
192 0217 A2 08      LDXIM    08          READY
193 0219 86 B6      STXZ     .MOVEN
194 021B C0 08      CPYIM    08          GET PIECE
195 021D 10 41      BPL      PAWN
196 021F C0 06      CPYIM    06          COMMON START
197 0221 10 2E      BPL      KNIGHT
198 0223 C0 04      CPYIM    04          WHAT IS IT?
199 0225 10 1F      BPL      BISHOP
200 0227 C0 01      CPYIM    01          PAWN

```

201	0229	F0	09		BEQ	QUEEN	QUEEN
202	022B	10	0E		BPL	ROOK	ROOK
203				;			
204	022D	20	8E	02	KING	JSR	SNGMV
205	0230	D0	FB			BNE	KING
206	0232	F0	D9			BEQ	NEWP
207	0234	20	9C	02	QUEEN	JSR	LINE
208	0237	D0	FB			BNE	QUEEN
209	0239	F0	D2			BEQ	NEWP
210				;			
211	023B	A2	04		ROOK	LDXIM	04
212	023D	86	B6			STXZ	.MOVEN
213	023F	20	9C	02	AGNR	JSR	LINE
214	0242	D0	FB			BNE	AGNR
215	0244	F0	C7			BEQ	NEWP
216				;			
217	0246	20	9C	02	BISHOP	JSR	LINE
218	0249	A5	B6			LDAZ	.MOVEN
219	024B	C9	04			CMPIM	04
220	024D	D0	F7			BNE	BISHOP
221	024F	F0	BC			BEQ	NEWP
222				;			
223	0251	A2	10		KNIGHT	LDXIM	10
224	0253	86	B6			STXZ	.MOVEN
225	0255	20	8E	02	AGNN	JSR	SNGMV
226	0258	A5	B6			LDAZ	.MOVEN
227	025A	C9	08			CMPIM	08
228	025C	D0	F7			BNE	AGNN
229	025E	F0	AD			BEQ	NEWP
230				;			
231	0260	A2	06		PAWN	LDXIM	06
232	0262	86	B6			STXZ	.MOVEN
233	0264	20	CA	02	P1	JSR	CMOVE
234	0267	50	05			BVC	P2
235	0269	30	03			BMI	P2
236	026B	20	00	01		JSR	JANUS
237	026E	20	1E	03	P2	JSR	RESET
238	0271	C6	B6			DECZ	.MOVEN
239	0273	A5	B6			LDAZ	.MOVEN
240	0275	C9	05			CMPIM	05
241	0277	F0	EB			BEQ	P1
242	0279	20	CA	02	P3	JSR	CMOVE
243	027C	70	8F			BVS	NEWP
244	027E	30	8D			BMI	NEWP
245	0280	20	00	01		JSR	JANUS
246	0283	A5	B1			LDAZ	.SQUARE
247	0285	29	F0			ANDIM	F0
248	0287	C9	20			CMPIM	20
249	0289	F0	EE			BEQ	P3
250	028B	4C	0D	02		JMP	NEWP

251 ;  
 252 ;  
 253 ;  
 254 ;  
 255 028E 20 CA 02 SNGMV JSR CMOVE CALC MOVE  
 256 0291 30 03 BMI ILL1 -IF LEGAL  
 257 0293 20 00 01 JSR JANUS -EVALUATE  
 258 0296 20 1E 03 ILL1 JSR RESET  
 259 0299 C6 B6 DECZ .MOVEN  
 260 029B 60 RTS  
 261 ;  
 262 ;  
 263 ;  
 264 ;  
 265 029C 20 CA 02 LINE JSR CMOVE CALC MOVE  
 266 029F 90 02 BCC OVL NO CHK  
 267 02A1 50 F9 BVC LINE CH, NOCAP  
 268 02A3 30 07 OVL BMI ILL RETURN  
 269 02A5 08 PHP  
 270 02A6 20 00 01 JSR JANUS EVALUATE POSN  
 271 02A9 28 PLP  
 272 02AA 50 F0 BVC LINE NOT A CAP  
 273 02AC 20 1E 03 ILL JSR RESET LINE STOPPED  
 274 02AF C6 B6 DECZ .MOVEN NEXT DIR  
 275 02B1 60 RTS  
 276 ;  
 277 ;  
 278 ;  
 279 ;  
 280 02B2 A2 0F REVERSE LDXIM OF  
 281 02B4 38 ETC SEC  
 282 02B5 B4 60 LDYZX .BK SUBTRACT  
 283 02B7 A9 77 LDAIM 77 POSITION  
 284 02B9 F5 50 SBCZX .BOARD FROM 77  
 285 02BB 95 60 STAZX .BK AND  
 286 02BD 94 50 STYZX .BOARD  
 287 02BF 38 SEC  
 288 02C0 A9 77 LDAIM 77 EXCHANGE  
 289 02C2 F5 50 SBCZX .BOARD PIECES  
 290 02C4 95 50 STAZX .BOARD  
 291 02C6 CA DEX  
 292 02C7 10 EB BPL ETC  
 293 02C9 60 RTS  
 294 ;  
 295 ;  
 296 ;  
 297 ;  
 298 ;  
 299 ;  
 300 ;

CALCULATE SINGLE STEP MOVES FOR K, N

301 ; CMOVE CALCULATES THE TO SQUARE  
 302 ; USING .SQUARE AND THE MOVE  
 303 ; TABLE. FLAGS SET AS FOLLOWS:  
 304 ; N - ILLEGAL MOVE  
 305 ; V - CAPTURE (LEGAL UNLESS IN CH)  
 306 ; C - ILLEGAL BECAUSE OF CHECK  
 307 ; [MY THANKS TO JIM BUTTERFIELD  
 308 ; WHO WROTE THIS MORE EFFICIENT  
 309 ; VERSION OF CMOVE]  
 310 ;  
 311 02CA A5 B1 CMOVE LDAZ .SQUARE GET SQUARE  
 312 02CC A6 B6 LDXZ .MOVEN MOVE POINTER  
 313 02CE 18 CLC  
 314 02CF 75 8F ADCZX .MOVEX MOVE LIST  
 315 02D1 85 B1 STAZ .SQUARE NEW POS'N  
 316 02D3 29 88 ANDIM 88  
 317 02D5 D0 42 BNE ILLEGAL OFF BOARD  
 318 02D7 A5 B1 LDAZ .SQUARE  
 319 ;  
 320 02D9 A2 20 LDXIM 20  
 321 02DB CA LOOP DEX IS TO  
 322 02DC 30 0E BMI NO SQUARE  
 323 02DE D5 50 CMPZX BOARD OCCUPIED?  
 324 02E0 D0 F9 BNE LOOP  
 325 ;  
 326 02E2 E0 10 CPXIM 10 BY SELF?  
 327 02E4 30 33 BMI ILLEGAL  
 328 ;  
 329 02E6 A9 7F LDAIM 7F MUST BE CAP!  
 330 02E8 69 01 ADCIM 01 SET V FLAG  
 331 02EA 70 01 BVS SPX (JMP)  
 332 ;  
 333 02EC B8 NO CLV NO CAPTURE  
 334 ;  
 335 02ED A5 B5 SPX LDAZ .STATE SHOULD WE  
 336 02EF 30 24 BMI RETL DO THE  
 337 02F1 C9 08 CMPIM 08 CHECK CHECK?  
 338 02F3 10 20 BPL RETL  
 339 ;  
 340 ; CHKCHK REVERSES SIDES  
 341 ; AND LOOKS FOR A KING  
 342 ; CAPTURE TO INDICATE  
 343 ; ILLEGAL MOVE BECAUSE OF  
 344 ; CHECK. SINCE THIS IS  
 345 ; TIME CONSUMING, IT IS NOT  
 346 ; ALWAYS DONE.  
 347 ;  
 348 02F5 48 CHKCHK PHA STATE  
 349 02F6 08 PHP  
 350 02F7 A9 F9 LDAIM F9

351	02F9	85	B5		STAZ	.STATE	GENERATE
352	02FB	85	B4		STAZ	.INCHEK	ALL REPLY
353	02FD	20	4B	03	JSR	MOVE	MOVES TO
354	0300	20	B2	02	JSR	REVERSE	SEE IF KING
355	0303	20	09	02	JSR	GNM	IS IN
356	0306	20	2E	03	JSR	RUM	CHECK
357	0309	28			PLP		
358	030A	68			PLA		
359	030B	85	B5		STAZ	.STATE	
360	030D	A5	B4		LDAZ	.INCHEK	
361	030F	30	04		BMI	RETL	NO - SAFE
362	0311	38			SEC		YES - IN CHK
363	0312	A9	FF		LDAIM	FF	
364	0314	60			RTS		
365				;			
366	0315	18		RETL	CLC		LEGAL
367	0316	A9	00		LDAIM	00	RETURN
368	0318	60			RTS		
369				;			
370	0319	A9	FF	ILLEGAL	LDAIM	FF	
371	031B	18			CLC		ILLEGAL
372	031C	B8			CLV		RETURN
373	031D	60			RTS		
374				;			
375				;	REPLACE .PIECE ON CORRECT .SQUARE		
376				;			
377	031E	A6	B0	RESET	LDXZ	.PIECE	GET LOCAT.
378	0320	B5	50		LDAZX	.BOARD	FOR PIECE
379	0322	85	B1		STAZ	.SQUARE	FROM BOARD
380	0324	60			RTS		
381				;			
382				;			
383				;			
384	0325	20	4B	03	GENRM	JSR	MOVE
385	0328	20	B2	02	GENR2	JSR	REVERSE BOARD
386	032B	20	09	02		JSR	GENERATE MOVES
387	032E	20	B2	02	RUM	JSR	REVERSE BACK
388				;			
389				;	ROUTINE TO UNMAKE A MOVE MADE BY		
390					MOVE		
391				;			
392	0331	BA		UMOVE	TSX		UNMAKE MOVE
393	0332	86	B3		STXZ	.SP1	
394	0334	A6	B2		LDXZ	.SP2	EXCHANGE
395	0336	9A			TXS		STACKS
396	0337	68			PLA		MOVEN
397	0338	85	B6		STAZ	.MOVEN	
398	033A	68			PLA		CAPTURED
399	033B	85	B0		STAZ	.PIECE	PIECE
400	033D	AA			TAX		

401 033E 68  
 402 033F 95 50  
 .3 0341 68  
 404 0342 AA  
 405 0343 68  
 406 0344 85 B1  
 407 0346 95 50  
 408 0348 4C 70 03  
 409 ;  
 410 ; THIS ROUTINE MOVES .PIECE  
 411 ; TO .SQUARE, PARAMETERS  
 412 ; ARE SAVED IN A STACK TO UNMAKE  
 413 ; THE MOVE LATER  
 414 ;  
 415 034B BA MOVE TSX  
 416 034C 86 B3 STXZ .SP1 SWITCH  
 417 034E A6 B2 LDXZ .SP2 STACKS  
 418 0350 9A TXS  
 419 0351 A5 B1 LDAZ .SQUARE  
 420 0353 48 PHA TO SQUARE  
 421 0354 A8 TAY  
 422 0355 A2 1F LDXIM 1F  
 423 0357 D5 50 CHECK CMPZX .BOARD CHECK FOR  
 424 0359 F0 03 BEQ TAKE CAPTURE  
 425 035B CA DEX  
 426 035C 10 F9 BPL CHECK  
 427 035E A9 CC LDAIM CC  
 428 0360 95 50 STAZX .BOARD  
 429 0362 8A TXA CAPTURED  
 430 0363 48 PHA PIECE  
 431 0364 A6 B0 LDXZ .PIECE  
 432 0366 B5 50 LDAZX .BOARD  
 433 0368 94 50 STYZX .BOARD FROM  
 434 036A 48 PHA SQUARE  
 435 036B 8A TXA  
 436 036C 48 PHA PIECE  
 437 036D A5 B6 LDAZ .MOVEN  
 438 036F 48 PHA MOVEN  
 439 0370 BA STRV TSX  
 4 0371 86 B2 STXZ .SP2 SWITCH  
 441 0373 A6 B3 LDXZ .SP1 STACKS  
 442 0375 9A TXS BACK  
 443 0376 60 RTS  
 444 ;  
 445 ; CONTINUATION OF SUB STRATGY  
 446 ; -CHECKS FOR CHECK OR CHECKMATE  
 447 ; AND ASSIGNS VALUE TO MOVE  
 448 ;  
 449 0377 A6 E4 CKMATE LDXZ .BMAXC CAN BLK CAP  
 450 0379 E4 A0 CPXZ .POINTS MY KING?

451	037B D0 04		BNE	NOCHEK	
452	037D A9 00		LDAIM	00	GULP!
453	037F F0 0A		BEQ	RETV	DUMB MOVE!
454		;			
455	0381 A6 E3	NOCHEK	LDXZ	.BMOB	IS BLACK
456	0383 D0 06		BNE	RETV	UNABLE TO
457	0385 A6 EE		LDXZ	.WMAXP	MOVE AND
458	0387 D0 02		BNE	RETV	KING IN CH?
459	0389 A9 FF		LDAIM	FF	YES! MATE
460		;			
461	038B A2 04	RETV	LDXIM	04	RESTORE
462	038D 86 B5		STXZ	.STATE	STATE=4
463		;			
464		;		THE VALUE OF THE MOVE (IN ACC)	
465		;		IS COMPARED TO THE BEST MOVE AND	
466		;		REPLACES IT IF IT IS BETTER	
467		;			
468	038F C5 FA	PUSH	CMPZ	.BESTV	IS THIS BEST
469	0391 90 UC		BCC	RETP	MOVE SO FAR?
470	0393 F0 OA		BEQ	RETP	
471	0395 85 FA		STAZ	.BESTV	YES!
472	0397 A5 B0		LDNZ	.PIECE	SAVE IT
473	0399 85 FB		STAZ	.BESTP	
474	039B A5 B1		LDNZ	.SQUARE	
475	039D 85 F9		STAZ	.BESTM	FLASH DISPLAY
476	039F 4C 1F 1F	RETP	JMP	*OUT	AND RTS
477		;			
478		;		MAIN PROGRAM TO PLAY CHESS	
479		;		PLAY FROM OPENING OR THINK	
480		;			
481	03A2 A6 DC	GO	LDXZ	.OMOVE	OPENING?
482	03A4 10 17		BPL	NOOPEN	-NO
483	03A6 A5 F9		LDNZ	.DIS3	-YES WAS
484	03A8 D5 DC		CMPZX	.OPNING	OPPONENT'S
485	03AA D0 0F		BNE	END	MOVE OK?
486	03AC CA		DEX		
487	03AD B5 DC		LDNZX	.OPNING	GET NEXT
488	03AF 85 FB		STAZ	.DIS1	CANNED
489	03B1 CA		DEX		OPENING MOVE
490	03B2 B5 DC		LDNZX	.OPNING	
491	03B4 85 F9		STAZ	.DIS3	DISPLAY IT
492	03B6 CA		DEX		
493	03B7 86 DC		STXZ	.OMOVE	MOVE IT
494	03B9 D0 1A		BNE	MV2	(JMP)
495		;			
496	03BB 85 DC	END	STAZ	.OMOVE	FLAG OPENING
497	03BD A2 UC	NOOPEN	LDXIM	0C	FINISHED
498	03BF 86 B5		STXZ	.STATE	STATE=C
499	03C1 86 FA		STXZ	.BESTV	CLEAR BESTV
500	03C3 A2 14		LDXIM	14	GENERATE P

501	03C5 20 02 02		JSR	GNMX	MOVES
502		;			
503	03C8 A2 04		LDXIM	04	STATE=4
504	03CA 86 B5		STXZ	.STATE	GENERATE AND
505	03CC 20 00 02		JSR	GNMZ	TEST AVAILABLE
506		;			MOVES
507		;			
508	03CF A6 FA		LDXZ	.BESTV	GET BEST MOVE
509	03D1 E0 OF		CPXIM	OF	IF NONE
510	03D3 90 12		BCC	MATE	OH OH!
511		;			
512	03D5 A6 FB	MV2	LDXZ	.BESTP	MOVE
513	03D7 B5 50		LDAZX	.BOARD	THE
514	03D9 85 FA		STAZ	.BESTV	BEST
515	03DB 86 B0		STXZ	.PIECE	MOVE
516	03DD A5 F9		LDAZ	.BESTM	
517	03DF 85 B1		STAZ	.SQUARE	AND DISPLAY
518	03E1 20 4B 03		JSR	MOVE	IT
519	03E4 4C 00 00		JMP	CHESS	
520		;			
521	03E7 A9 FF	MATE	LDAIM	FF	RESIGN
522	03E9 60		RTS		OR STALEMATE
523		;			
524		;			SUBROUTINE TO ENTER THE
525		;			PLAYER'S MOVE
526		;			
527	03EA A2 04	DISMV	LDXIM	04	ROTATE
528	03EC 06 F9	ROL	ASLZ	.DIS3	KEY
529	03EE 26 FA		ROLZ	.DIS2	INTO
530	03F0 CA		DEX		DISPLAY
531	03F1 D0 F9		BNE	ROL	
532	03F3 05 F9		ORAZ	.DIS3	
533	03F5 85 F9		STAZ	.DIS3	
534	03F7 85 B1		STAZ	.SQUARE	
535	03F9 60		RTS		
536		;			
537		;			THE FOLLOWING SUBROUTINE ASSIGNS
538		;			A VALUE TO THE MOVE UNDER
539		;			CONSIDERATION AND RETURNS IT IN
5		;			THE ACCUMULATOR
541		;			
542		+++			
543	1780 18	STRATGY	CLC		
544	1781 A9 80		LDAIM	80	
545	1783 65 EB		ADCZ	.WMOB	PARAMETERS
546	1785 65 EC		ADCZ	.WMAXC	WITH WEIGHT
547	1787 65 ED		ADCZ	.WCC	OF 0.25
548	1789 65 E1		ADCZ	.WCAP1	
549	178B 65 DF		ADCZ	.WCAP2	
550	178D 38		SEC		

551	178E	E5	F0	SBCZ	.PMAXC
552	1790	E5	F1	SBCZ	.PCC
553	1792	E5	E2	SBCZ	.BCAPO
554	1794	E5	E0	SBCZ	.BCAP1
555	1796	E5	DE	SBCZ	.BCAP2
556	1798	E5	EF	SBCZ	.PMOB
557	179A	E5	E3	SBCZ	.BMOB
558	179C	B0	02	BCS	POS
559	179E	A9	00	LDAIM	00
560	17A0	4A		POS	LSRA
561	17A1	18			CLC
562	17A2	69	40	ADCIM	40
563	17A4	65	EC	ADCZ	.WMAXC
564	17A6	65	ED	ADCZ	.WCC
565	17A8	38		SEC	
566	17A9	E5	E4	SBCZ	.BMAXC
567	17AB	4A		LSRA	
568	17AC	18			CLC
569	17AD	69	90	ADCIM	90
570	17AF	65	DD	ADCZ	.WCAPO
571	17B1	65	DD	ADCZ	.WCAPO
572	17B3	65	DD	ADCZ	.WCAPO
573	17B5	65	DD	ADCZ	.WCAPO
574	17B7	65	E1	ADCZ	.WCAP1
575	17B9	38		SEC	
576	17BA	E5	E4	SBCZ	.BMAXC
577	17BC	E5	E4	SBCZ	.BMAXC
578	17BE	E5	E5	SBCZ	.BCC
579	17CO	E5	E5	SBCZ	.BCC
580	17C2	E5	E0	SBCZ	.BCAP1
581	17C4	A6	B1	LDXZ	.SQUARE
582	17C6	E0	33	CPXIM	33
583	17C8	F0	16	BEQ	POSN
584	17CA	E0	34	CPXIM	34
585	17CC	F0	12	BEQ	POSN
586	17CE	E0	22	CPXIM	22
587	17D0	F0	0E	BEQ	POSN
588	17D2	E0	25	CPXIM	25
589	17D4	F0	0A	BEQ	POSN
590	17D6	A6	B0	LDXZ	.PIECE
591	17D8	F0	09	BEQ	NOPOSN
592	17DA	B4	50	LDYZX	.BOARD
593	17DC	C0	10	CPYIM	10
594	17DE	10	03	BPL	NOPOSN
595	17E0	18		POSN	CLC
596	17E1	69	02	ADCIM	02
597	17E3	4C	77 03	NOPOSN	JMP CKMATE
598				;	
599				;	
600				;	

\*\*\*\*\*  
PARAMETERS  
WITH WEIGHT  
OF 0.5  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
PARAMETERS  
WITH WEIGHT  
OF 1.0  
\*\*\*\*\*  
[UNDER OR OVER-  
FLOW MAY OCCUR  
FROM THIS  
SECTION]  
\*\*\*\*\*  
POSITION  
BONUS FOR  
MOVE TO  
CENTRE  
OR  
OUT OF  
BACK RANK  
CONTINUE

## SYMBOL TABLE

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SYMBOL	ADDR	DEF	CROSS REFERENCES
CHESS	0000	5	1 45 171 519
OUT	0008	15	18
HSET	001A	24	27
NOSET	0027	32	22
NOREV	0032	38	33
CLDSP	0039	42	30 36
NOGO	0041	47	39
NOMV	004B	51	48
JANUS	0100	60	236 245 257 270
COUNTS	0104	67	
OVER	0110	74	68 70
NOQ	0118	79	76
ELOOP	011E	82	85
FOUN	0126	86	83
LESS	0131	92	88
NOCAP	0138	98	79
XRT	013E	101	72
ON4	013F	106	99
NOCOUNT	0160	121	61
RETJ	016E	132	129 138 144
TREE	016F	138	100 122
DOPX	0175	141	145
FOUNX	017F	146	142
NOMAX	0188	150	148
UPTREE	0193	155	153
INPUT	0196	160	51
DISP	019D	163	50
SEARCH	019F	164	168
HERE	01A8	169	166
ERROR	01AC	171	161
GNMZ	0200	178	112 505
GNMX	0202	179	501
CLEAR	0204	180	182
GNM	0209	184	117 355 386
NEWP	020D	186	206 209 215 221 229 243 244 250
NEX	0212	190	187
KING	022D	204	205
QUEEN	0234	207	201 208
ROOK	023B	211	202
AGNR	023F	213	214
ISHOP	0246	217	199 220
KNIGHT	0251	223	197
AGNN	0255	225	228
PAWN	0260	231	195
P1	0264	233	241
P2	026E	237	234 235
P3	0279	242	249
SNGMV	028E	255	204 225
ILL1	0296	258	256
LINE	029C	265	207 213 217 267 272
OVL	02A3	268	266
ILL	02AC	273	268
REVERSE	02B2	280	34 111 113 354 385 387
ETC	02B4	281	292
CMOVE	02CA	311	233 242 255 265
LOOP	02DB	321	324
NO	02EC	333	322

SYMBOL	ADDR	DEF	CROSS REFERENCES
SPX	02ED	335	331
CHKCHK	02F5	348	
RETL	0315	366	336 338 361
ILLEGAL	0319	370	317 327 343
RESET	031E	377	190 237 258 273
GENRM	0325	384	154
GENR2	0328	385	
RUM	032E	387	356
UMOVE	0331	392	118
MOVE	034B	415	49 110 353 384 518
CHECK	0357	423	426
TAKE	035E	427	424
STRV	0370	439	408
CKMATE	0377	449	597
NOCHEK	0381	455	451
RETV	038B	461	453 456 458
PUSH	038F	468	
RETP	039F	476	469 470
GO	03A2	481	40
END	03BB	496	485
IOOPEN	03BD	497	482
MV2	03D5	512	494
MATE	03E7	521	510
DISMV	03EA	527	162
ROL	03EC	528	531
STRATGY	1780	543	120
POS	17A0	560	558
POSN	17E0	595	583 585 587 589
NOPOSN	17E3	597	591 594
.BOARD	0050	602	25 164 284 286 289 290 323 378 402 407 423 428 432 433 513 592
.BK	0060	603	82 127 141 282 285
.SETW	0070	604	24
.MOVEX	008F	605	314
.POINTS	00A0	606	86 146 450
.PIECE	00B0	607	67 170 185 186 191 377 399 431 472 515 590
.SQUARE	00B1	608	81 128 140 246 311 315 318 379 406 419 474 517 534 581
.SP2	00B2	609	9 394 417 440
.SP1	00B3	610	393 416 441
.INCHEK	00B4	611	131 352 360
.STATE	00B5	612	60 109 116 150 152 155 335 351 359 462 498 504
.MOVEN	00B6	613	193 212 218 224 226 232 238 239 259 274 312 397 437
.OMOVE	00DC	614	28 481 493 496
.OPNING	00DC	615	484 487 490
.WCAP0	00DD	616	107 570 571 572 573
.COUNT	00DE	617	180
.BCAP2	00DE	618	555
.WCAP2	00DF	619	549
.BCAP1	00E0	620	554 580
.WCAP1	00E1	621	548 574
.BCAPO	00E2	622	147 149 553
.MOB	00E3	623	74 77
.MAXC	00E4	624	87 90
.CC	00E5	625	94 95

SYMBOL	ADDR	DEF	CROSS REFERENCES
.PCAP	00E6	626	89
.BMOB	00E3	627	455 557
.BMAXC	00E4	628	449 566 576 577
.BCC	00E5	629	578 579
.BMAXP	00E6	630	71
.XMAXC	00E8	631	106
.WMOB	00EB	632	545
.WMAXC	00EC	633	546 563
.WCC	00ED	634	547 564
.WMAXP	00EE	635	457
.PMOB	00EF	636	556
.PAXC	00F0	637	551
.PCC	00F1	638	552
.PCP	00F2	639	
.OLDKY	00F3	640	17 19
.BESTP	00FB	641	473 512
.BESTV	00FA	642	468 471 499 508 514
.BESTM	00F9	643	475 516
DIS1	00FB	644	42 169 488
DIS2	00FA	645	43 165 529
DIS3	00F9	646	44 483 491 528 532 533
*OUT	1F1F	647	15 476
*GETKEY	1F6A	648	16

## BLOCK DATA

.SETW	0070	03 04 00 07 02 05 01 06 10 17 11 16 12 15 14 13 73 74 70 77 72 75 71 76 60 67 51 66 62 65 64 63
.MOVEX	0090	F0 FF 01 10 11 0F EF F1 DF E1 EE F2 12 0E 1F 21
POINTS	00A0	0B 0A 06 06 04 04 04 04 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02
.OPNING	00C0	99 25 0B 25 01 00 33 25 07 36 34 0D 34 34 0E 52 25 0D 45 35 04 55 22 06 43 33 0F CC

NOTE THAT 00B7 TO 00BF, 00F4 TO 00F8, AND 00FC TO 00FF ARE AVAILABLE FOR USER EXPANSION AND I/O ROUTINES.