

Mychess – A Chess move validation library

Geraldo Luiz – Projeto Final de Programação 2021.2
Prof^o Marcos Kalinowski – Orientador: Jônatas Wehrmann

1 Program Scope

The objective of the following project is to make a program that can play and validate chess moves. The program should be able to receive as input a chess move in UCI(Universal Chess Interface) format i.e “e2e4”, and if the movement is valid, output the board state to the user or inform the user the input isn’t valid. For this matter, the standard python libraries are enough to address the problem. However, for debugging and testing ends, it was used the following libraries:

- a) pygame – Graphical framework for games, for creating a GUI, that was used for fast exploratory testing and debugging.
- b) pytest – For facilitating the execution of the tests.
- c) python_chess – More mature chess library that was used as reference for comparing board states, and identifying wrong behaviour in certain positions while testing.
- d) setuptools – To install the program as a package.

2 Program project

The project is constituted by four modules that contains in itself their respective major class: The Piece, Board, Chess and GUI classes, which can be described as:

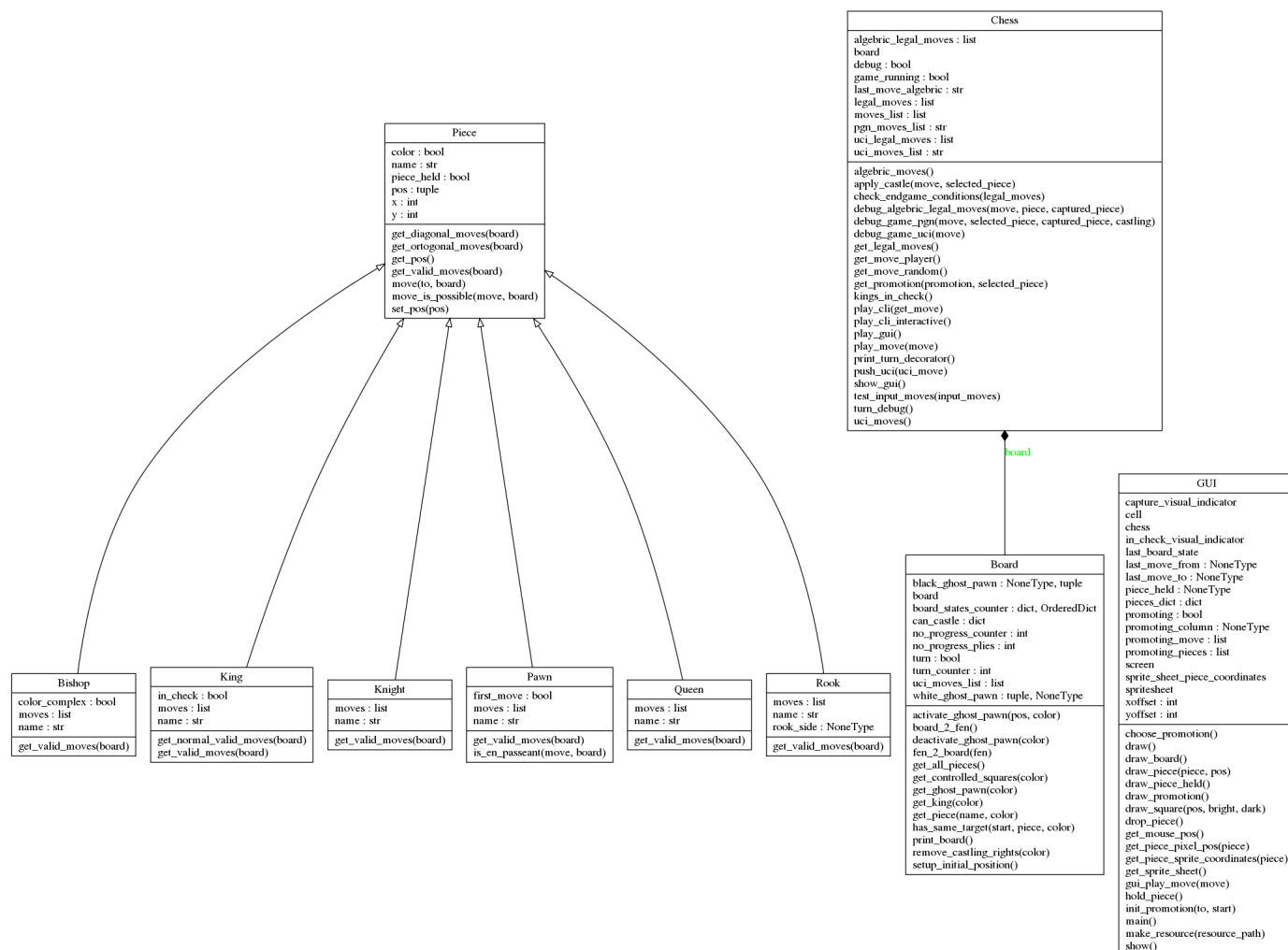
- a) The **pieces** module contains the Piece class, that is inherited by all the chess pieces, and specifies how to get from each piece their own set of possible moves, where they are on the board, and what to do with the board when the piece moves.
- b) The **board** module contains the Board class that is used to save and process all information relative to board state, such as pieces positions, castling rights, number of turns, *En Passant* possibility, etc. And with that information it can save and load the board state in the form of a FEN(Forsyth–Edwards Notation)¹
- c) The **chess** module contains the Chess class that is used to process the Board information and create legal moves from which the player can chose to play.
- d) The **GUI** module contains the GUI class which uses the Board and Chess classes to play the game in a graphical interface mode.

Apart from the main structure, it should be mentioned the other modules like:

- a) The **utils** module which is in charge of holding all move format conversion functions.
Ex: UCI to algebraic, tuple to UCI, etc. (“Tuple” I refer as the internal program representation of a move that was made in this project)
- b) The **colors** module which is in charge of storing colors and the color conversion function for the GUI module.
- c) The **main** module which is in charge of receiving a parameter and executing the program with the respective desired type of execution.

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forsyth%E2%80%93Edwards_Notation

Below, the project main structure is illustrated in a UML format:



3 Testing

Three approaches were made to certify the correctness of the game:

- 1) Brute force the initial position and compare with the Shannon's Calculations, which is a proof table of the total possible moves that can arise within a certain ply(half-move).
- 2) Brute force "complex positions" and comparing with a proof table of possible moves(Same approach as above, but not from the initial position).
- 3) Specific tests to test draw conditions.

To execute all the tests we run the following command at the top level directory of the project, i.e "/mychess"

```
pytests tests
```

or for specific tests, we can also run for example:

```
pytests tests/testdraw.py
```

or

```
pytests -k 'test_position'
```

Which will test functions that are similar to the given string. The results of the tests will be located at “mychess/logs”

3.1 Shannon’s Calculation

Number of plies (half-moves)	Number of possible games
1	20
2	400
3	8092
4	197,281
5	4,865,609
6	119,060,324
...	...
10	69,352,859,712,417

Tabela 1: Shannon’s Calculation. Obs: A turn is composed by a white move and a black move. A ply is half-move, therefore five plies stands for white playing three times and black two.

For testing basic moves correctness, it was used the Shannon’s Calculation, which stands for all the possible moves that can be played until a certain ply(half-move). By the limitations of the computer power available at our disposal, and considering that the game was not written in a language nor written in a way for fast computation, we could only check the precision of the game until 5 ply, as we can see by the test log, resulted of the following command ran at top level directory “mychess”.

```
>>> $ pytest -k ‘test_initial_position’
2022-01-22 00:00:36,742 Result of possible games with 1 ply: 20/20 - OK
2022-01-22 00:00:36,742 Elapsed time in 1 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
2022-01-22 00:00:37,312 Result of possible games with 2 ply: 400/400 - OK
2022-01-22 00:00:37,312 Elapsed time in 2 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
2022-01-22 00:00:52,137 Result of possible games with 3 ply: 8902/8902 - OK
2022-01-22 00:00:52,137 Elapsed time in 3 ply: 00h00m14s seconds
2022-01-22 00:07:11,715 Result of possible games with 4 ply: 197281/197281 - OK
2022-01-22 00:07:11,715 Elapsed time in 4 ply: 00h06m19s seconds
2022-01-22 08:45:00,073 Result of possible games with 5 ply: 4865609/4865609 - OK
2022-01-22 08:45:00,073 Elapsed time in 5 ply: 08h37m48s seconds
```

Although this is a good signal that basic operations are working, in 5 plies we cannot test all the complications that might arise during a chess game, as shown by the following table:

Ply	Captures	E.P	Castles	Promotions	Checks	Dscry Checks	Dbl Checks	Checkmates
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	34	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
4	1576	0	0	0	469	0	0	8
5	82,719	258	0	0	27,251	6	0	347

Tabela 2: Number of “special” moves by plies accordingly to https://www.chessprogramming.org/Perft_Results

By this table we can see that we need to concentrate our efforts in testing Castle, Promotions, Discovery Checks and Double Checks. Because they don’t arise until moves later than 5.

3.2 Brute forcing complex positions

One way to test these special moves, is loading “complex positions”, which contain in its possibilities castling, promotion, discovery checks and double checks, brute force their possible moves, and compare the results with a proof table. Using the positions recommended in https://www.chessprogramming.org/Perft_Results, with

their respective proof table, we get the following result from 5 “complex positions”, with the following command ran at the top level directory “mychess”.

```
>>> $ pytest -k 'test_position'
12:12:49 -----
12:12:49 Initiating move generation test on depth: 3
12:12:49 FEN of position to be brute
      forced:r3k2r/p1ppqpb1/bn2pnp1/3PN3/1p2P3/2N2Q1p/PPPBPPP/R3K2R w KQkq - 0 0
12:12:50 Result of possible games with 1 ply: 48/48 - OK
12:12:50 Elapsed time in 1 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
12:12:54 Result of possible games with 2 ply: 2039/2039 - OK
12:12:54 Elapsed time in 2 ply: 00h00m04s seconds
12:16:26 Result of possible games with 3 ply: 97862/97862 - OK
12:16:26 Elapsed time in 3 ply: 00h03m32s seconds
12:16:26 TEST SUCCESSFUL
12:16:26 Total Elapsed time: (00h03m36s)
12:16:26 -----
12:16:26 Initiating move generation test on depth: 4
12:16:26 FEN of position to be brute forced:8/2p5/3p4/KP5r/1R3p1k/8/4P1P1/8 w - - 0 0
12:16:26 Result of possible games with 1 ply: 14/14 - OK
12:16:26 Elapsed time in 1 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
12:16:26 Result of possible games with 2 ply: 191/191 - OK
12:16:26 Elapsed time in 2 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
12:16:29 Result of possible games with 3 ply: 2812/2812 - OK
12:16:29 Elapsed time in 3 ply: 00h00m03s seconds
12:17:19 Result of possible games with 4 ply: 43238/43238 - OK
12:17:19 Elapsed time in 4 ply: 00h00m49s seconds
12:17:19 TEST SUCCESSFUL
12:17:19 Total Elapsed time: (00h00m53s)
12:17:19 -----
12:17:19 Initiating move generation test on depth: 4
12:17:19 FEN of position to be brute
      forced:r3k2r/Pppp1ppp/1b3nbN/nP6/BBP1P3/q4N2/Pp1P2PP/R2Q1RK1 w kq - 0 1
12:17:19 Result of possible games with 1 ply: 6/6 - OK
12:17:19 Elapsed time in 1 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
12:17:20 Result of possible games with 2 ply: 264/264 - OK
12:17:20 Elapsed time in 2 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
12:17:39 Result of possible games with 3 ply: 9467/9467 - OK
12:17:39 Elapsed time in 3 ply: 00h00m19s seconds
12:34:01 Result of possible games with 4 ply: 422333/422333 - OK
12:34:01 Elapsed time in 4 ply: 00h16m21s seconds
12:34:01 TEST SUCCESSFUL
12:34:01 Total Elapsed time: (00h16m41s)
12:34:01 -----
12:34:01 Initiating move generation test on depth: 4
12:34:01 FEN of position to be brute
      forced:rnbq1k1r/pp1Pbppp/2p5/8/2B5/8/PPP1NnPP/RNBQK2R w KQ - 1 8
12:34:01 Result of possible games with 1 ply: 44/44 - OK
12:34:01 Elapsed time in 1 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
12:34:04 Result of possible games with 2 ply: 1486/1486 - OK
12:34:04 Elapsed time in 2 ply: 00h00m02s seconds
12:36:04 Result of possible games with 3 ply: 62379/62379 - OK
12:36:04 Elapsed time in 3 ply: 00h02m00s seconds
14:39:42 Result of possible games with 4 ply: 2103487/2103487 - OK
14:39:42 Elapsed time in 4 ply: 02h03m37s seconds
14:39:42 TEST SUCCESSFUL
14:39:42 Total Elapsed time: (02h05m41s)
14:39:42 -----
14:39:42 Initiating move generation test on depth: 3
14:39:42 FEN of position to be brute
      forced:r4rk1/1pp1qppp/p1np1n2/2b1p1B1/2B1P1b1/P1NP1N2/1PP1QPPP/R4RK1 w - - 0 10
14:39:43 Result of possible games with 1 ply: 46/46 - OK
```

```

14:39:43 Elapsed time in 1 ply: 00h00m00s seconds
14:39:47 Result of possible games with 2 ply: 2079/2079 - OK
14:39:47 Elapsed time in 2 ply: 00h00m04s seconds
14:43:04 Result of possible games with 3 ply: 89890/89890 - OK
14:43:04 Elapsed time in 3 ply: 00h03m17s seconds
14:43:04 TEST SUCCESSFUL
14:43:04 Total Elapsed time: (00h03m21s)

```

By doing these tests, we can be relatively certain that the “special moves” are working as desired.

3.3 Specific tests for Draws

Given that draws take so long to happen, they very rarely appear in brute forcing tests. Having that in mind, we made specific tests that checks all the draw conditions. For example, for checking this 50 no-progress moves draw criteria, we feed this list of moves:

```

movedraw50 = ["d2d4 g8f6 c2c4 g7g6 b1c3 f8g7 e2e4 d7d6 g1f3 e8g8 f1e2 e7e5 e1g1
b8c6 d4d5 c6e7 f3d2 a7a5 a1b1 f6d7 a2a3 f7f5 b2b4 g8h8 f2f3 e7g8 d1c2 g8f6 c3b5
a5b4 a3b4 f6h5 g2g3 d7f6 c4c5 c8d7 b1b3 h5g3 h2g3 f6h5 f3f4 e5f4 c5c6 b7c6 d5c6
h5g3 b3g3 f4g3 c6d7 g3g2 f1f3 d8d7 c1b2 f5e4 f3f8 a8f8 b2g7 d7g7 c2e4 g7f6 d2f3
f6f4 e4e7 f8f7 e7e6 f7f6 e6e8 f6f8 e8e7 f8f7 e7e6 f7f6 e6b3 g6g5 b5c7 g5g4 c7d5
f4c1 b3d1 c1d1 e2d1 f6f5 d5e3 f5f4 f3e1 f4b4 d1g4 h7h5 g4f3 d6d5 e3g2 h5h4 e1d3
b4a4 g2f4 h8g7 g1g2 g7f6 f3d5 a4a5 d5c6 a5a6 c6b7 a6a3 b7e4 a3a4 e4d5 a4a5 d5c6
a5a6 c6f3 f6g5 f3b7 a6a1 b7c8 a1a4 g2f3 a4c4 c8d7 g5f6 f3g4 c4d4 d7c6 d4d8 g4h4
d8g8 c6e4 g8g1 f4h5 f6e6 h5g3 e6f6 h4g4 g1a1 e4d5 a1a5 d5f3 a5a1 g4f4 f6e6 d3c5
e6d6 g3e4 d6e7 f4e5 a1f1 f3g4 f1g1 g4e6 g1e1 e6c8 e1c1 e5d4 c1d1 c5d3 e7f7 d4e3
d1a1 e3f4 f7e7 d3b4 a1c1 b4d5 e7f7 c8d7 c1f1 f4e5 f1a1 e4g5 f7g6 g5f3 g6g7 d7g4
g7g6 d5f4 g6g7 f3d4 a1e1 e5f5 e1c1 g4e2 c1e1 e2h5 e1a1 f4e6 g7h6 h5e8 a1a8 e8c6
a8a1 f5f6 h6h7 e6g5 h7h8 d4e6 a1a6 c6e8 a6a8 e8h5 a8a1 h5g6 a1f1 f6e7 f1a1 g5f7
h8g8 f7h6 g8h8 h6f5 a1a7 e7f6 a7a1 f5e3 a1e1 e3d5 e1g1 g6f5 g1f1 d5f4 f1a1 f4g6
h8g8 g6e7 g8h8 e6g5", "7k/4N3/5K2/5BN1/8/8/8/r7 b - - 100 113"]

```

Into our specific test function:

```

tests = [movedraw50]
for test in tests:
    chess = Chess()
    fen = chess.test_input_moves(test[0].split(" "))
    r = fen == test[1]
    result = "OK" if r else "ERROR"
    logging.info(f"Test with fen {test[1]} resulted in: {result}")
    assert r

logging.info(f"DRAW TEST SUCCESSFUL")

```

The test plays the game move by move and compares the expected FEN with the FEN given by our function call after the playing the list of moves. If our game returns the exact expected FEN, the test was successful.

Similar tests were made with:

- 1) Insufficient material
 - 1.1) Opposite colors bishops draw
 - 2.2) Knight and King vs King
 - 3.3) Bishop and King vs King
 - 4.4) King vs King
- 2) Stalemate
- 3) Three Fold Repetition
- 4) 50 move without pawn move or capture

And their result can be found on the folder “mychess/logs” after running the following command at top level directory “mychess”.

```
>>> $ pytest tests/test_draws.py
17:00:16 -----
17:00:17 Test with fen 7k/4N3/5K2/5BN1/8/8/8/r7 b - - 100 113 resulted in: OK
17:00:17 Test with fen rnbq1bnr/ppppkppp/8/4p3/4P3/8/PPPPKPPP/RNBQ1BNR w - - 10 7
    resulted in: OK
17:00:17 Test with fen 6k1/6p1/7p/8/1p6/p1qp4/8/3K4 w - - 0 45 resulted in: OK
17:00:18 Test with fen 8/8/7k/8/8/8/8/n4K2 w - - 0 172 resulted in: OK
17:00:20 Test with fen 8/8/8/6k1/8/5K2/8/8 w - - 0 158 resulted in: OK
17:00:20 DRAW TEST SUCCESSFUL
```

With all these tests, we can be relatively sure that the game will be successfully executed in the great majority of cases.

4 User Docs

4.1 Installation

Assuming you already have installed python and pip, the user only needs to run the following command inside the top directory of the project:

```
python3 -m pip install -e .
```

OBS: If something in installation fails, the user might need to change directory to “mychess/src” and import the module or run the following execution options from there.

OBS2: Although *setuptools* version are specified in the requirements, the user might need to install manually *setuptools* with “python3.9 -m pip install setuptools” or upgrade with “python3.9 -m pip install --upgrade setuptools” before running the install command informed above.

4.2 Usage

There are three ways to interact with this program, by importing and directly calling their functions in the interpreter, or running directly the main script with “python3.9 -m mychess.main -cli” or “python3.9 -m mychess.main -gui”. Having in mind already the rules of Chess, for the interpreter and CLI executions, it is important to add that:

- a) The UCI format works with two coordinates, where the letters represent the columns, and the numbers the rows, starting both from the left-bottom side of the white side. The first coordinate is the starting position of the piece, and the second coordinate is the ending position of the piece.

Ex: “e2e4” stands for: Piece that is on “e2” square, moves to “e4” square.

In synthesis, the grammar of the UCI move, in regular expression is the following: `[a-h][1-8][a-h][1-8][qbnr]?`

- b) Castling works naturally if the move is legal.

Ex: “e1g1” stands for white King-side castling, where “e1” is the start square and “g1” is the target square. The King moving two squares at a single time is only possible when castling, so the move cannot be mistaken with a normal one.

- c) Pawn promotion works with the same grammar of a normal move, but concatenating a letter that represents the chosen piece to be promoted. (“q” for queen, “r” for rook, “b” for bishop, “n” for knight)

Ex: “e7e8q” stands for the pawn moving forward and promoting to a queen.

Ex2: “f7e8b” stands for the pawn capturing diagonally another piece and promoting to a Bishop.

4.2.1 Interpreter

By importing the program as a module from the interpreter, we can have a more flexible execution, choosing what to be shown at which time, which position to start, etc. Below we have an example execution, that uses all the necessary calls to obtain the same result as the other execution options i.e CLI or GUI.

The calls are:

- 1) Chess(FEN=None) – Creates game object, may take FEN as a parameter to start at a different board position.
- 2) uci.moves() – Shows possible moves.
- 3) push_uci() – Makes a move in UCI format.

```
>>> from mychess import *

>>> game = Chess()
Whites turn to move!
*****
8| r | n | b | q | k | b | n | r |
7| p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
6|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
5|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
4|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
3|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
2| P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
1| R | N | B | Q | K | B | N | R |
  a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h
*****

# Make moves
>>> game.uci_moves()
a2a4 a2a3 b2b4 b2b3 b1c3 b1a3 c2c4 c2c3 d2d4 d2d3 e2e4 e2e3 f2f4 f2f3 g2g4 g2g3 g1h3
g1f3 h2h4 h2h3

>>> game.push_uci("e2e4")

Blacks turn to move!
*****
8| r | n | b | q | k | b | n | r |
7| p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
6|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
5|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
4|   |   |   |   | P |   |   |   |
3|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
2| P | P | P | P |   | P | P | P |
1| R | N | B | Q | K | B | N | R |
  a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h
*****

>>> game = Chess("r3k2r/p1ppqpb1/bn2pnp1/3PN3/1p2P3/2N2Q1p/PPPBPPP/R3K2R w KQkq - 0
0")
Whites turn to move!
*****
8| r |   |   |   | k |   |   | r |
7| p |   | p | p | q | p | b |   |
6| b | n |   |   | p | n | p |   |
5|   |   |   | P | N |   |   |   |
4|   | p |   |   | P |   |   |   |
3|   |   | N |   |   | Q |   | p |
2| P | P | P | B | B | P | P | P |
1| R |   |   |   | K |   |   | R |
```

```

      a   b   c   d   e   f   g   h
*****
>>> game.uci_moves()
a2a4 a2a3 a1b1 a1c1 a1d1 b2b3 c3a4 c3d1 c3b1 c3b5 d5d6 d5e6 d2c1 d2f4 d2e3 d2g5 d2h6
e5g4 e5
e5c4 e5c6 e5f7 e5d3 e5d7 e2b5 e2f1 e2c4 e2d1 e2a6 e2d3 e1f1 e1d1 e1c1 e1g1 f3g4 f3h5
f3e3 f3
f3g3 f3h3 f3f4 f3f5 f3f6 g2g4 g2g3 g2h3 h1g1 h1f1
>>> game.push_uci("a2a4")
Blacks turn to move!
*****
8| r |   |   |   | k |   |   | r |
7| p |   | p | p | q | p | b |   |
6| b | n |   |   | p | n | p |   |
5|   |   |   | P | N |   |   |   |
4| P | p |   |   | P |   |   |   |
3|   |   | N |   |   | Q |   | p |
2|   | P | P | B | B | P | P | P |
1| R |   |   |   | K |   |   | R |
      a   b   c   d   e   f   g   h
*****
>>> game.push_uci("a2a4")
Illegal or impossible move
Blacks turn to move!
*****
8| r |   |   |   | k |   |   | r |
7| p |   | p | p | q | p | b |   |
6| b | n |   |   | p | n | p |   |
5|   |   |   | P | N |   |   |   |
4| P | p |   |   | P |   |   |   |
3|   |   | N |   |   | Q |   | p |
2|   | P | P | B | B | P | P | P |
1| R |   |   |   | K |   |   | R |
      a   b   c   d   e   f   g   h
*****

```

4.2.2 CLI usage

You can enter directly the CLI interface by running: `$ python3 mychess.main --cli2`. Here the program enters in a loop and continuously asks moves until it reaches a endgame condition, such as checkmate or draw.

```

*****
8| r | n | b | q | k | b | n | r |
7| p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
6|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
5|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
4|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
3|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
2| P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P |
1| R | N | B | Q | K | B | N | R |
      a   b   c   d   e   f   g   h
*****

Whites turn to move!

Legal moves: a2a4 a2a3 b2b4 b2b3 b1c3 b1a3 c2c4 c2c3 d2d4 d2d3 e2e4 e2e3 f2f4 f2f3
g2g4 g2g3 g1h3 g1f3 h2h4 h2h3

```

²If package not installed, execute from "mychess/src"


```

Move: e2e4
*****
8| r | n | b | q | k | b | n | r |
7| p | p | p | p | p | p | p | p |
6|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
5|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
4|   |   |   |   | P |   |   |   |
3|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
2| P | P | P | P |   | P | P | P |
1| R | N | B | Q | K | B | N | R |
  a  b  c  d  e  f  g  h
*****

Blacks turn to move!

Legal moves: a7a5 a7a6 b8c6 b8a6 b7b5 b7b6 c7c5 c7c6 d7d5 d7d6 e7e5 e7e6 f7f5 f7f6
            g8h6 g8f6 g7g5 g7g6 h7h5 h7h6

Move:

```

4.2.3 GUI usage

You can also enter directly the GUI interface by running: `$ python3 mychess.main - gui3`. There is no time control, just dragging and dropping pieces, and promoting pawns with the mouse, which is completely intuitive. The program takes care of prohibiting illegal moves and also enforces that the user cannot move enemy pieces while in your own turn. Just as the `play_cli()` execution, the game goes on as long as it doesn't reach an endgame condition.

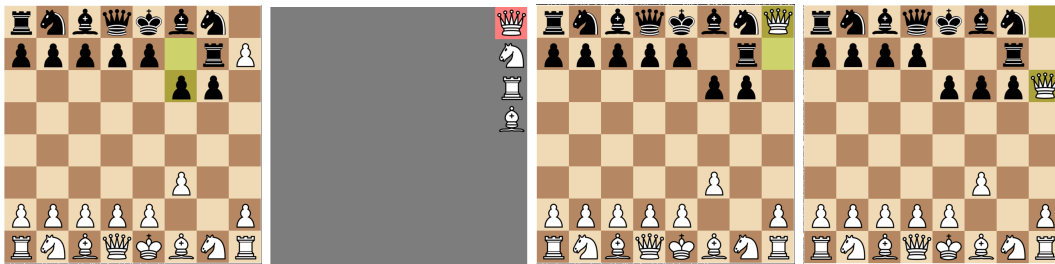


Figure 1: Overview of different states of the game while in GUI. With a Pawn promoting to a Queen.

³See footnote 2