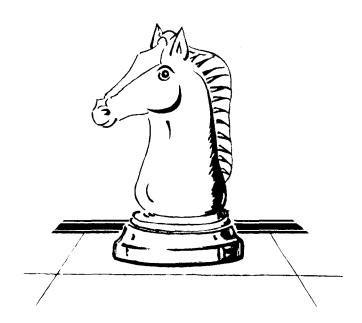


A CHESS PLAYING PROGRAM FOR THE 8080 MICROCOMPUTER



Written By:

P. Jennings & T. O'Brien

MICRO-WARE LTO.

THIS LOADER TO BE USED FOR LOADING MICRO-CHESS PAPER TAPE

OFOO: 21 OO OO 45 4D 11 OO OE CD 1F OF B9 CA O8 OF 77 OF10: 80 47 23 1B 7A B3 CA 29 OF CD 1F OF C3 OF OF DB OF20: OO E6 40 CA 1F OF DB O1 C9 AF B8 C2 2F OF 76 FB OF30: C3 30 OF

Loads into popos

MICROCHESS

MICROCHESS was originally conceived as a program which would play chess using only a minimum hobbyist microcomputer system. The program which was developed will run on any 8080 based microcomputer configured with at least 4K of contiguous RAM, and an ASCII input/output device.

Although MICROCHESS does not always play chess at the expert level, it will make a reasonable move under most circumstances. In addition to being great fun to play, it can provide a useful and tireless opponent for practising checkmates, learning openings, and sharpening general playing skills.

The MICROCHESS program is supplied on paper tape or on Tarbell(TM) cassette. The documentation provided includes complete player's instructions, a description of the program operation, and an appendix with details for modifying the I/O to suit the individual requirements of each user's personal computer system. If you should have any problems putting MICROCHESS up on your system, please send the details of your system and the exact problem to the address below. We will do our best to assist you in any way possible.

This copy of the MICROCHESS program and documentation is provided for the personal use and enjoyment of the purchaser. Reproduction by any means is prohibited. Use of the MICROCHESS programs, or any part thereof, for the purpose of promotion or sale of microcomputer hardware or software, without the express written permission of the authors is prohibited. Address all communications to:

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Player's Manual

NOTATION

MICROCHESS uses a special octal notation to identify the squares of the chess board. Each square is represented by a two digit number. 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 computer's right (your left). A completely numbered board is shown below:

MICROCHESS

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

CHALLENGER

PROGRAM EXECUTION

The MICROCHESS program is executed from address $\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset$. After printing the initial sign-on message, MICROCHESS will ask: "DO YOU WANT WHITE? (Y,N)". If you wish to play white, respond with 'Y'. If you wish to play black, respond with 'N'. If you wish MICROCHESS to decide which colour to play, respond with any other character. MICROCHESS will then display the board and prompt with a colon, indicating that the program is ready to receive any operating command.

MICROCHESS COMMANDS

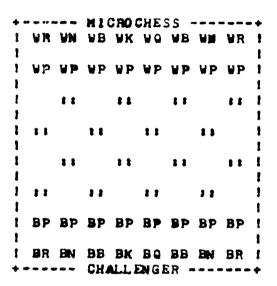
MICROCHESS has seven special commands to which it will respond. Commands may be abbreviated to the first letter of the command word. All commands must be terminated with a carriage return. Typing errors may be corrected at any time by typing a control-X. This will clear the input buffer and allow you to retype the entire line.

COMMAND SUMMARY

COMMAND	FUNCTION
DISPLAY	Display the board at the terminal.
<u>G</u> O	Make a move from the current position.
<u>S</u> PEED	Change the mode of the computer's play.
<u>R</u> ESIGN	End the game.
<u>E</u> XCHANGE	Exchange sides.
<u>A</u> UTO DISPLAY	Display the board after each move.
<u>N</u> O DISPLAY	Do not display the board automatically.

THE DISPLAY COMMAND

The DISPLAY command instructs the computer to display the current position of the internal chess board at the terminal. MICROCHESS is always illustrated at the top of the display, and you are always at the bottom. Each piece is indicated by a two character mnemonic. The first character shows the colour of the piece. The second character shows the type of piece occupying that square. Black squares which are unoccupied are illustrated by :: . The sample display below shows the board set up to begin a game with MICROCHESS playing white.



THE GO COMMAND

The GO command instructs MICROCHESS to examine the current postion of the board, choose the best move available, make that move, and then print out the move that it has made. This command may be entered at any time. The computer will not check to see if you have made any moves since the last computer move, or if it is making the first move with the black men. MICROCHESS trusts you. You must referee the game.

THE SPEED COMMAND

MICROCHESS can play chess at three different levels. The best level is called the NORMAL speed, and requires from 60 to 300 seconds per move for analysis. By eliminating some time consuming portions of the strategic analysis, the speed can be increased. BLITZ mode requires only 20 seconds per move on the average, and SUPERBLITZ will make a move in about 10 seconds. In response to the SPEED command, MICROCHESS will ask: "WHICH MODE? (S,B,N)". Type one of the characters S,B, or N to choose the desired speed. This command may be entered at any time during the game.

ENTER	SPEED	TIME PER MOVE			
S	SUPERBLITZ	5 TO 10 SECONDS			
В	BLITZ	10 TO 30 SECONDS			
N	NORMAL	30 TO 300 SECONDS			

SPEED SUMMARY

THE RESIGN COMMAND

The RESIGN command may be entered at any time to end the game. MICROCHESS will display the final position of the board, and then ask if you wish to play again.

THE EXCHANGE COMMAND

The EXCHANGE command enables you to turn the board around at any point during the game. This forces MICROCHESS to play with your pieces in the position that you have left them. You must play with the computer's men. The relative positions of the pieces remain the same, but the numbering of the squares changes because the notation always has its origin at the computer's lower right.

It is possible to have MICROCHESS play a game against itself by entering the EXCHANGE command, then the GO command, then the EXCHANGE command, and so on. Remember that each move printed is being described from opposite ends of the board because of the intervening exchanges. It is best to display the board every two or three moves to be sure that you are following the game correctly.

ENTERING YOUR MOVE

Your move is described to MICROCHESS by specifying the square the piece was moved from, and the square the piece was moved to, using the octal notation described above. For example, with the computer playing white, a KP to KP4 response would be entered at the colon prompt as:

63-43

MICROCHESS will immediately move the appropriate piece internally and begin to consider its response. The GO command is assumed as soon as the move is entered. Note that MICROCHESS carries out no legal validity check on your move. The program will accept a move of any piece on the board to any square on the board. If the square you move the piece to is occupied, the occupying piece will be captured and removed from the board. Therefore, it is very important when entering your move, to take great care not to enter an incorrect square number. As with the commands, typing errors may be corrected by typing a control-x and retyping the entire line.

SPECIAL MOVES

Normally, MICROCHESS begins to consider its response as soon as you have entered your move in the format shown above. If you wish to inhibit this action, in order to make two consecutive moves to set up a test position, or to make an en passant capture as described below, enter an M after the move. For example:

: 63-43M

:

MICROCHESS will move the appropriate piece on its internal chess board, and then return to the command mode for further commands or moves. Note once again, that you may move any piece on the board in this manner, This includes the computer's pieces, which you may wish to move in order to set up a special position.

CASTLING

Castling is accomplished by entering 0-0 to castle on the king's side (short), and 0-0-0 to castle on the queen's side (long). The letter 0 is used, not the numeral \emptyset .

:0-0

PAWN PROMOTION

If you move a pawn to the eighth rank (rank \emptyset in the octal notation of MICROCHESS), you may promote it to a piece. This may be done by following the move entry by an equal sign and the mnemonic of the piece you wish the pawn promoted to. For example, if you wish to promote the king pawn to a Queen, the following move would be entered:

 $13 - \emptyset 3 = Q$

Because of the internal board representation of MICROCHESS, only one queen is allowed per side at any given time. If you already have a queen, it will be necessary to choose another piece which has already been lost.

EN PASSANT

En passant pawn capture may be accomplished by making two moves with the capturing pawn. The first move is a lateral move to capture the computer's pawn. The second move is forwards to the final square that you are moving your pawn to. For example, a capture of the computer's queen pawn which has just moved from 14 to 34 with your king pawn, now located at 33, is accomplished by first moving 33 to 34 to capture the pawn (using the M suffix to prevent MICROCHESS from moving), and then moving from 34 to 24 to move your pawn to the appropriate final square.

33-34M 34-24

THE COMPUTER MOVE

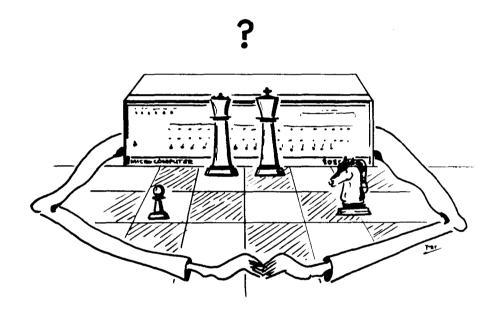
MICROCHESS indicates its move using the same notation that you use to enter your moves. To distinguish your moves from those of the computer when going over an old listing, the computer's moves are preceded by the notation: MC: , as shown in the example game illustrated in appendix F. En passant capture is not a part of the MICROCHESS move generation routines. Consequently, the computer will never capture en passant or recognize the danger of you capturing en passant when it formulates its optimum move.

NOTES

Some players may find that their level of play exceeds that of MICROCHESS. In order to make the game more challenging, these players may make the same sacrifice they might make to a weak human player. They can spot the computer a piece by removing it at the beginning of the game, or shortly after the opening play is concluded. This can easily be done by capturing it with one of your own pieces, then returning the piece to its own square. For example:

: 74-73M : 73-74M

MICROCHESS has been designed for your enjoyment. Have fun! In addition, we are always open to suggestions, ideas, or criticisms. Please let us know if you feel that there is anything we can do to improve our products, or if there are any new products you would like to see us present.



APPENDIX A

THE PROGRAM

The program is divided into three functionally distinct sections: the control and input/output routines, the move generation and data collection routines, and the strategic analysis routines.

CONTROL AND INPUT/OUTPUT

This section of the program is responsible for all communications between the computer and the human player. The primary functions carried out are the board set up, and data table initialization sections. In addition to this, the various input commands are interpreted and subroutines are called which execute them. The most important subroutine called by the control section is the chess program itself. This is a complex set of routines which examine the current state of the chess board and return a move which has been evaluated as the best available.

MOVE GENERATION

The second major subsection of the program consists of a set of subroutines which generate legal moves from a given position. MICROCHESS, unlike most larger chess playing programs, evaluates its opportunities in a serial manner. That is, it generates an available move, and evaluates it completely before generating the next available move. The evaluation routines calculate a value for each move which is compared with the value of the best move found so far. If it is better, it becomes the best move for comparison with future moves generated. The move with the highest value will be selected by MICROCHESS.

To generate all the moves for a side MICROCHESS works through a table which contains the board position of each piece. This is the table shown in appendix E. First, a king pawn move is generated and evaluated. The evaluation includes the actual moving of the piece, and the generation of potential reply moves by the challenger. The sequence of trial moves of the computer's pieces and the challenger's pieces may extend as far as three moves for each side beyond the current position. the end of this time, each move made will be taken back, until the board is returned to its original state. Then, the next available move will be made, and the replies tested. continues until all the moves for each piece have been tested. MICROCHESS is capable of generating and evaluating about 10,000 moves per second. Thus, in a 300 second analysis 3,000,000 moves will be made and taken back in an attempt to evaluate the available moves.

DATA COLLECTION

For each test move available to the computer data are collected which will allow it to evaluate the resulting position. In the normal mode of operation MICROCHESS collects the following information for use by the strategy algorithms.

- MOBILITY (μ) This represents the number of legal moves that a side has available to it from a given position.
- MAXIMUM CAPTURABLE PIECE (P). The value of the most valuable piece presently being attacked by a side.
- TOTAL ATTACK (α). The sum of the values of all the pieces under attack by a side.
- CAPTURE (ψ). The value of any piece captured by the current move, or the maximum available capture in a future move which can be achieved by a series of captures (an exchange).

The mobility, maximum capturable piece, and the total attack are obtained for the current position, and the position after the test move has been made for both the computer and its opponent. Capture values are calculated to a depth of three moves per side beyond the current position provided the position examined can be achieved by a continuous sequence of piece captures. In addition, the value of the moving piece, and the squares it occupies before and after the move are used in the evaluation.

STRATEGY

After a test move has been generated, and the parameters above have been collected by the data collection routines, the strategic analysis algorithm assigns a value to the move. The basic algorithm is a linear combination of the various parameters. The casic value is then modified by factors such as the availability of a checkmate, or a resitional benus for motion to the center or not of the back rank.

```
VALUE = 4.00\psi_1 + 1.25\psi_2 + 0.75\rho_1 + 0.75\alpha_1 + 0.25\mu_1
+ 0.25\psi_3 - 3.00\rho_1 - 2.00\alpha_1 - 1.25\psi_1 - 0.25\rho_0
- 0.25\alpha_0 - 0.25\psi_2 - 0.25\psi_3 - 0.25\mu_0
```

- (') signifies the challenger's value.
- (n) subscript signifies the position at time n.
 (time 0 is the current board position)

VALUE = VALUE + 02 if a piece is moved from the back rank.

VALUE = VALUE + 02 if a piece is moved to the centre.

VALUE = FF if the challenger is checkmated.

The algorithm used by MICROCHESS is a relatively simple one compared to major chess programs which can compete at an expert level of play. As a result, the computer must make the decision between positional development, or material advantage based upon the few factors outlined above. Good chess is considerably more complex, and requires that the player use algorithms which vary from time to time during the game. MICROCHESS has only a single algorithm which must be used at all stages during the game (except for a few opening moves which can be played from a limited book). This single algorithm is a compromise of the possible opening, middle game, end game, and special situation algorithms. It is because of this compremise that MICROCHESS sometimes makes moves which are not optimal.

INPUT AND OUTPUT SUBROUTINES

MICROCHESS is supplied with input and output subroutines for use with an ASR 33 or equivalent ASCII terminal. These routines are shown below in source format:

ØDE6				4130	*****	****	***********
0 DE 6				4148	* TELE	TYPE	INPUT/OUTPUT ROUTINES SUPPLIED. +
Ø DE 6				4150	*****	****	************
0 DE 6				4160	*		OUTPUT ROUTINE *
0 DE 6				4170	*****	*****	**************
0 DE 6	DB	00		4180	TTYO	IN	9
Ø DE8	E6	88		4198		AN I	8 OH
Ø DE A	ÇA	E6	ØD	4200		JZ	TTYO
ØDED	78			4210		MOV	A, B
Ø DEE	D3	01		4220		OUT	1
0 DF 0	C9			4230		RET	
Ø DF I				4240	****	****	************
0 DF 1				4250	*		INPUT ROUTINE *
Ø DF 1				4260	*****	*****	***********
Ø DF I	DB	00		4270	IYTT	IN	0
0 DF3	E6	40		4280		an I	40H
0 DF 5	CA	F1	ØD	4298		JZ	IYTT
Ø DF8	DB	Ø 1		4300		IN	1
ØDFA	E6	7 F		4318		ANI	7FH
ØDFC	47			4320		MOV	B, A
ØDFD	C9			4330		RET	

The conventions used by these routines are:

- 1- Status is on channel \emptyset .
- 2- Data is on channel 1.
- 3- Data available is signalled by bit 6 (40H).
- 4- Transmit buffer empty is signalled by bit 7 (80H).

These routines are shown, so that you may modify them if necessary to suit the individual requirements of your system.

If you wish to use your own I/O routines replace the data at address \emptyset 9DA (C3 F1 \emptyset D) with a JMP to your own input routine (C3 XX XX). Then, replace the data at address \emptyset 9D7 (C3 E6 \emptyset D) with a JMP to your own output routine (C3 XX XX).

The data is passed in the B register. The parity bit may be \emptyset or 1 for an input instruction. Output from MICROCHESS has the parity bit set to \emptyset . There is no requirement for saving any of the registers; however, the stack pointer must be preserved and the routines must end with a return instruction.

APPENDIX C

DISPLAY OPTIONS

Two display option commands are available at the MICROCHESS command prompt. These are AUTO DISPLAY and NO DISPLAY. Entering the \underline{A} UTO DISPLAY command causes the program to display the board immediately after each move made by either side. Entering the NO DISPLAY command will turn off the automatic display feature. This is demonstrated in the sample game in Appendix F.

The default option in the copy of MICROCHESS you have received is NO DISPLAY. The user may change the default option to allow the program to display the board after each computer move, after each of the challenger's moves, or both. Replacing the three NOP instructions at address $\emptyset12\emptyset$ ($\emptyset\emptyset$ $\emptyset\emptyset$) with a call to the display subroutine (CD 42 $\emptyset2$) will cause the board to be automatically displayed after each move made by MICROCHESS. If you wish to have the board displayed automatically after each of your moves as well, replace the three NOP instructions at address $\emptyset\emptysetD4$ with the same subroutine call (CD 42 $\emptyset2$).

CRT DISPLAY

If you are using a CRT display with only 16 lines on the screen, you may wish to shorten the board display provided by MICROCHESS. This is easily accomplished by entering 3 NOP instructions (00 00 00) at address 0258. This replaces the CD DA 01 which appears in the original code.

CUSTOM BOARD DISPLAY

If you wish to design your own board display for use with a graphic terminal or just to gratify your own artistic ambitions, you may replace the MICROCHESS display routine by replacing the data at address $\emptyset 242$ (CD AC $\emptyset 9$) with a JMP to your own display subroutine (C3 XX XX).

The data required to display the board is contained in a table at address $\emptyset 9ED$. This table contains the board location of each piece. The address and location of each piece as it would appear at the start of a game with MICROCHESS playing white is shown below.

PIECE ADDRESSES FOR BOARD DISPLAY

PIECE	MICROCHE	SS	CHALLENGER		
King	Ø9ED Ø	13	Ø9FD	73	
Queen	Ø9EE Ø	14	Ø9FE	74	
King Rook	Ø9EF Ø	ø	Ø9FF	7Ø	
Queen Rook	Ø9FØ Ø	17	ØAØØ	77	
King Bishop	Ø9F1 Ø	12	ØAØ1	72	
Queen Bishop	Ø9F2 Ø	15	ØAØ2	75	
King Knight	Ø9F3 Ø	11	ØAØ3	71	
Queen Knight	Ø9F4 Ø	16	ØAØ4	76	
KR Pawn	Ø9F5 1	Ø	ØAØ5	6ø	
QR Pawn	Ø9F6 1	7	ØAØ6	67	
KN Pawn	Ø9F7 1	1	ØAØ7	61	
QN Pawn	Ø9F8 1	6	ØAØ8	66	
KB Pawn	Ø9F9 1	2	ØAØ9	62	
QB Pawn	Ø9FA 1	5	ØAØA	65	
Q Pawn	Ø9FB 1	4	ØAØB	64	
K Pawn	Ø9FC 1	3	ØAØC	63	

APPENDIX D

RETURNING TO YOUR OPERATING SYSTEM

If you wish to return directly to your operating system at the end of a game, this can be accomplished by replacing the HALT instruction at address $$\emptyset \, 1D7 = 100 \, 1$

Please note, that it is impossible to call MICROCHESS as a subroutine because the program manipulates the stack pointer several times during program execution. Thus, the original return address will not be at the top of the stack when the return instruction is executed.

0000 31 82 0D CD AC 09 21 6D 0B CD DA 01 21 93 0B CD 0010 DA 01 21 B9 0B CD DA 01 CD AC 09 CD AF 05 21 95 0020 0A 22 7D 0A 21 CB 0A 22 7F 0A 21 01 0B 22 79 0A 0030 21 37 0B 22 7B 0A AF 32 74 0A 32 78 0A 32 82 0A 0040 32 81 0A 32 75 0A 32 76 0A 3E 10 32 77 0A 3E EE 0050 32 4D 0A 32 4E 0A 21 F5 0B CD 5C 01 CD C9 09 CD 0060 BF 09 78 0F D2 6F 00 3E 01 32 82 0A CD C3 05 CD 0070 42 02 CD AC 09 31 82 0D 21 E6 0D 22 59 0A 21 20 0080 20 22 20 0C 21 10 0C CD 5C 01 CD 20 03 CD AC 09 0090 21 0A 0D 7E FE 47 CA D7 00 FE 44 CA 42 03 FE 45 00A0 CA 2C 02 FE 53 CA El 01 FE 4F CA DI 03 FE 52 CA 00B0 20 02 FE 41 CA F1 02 FE 4E CA 05 03 CD 68 01 6000 0F 0D FE 4D CA 26 01 FE 3D CA 48 03 FE 0D C2 2C 00D0 01 CD 6D 08 00 00 00 CD 7D 04 3A 78 0A B7 CA F4 00E0 00 21 4F 20 22 IE 0C 21 20 4F 22 IB 0C AF 32 78 00F0 0A C3 02 01 CD AD 01 CD 97 03 3A 4F 0A FE FF CA 0100 38 01 21 16 0C CD 5C 01 3A 81 0A FE FF CA 17 03 0110 3A 74 0A B7 CA ID 01 21 AE 0C CD 5C 01 CD AC 00 0120 00 00 00 C3 75 00 CD 6D 08 C3 75 00 21 23 0C CD 0130 5C 01 CD AC 09 C3 75 00 21 30 0C CD DA 01 CD 42 0140 02 CD AC 09 21 47 0C CD 5C 01 CD C9 09 CD BF 89 0150 78 FE 59 C2 C8 01 CD AC 09 C3 18 00 7E FE 0D C8 0160 47 CD BF 09 23 C3 5C 01 2A 0A 0D CD 99 01 32 50 0170 0A 2A 0D 0D CD 99 01 32 51 0A 32 4E 0A 3A 50 0A 0 180 21 0C 0A 0E IF BE CA 91 01 2B 0D F2 85 01 C3 2C 0190 01 79 32 4D 0A 32 4F 0A C9 7D E6 0F 17 17 17 17 7C E6 OF BØ 47 E6 88 C2 2C Ø1 78 C9 3A 50 0 1A0 47 ØA 0 180 47 CD 8F 09 2A DD 09 22 1B 0C 3A 51 0A 47 CD 0100 09 2A DD 09 22 1E 0C C9 CD AC 09 CD AC 09 21 5B 0 1D0 0C CD 5C 01 CD AC 09 76 00 00 CD 5C 01 CD AC 09 01E0 C9 CD AC 09 21 DF 0B CD 5C 01 CD C9 09 CD BF 09 0 if 0 78 FE 53 CA 03 02 FE 42 CA 0A 02 FE 4E CA 11 02 0200 C3 2C 01 06 00 0E FF C3 15 02 06 00 0E FB C3 15 0210 02 06 08 0E FB 78 32 1E 07 79 32 61 08 C3 72 00 0220 CD AC 09 21 7E 0C CD 5C 01 C3 3E 01 CD C3 05 3A 0230 82 0A B7 CA 3A 02 AF C3 3C 02 3E 01 32 82 0A C3 0240 75 00 CD AC 09 CD AC 09 16 00 21 B6 0C CD DA 01 0250 7A B7 CA 5B 02 21 D2 0C CD DA 01 06 21 CD BF 89 0260 06 20 CD BF 09 21 0C 0A 0E 1F 7E BA CA B8 02 2B 0270 0D F2 6A 02 7A E6 0F 5F 7A E6 F0 0F 4F 4F 4F 0280 IF DA 89 02 06 20 C3 8B 02 06 3A CD BF 09 CD BF 0290 09 06 20 CD BF 09 14 7A E6 0F FE 08 C2 65 02 06 02A0 21 CD BF 09 CD AC 09 7A C6 08 57 F2 50 02 21 EE 02B0 0C CD DA 01 CD AC 09 C9 79 FE 10 D2 D3 02 3A 82 0200 0A B7 C2 CC 02 3A 83 0A 47 C3 DD 02 3A 84 0A 47 02D0 C3 DD 02 3A 82 0A B7 C2 C5 02 C3 CC 02 CD BF 02E0 79 E6 0F 4F 06 00 21 85 0A 09 46 CD BF 09 C3 91 02F0 02 3E CD 32 D4 00 32 20 01 21 42 02 22 D5 00 22 0300 21 01 C3 72 00 21 00 00 22 D4 00 22 D5 00 22 20 0310 01 22 21 01 C3 72 00 21 96 0C CD 5C 01 C3 3E 0320 21 BA OD OE OO CD C9 O9 78 77 FE OD CA 3C O3 FE 0330 18 CA 72 00 CD BF 09 23 0C C3 25 03 AF B9 CA 25 0340 03 C9 CD 42 02 C3 75 00 CD 68 01 21 0C 0A 0E ØF 0350 3A 50 0A BE CA 5C 03 2B 0D F2 53 03 36 CC 21 0360 0A 0E 07 3A 10 0D BE CA 72 03 2B 0D F2 66 03 C3 0370 2C 01 21 FD 09 06 00 09 3E CC BE CA 83 03 2B BE Ø38Ø C2 2C Ø1 3A 51 ØA 77 3A 11 ØD FE 4D CA 72 ØØ FE 9390 0D CA D7 00 C3 2C 01 3A 51 0A E6 F0 FE 70 C0 3A 03A0 4F ØA 4F E6 Ø8 C8 21 ED Ø9 Ø6 ØØ Ø9 3E CC 77 03B0 EE 09 1E 00 BE CA BD 03 23 1C C3 B4 03 3A 51 0300 77 3E 3D 32 20 0C 21 85 0A 16 00 19 7E 32 21 0C 03D0 C9 3A 0C 0D FE 4F C2 2C 01 3A 0E 0D FE 4F C2 2F 03E0 04 3A 82 0A B7 CA 05 04 3A FD 09 FE 74 C2 2C 01 03F0 3E 72 32 FD 09 3E 73 32 00 0A 32 4E 0A 3E 13 32 0400 4D 0A C3 IF 04 3A FD 09 FE 73 C2 2C 01 3E 75 32 0410 FD 09 3E 74 32 00 0A 32 4E 0A 3E 13 32 4D 0A 3A 0420 OF OL FE 4D CA 72 00 FE OD CA D7 00 C3 2C 01 3A 0430 82 0A B7 CA 53 04 3A FD 09 FE 74 C2 2C 01 3E 76 0440 32 FL 09 3E 75 32 FF 09 32 4E 0A 3E 12 32 4D 0A 0450 C3 6L 04 3A FD 09 FE 73 C2 2C 01 3E 71 32 FD 09 0460 3E 72 32 FF 09 32 4E 0A 3E 12 32 4D 0A 3A 0D 0D 0470 FE 4D CA 72 00 FE 0D CA D7 00 C3 2C 01 2A 75 0A 0480 7D FE 36 D2 6B 05 CD CF 04 F5 2A 75 0A 23 22 75 0490 0A F1 D2 6B 05 CD 4F 05 CD B7 04 CD 6D 08 3A 4D 04A0 0A FE 00 C0 3E 02 32 4D 0A 3A 4E 0A EE 03 32 4E 04B0 0A 32 78 0A C3 98 04 21 ED 09 3A 4D 0A 32 4F 0A 04CU 4F 06 00 09 7E 32 50 0A 3A 4E 0A 32 51 0A C9 CD 04D0 04 05 CA EB 04 CD 1C 05 21 77 0A 35 F2 E7 04 AF 04E0 26 00 2E F0 22 75 0A DA CF 04 C9 CD 29 05 2A 75 04F0 0A EB 2A 79 0A 19 7E 32 4D 0A 2A 7B 0A 19 7E 32 0500 4E 0A 37 C9 2A 75 0A EB 2A 7D 0A 19 3A 4D 0A BE 0510 C2 1B 05 2A 7F 0A 19 3A 4E 0A BE C9 2A 75 0A 7D 0520 C6 09 6F 22 75 0A FE 36 C9 2A 75 0A E5 3A 77 0A 0530 4F 3E FF 32 77 0A CD 1C 05 21 77 0A 34 D2 4A 05 0540 0D FA 4A 05 CD 04 05 CA 36 05 E1 22 75 0A C9 3A 0550 IE 07 3C 57 06 05 0E FF 3E FF 3D C2 5A 05 0D C2 0560 58 05 05 C2 56 05 15 C2 54 05 C9 3E 0C 32 54 0A 0570 32 50 0A 0E 14 CD DF 05 3E 04 32 54 0A CD DD 05 0580 3A 50 0A FE OF DA A3 05 21 ED 09 06 00 3A 4F 0A 0590 32 4D 0A 4F 09 7E 32 50 0A 3A 51 0A 32 4E 0A CD 05A0 6D 08 C9 3E FF 32 4F 0A 32 50 0A 32 51 0A C9 21 05B0 0D 0A 11 ED 09 0E 20 7E 12 23 13 0D C2 B7 05 C9 05C0 CD AF 05 21 ED 09 11 FD 09 0E 10 3E 77 96 47 EB 05D0 3E 77 96 70 EB 77 23 13 0D C2 CB 05 C9 0E 10 21 05E0 5D 0A AF 77 23 0D F2 E3 05 3E 10 32 4D 0A 21 4D 05F0 0A 35 F8 CD 58 07 3E 08 32 55 0A 3A 4D 0A FE 08 0600 F2 56 06 FL 06 F2 43 06 FE 04 F2 35 06 FE 01 CA 0610 1E 06 F2 27 06 CD 98 06 C2 15 06 C3 EE 05 CD A9 0620 06 C2 IE 06 C3 EE 05 3E 04 32 55 0A CD A9 06 C2 0630 2C 06 C3 EE 05 CD A9 06 3A 55 0A FE 04 C2 35 06 0640 C3 EE 05 3E 10 32 55 0A CD 98 06 3A 55 0A FE 08 0650 C2 48 06 C3 EE 05 3E 06 32 55 0A CD DA 06 FA 6B 0660 06 3A 52 0A B7 CA 6B 06 CD 93 07 CD 58 07 21 55 0670 0A 35 7E FE 05 CA 5B 06 CD DA 06 DA 8B 06 FA EE 0680 05 3A 52 0A B7 C2 EE 05 CD 93 07 3A 4E 0A E6 F0 0690 FE 20 CA 78 06 C3 EE 05 CD DA 06 FA A1 06 CD 93 06A0 07 CD 58 07 21 55 0A 35 C9 CD DA 06 D2 C0 06 F5 06B0 E1 22 72 0A 3A 52 0A B7 CA A9 06 2A 72 0A E5 F1 0600 FA D2 06 3A 52 0A F5 CD 93 07 F1 32 52 0A B7 CA 06D0 A9 06 CD 58 07 21 55 0A 35 C9 3A 55 0A 06 00 21 06£0 2C 0A 4F 09 3A 4E 0A 86 32 4E 0A E6 88 C2 51 07 06F0 3A 4E 0A 0E 1F 21 0C 0A BE CA 04 07 2B 0D F2 F8 0700 06 C3 12 07 79 FE 10 DA 51 07 3E 01 32 52 0A C3 0710 16 07 AF 32 52 0A 3A 54 0A B7 FA 4F 07 FE 00 F2 0720 4F 07 F5 3A 52 0A F5 3E F9 32 54 0A 32 53 0A CD 0730 6D 08 CD C3 05 CD E9 05 CD 70 07 F1 32 52 0A F1 0740 32 54 0A 3A 53 0A B7 FA 4F 07 3E 80 B7 37 C9 AF 0750 C9 AF 32 52 0A 2F B7 C9 21 ED 09 06 00 3A 4D 0A 0760 4F 09 7E 32 4E 0A C9 CD 6D 08 CD C3 05 CD E9 05 0770 CD C3 05 21 00 00 39 22 57 0A 2A 59 0A F9 D1 21 0780 55 0A 72 21 4D 0A 73 C1 E1 71 E1 70 78 32 4E 0A 0790 C3 A0 08 3A 54 0A B7 16 00 5F FA 20 08 3A 4D 0A 07A0 B7 CA B2 07 47 3E 08 BB C2 B2 07 3A 65 0A B8 CA 0750 FB 07 21 62 0A 19 34 3E 01 B8 C2 BE 07 34 3A 52 0700 0A B7 CA F2 07 0E 0F 21 0C 0A 3A 4E 0A BE CA D7 07D0 07 2B 0D F2 CD 07 76 21 3D 0A 06 00 09 7E 21 63 07E0 0A 19 BE DA EC 07 77 21 65 0A 19 71 21 64 0A 19 U7FU 86 77 7B FE 04 CA FC 07 FA 34 08 C9 3A 67 0A 32

APPENDIX F TYPICAL DUTPUT FROM MICROCHESS

MICROCHESS (C) 1977. WRITTEN BY: P. JENNINGS & T. O'BRIEN.

DO YOU WANT WHITE ? (Y,N) N

THE USER DECIDES TO PLAY BLACK.

+----+ I WR WN WB WK WQ WB WN WR ! I WP WP WP WP WP WP I 88 88 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 11 11 11 1 11 11 11 1 11 11 11 2 2 I BP BP BP BP BP BP BP I I BR BN BB BK BQ BB BN BR ! +----- CHALLENGER ----+

THE BOARD IS AUTOMATICALLY DISPLAYED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE GAME.

speed

WHICH, MODE ? (S.B.N) S

GO

MC: 13-33

MC : 81-22

76-55

MC : 02-46 : 71-52

1 71-5. MC 1 0-0

OTUA

1 52-33

THE USER WISHES TO SELECT THE SPEED OF PLAY.

HE SELECTS THE SUPERBLITZ MODE.

GO: CAUSES MICROCHESS TO MAKE A MOVE.

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 N-KB3

N-QB3

3 B-B4

N-B3

4 0-0

THE USER TURNS ON THE AUTOMATIC DISPLAY FEATURE.

NXP

. . .

THE BOARD IS NOW DISPLAYED AFTER EVERY MOVE.

+---- MICROCHESS ----+ WK WR :: WQ WB WN WR I UP UP UP UP ! I WP WP WP ſ 2 2 . . ! 11 UN 11 1 11 11 101 11 11 1 11 BP II WB II I ı i 11 11 11 BN 11 1 ! BP BP BP :: BP BP BP BP ! BB BK BQ BB :: BR ! l BR +---- CHALLENGER ----+ MC : 14-34

5 P-Q4

NO DISPLAY

1 72-63 MC 1 84-13 1 33-54 MC 1 46-55 1 DISPLAY

+---- MICROCHESS ----+ WK WR 11 I WP WP WP WQ II WP WP WP I :: 1 tt VN tt II ł 11 11 VP 11 1 1 BP 11 11 BN WB 11 11 11 ! BP BP BP BB BP BP BP I I BR II BK BQ BB II BR ! +----- CHALLENGER ----+

: EXCHANGE

THE USER TURNS OFF THE AUTOMATIC DISPLAY.

6 Q-K2 B-K2 N-Q3

7 B X N

THE USER REQUESTS A BOARD DISPLAY.

THE USER EXCHANGES MEN WITH MICROCHESS.

: DISPLAY

THE BOARD IS DISPLAYED WITH THE MEN EXCHANGED. MICROCHESS IS NOW BLACK, AND THE CHALLENGER IS WHITE.

EXCHANGE
AUTO

: 66-55

EXCHANGE BACK TO THE ORIGINAL POSITION.

TURN ON THE AUTO DISPLAY.

... P X B

MC : 34-43

8 P X P

. . .

1 54-66

N-N2

MC: 06-25 9 N-QB3

: RESIGN

... RESIGNS

YOU RESIGNED - I WIN!!!

THE GAME IS OVER.

PLAY AGAIN ? (Y.N) N

THANKS FOR THE GAME... MICROCHESS.

Micro-Ware Limited 27 Firstbrooke Road Toronto Ontario Canada M4E 2L2