

PARALLEL SEARCH OF CHESS GAME TREES

by

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ABSTRACT

Two computers, communicating via a data link, have been programmed to combine when making exhaustive depth first searches of chess game trees. The computers share in the evaluation of nodes near the root of the tree by separately evaluating the successors of these nodes. It has been found that a PDP 11/45, which runs at 1 Mhz., and a PDP11/20, which runs at 0.5 Mhz., combine to produce a distributed processor which has an effective average speed of 1.35 Mhz., which is 0.15 Mhz. less than the maximum combined power of 1.5 Mhz. A final chapter compares control structures suitable for N-processor parallel tree searches.

Resume

On a programmé la combinaison de deux ordinateurs, communiquant entre eux par une ligne de données, pour effectuer une recherche exhaustive "depth first" des arbres au jeu d'échecs. Les ordinateurs se partagent l'évaluation des sommets près de la racine de l'arbre en évaluant séparément les successeurs de ces sommets. On a trouvé qu'un PDP 11/45, fonctionnant à 1 Mhz., et un PDP 11/20, qui fonctionne à 0.5 Mhz, se combinent pour former une unité centrale distribuée possédant une vitesse effective moyenne de 1.35 Mhz. c.à.d. 0.15 Mhz. de moins que la puissance combinée maximale de 1.5 Mhz. Une chapitre final compare des structures de contrôle possible pour une exploration de l'arbre en parallèle avec N unités centrales.

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CONTENTS

	Title	
	Abstract	
	Resume	
	Acknowledgement	
	Table of Contents	
1.	Introduction	8
	Thesis Outline	
	Tree Searches	
	Example - Program Printout	
	Tree size and Move Ordering	
2.	Program Overview and Chess Data Structures.	18
	Program Synopsis	
	Piece Representation	
	Board Representation	
	Move Representation	
	Storage Allocation for Updated Moves	
3.	Computer Communication	27
	Assessment of DR11A	
	Actual Hardware Transmission Errors	
	DR11A Device Interface	
	Message Format	
	Parallel Link Service Routines	
	Message Validity	
	Queues	
	Semaphores	

4.	Parallel Search by Two Computers	40
	Parallel Subroutines	
	Previous Work on Parallel Trees	
	Parallel Nature of AND/OR Trees	
	Parallel Search by Two Processors	
	An Example	
	Critical Areas of the Search Tree	
	Implementation Data Storage	
	Program Variables	
	Handling Two copies of the Root of the Tree	
	Program Description	
5.	Results and Discussion	55
	Power of Combined Processors	
	Types of Overhead	
	Measures of Search Effort	
	Printed Output for Single Processor Searches	
	Printed Output for Parallel Processings	
	Results	
	Overheads -	
	Relative Magnitude of Treesize and Communication	
	Discussion	
	Summary	
6.	Extension to Many Processors	69
	Storage Allocation for a Dynamically Changing Tree	
	N - Processor Search with a Central Controlling Process	
	N - Processor Search with Independent Processors and a Common Tree Root	

	Page
7. Conclusion	78
Bibliography	80
Appendix A. Program Output	
Appendix B. Input Strings	
Appendix C. Software Documentation	

Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

"The electronic calculator plays Chess as well as it can be played on mnemonic and arithmetic lines: i.e. not very well. One feeds into the machine the symbols (pieces) and the rules as to their scope (including the length of each file, rank, and diagonal); also the relative values, and certain important reactions (such as the effect of a capture, of Check, Mate, etc.). On this basis the machine works out and assesses arithmetic possibilities with great accuracy. Given a two move problem, it works out the effect of all possible moves, their permutations and combinations, til a solution is reached. This makes the treatment of a complex position into a vast operation, involving tremendous programming. The computer is limited by its instructions and its memory- i.e. the rules with which its circuits are fed. Although with the aid of the binary numeral system, quite an enormous equipment can be 'invested' in it, clearly it must operate mainly through exhaustive analysis. It spells out the same, so to speak, in single letters. Certain appreciations by way of 'Judgement' might, with ingenuity, be 'fed in' like shapes in shorthand. Subject to this, what it cannot do is 'Plan'; and, of course, it can only disregard values under specific instructions, such as check. All the nutrition in the world is not likely to enable it to 'combine'."

(G. Abrahams, footnote in 'The Chess Mind', 1964)

Abrahams consigned computer chess to a footnote in 1964. And his description of how a computer plays by exhaustive analysis is still as true today in 1978. Does computer chess, recipient of this half page lambast still merit only a footnote or does it rather need to be born anew by an approach which enables the computer to plan ?

Paradoxically the most successful chess programs accept the lawyer Abrahams' Baconian prognosis that they can only operate through exhaustive analysis. They accept this 'sick point', their lack of planning, and concentrate instead on performing an exhaustive analysis as quickly as possible.

Michie [20] has pointed out that most progress has been made in computer applications by finding the most efficient

algorithms for a computer, rather than by trying to have a computer copy how a human performs the same task. In this thesis, I concentrate on the computer method of making an exhaustive tree search, with my main thrust being on how to make the computer make an exhaustive tree search more quickly by parallel processing.

Having several computers co-operate on this exhaustive analysis is an obvious idea, perhaps more obvious than the other ways currently used to achieve speedup. Levy claims that when Michie made his famous bet with him in August 1968, that no computer could beat him by August 1978, Michie envisioned having Levy face a battery of computers performing parallel search. This 'battery' does not yet exist.

Within I describe how two computers may be programmed to cooperate on the searching of chess game trees. I begin by outlining what a tree search is, give an abstracted program for chess tree searching and then briefly survey the principal methods used for speeding up searches. I also describe the concepts of parallel processing - semaphores and critical areas - which were used in the programming. The second chapter describes the board, piece and move representations used, and how moves are generated.

The third chapter describes how the two machines communicate, and how transmission errors may be detected and corrected.

This thesis attempts to answer the questions:

How can two processors be combined to make a parallel tree search ? (chapter 4)

Is this combination efficient ? (chapter 5)

How can the two processor search be extended

to more than two processors ? (Chapter 6)

With only two processors available, it has not been possible to program the general N-processor search.

TREE SEARCHES

The board positions correspond to tree nodes and the moves to the lines joining them. A tree might appear as:

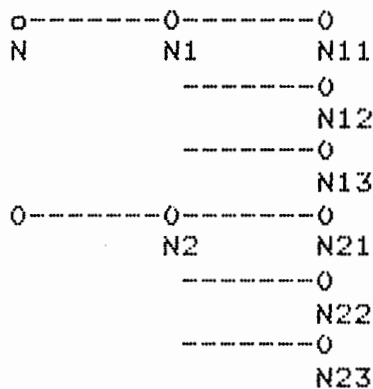


Figure 1.1 A tree of depth two.

The postfixes give the move orderings. For example, N12 is the node reached by taking the first move from the root and then the second move from node N1.

An example of a chess tree search for the position of Figure 1.2 is given below in Figure 1.3. The first column gives the first move, the second the second move. The numbers in brackets are the backed up evaluations of these moves. Search parameters, counts of the number of subroutine calls and the search time are shown below the moves. The time for the same search without the printout of the moves is 10 sec.

Given a chess board, let the task of updating it when a move is made be done by a subroutine UPDATE, and that of restoring it be done by RESTOR. Let SETMVS, or set moves, be the subroutine which generates all the moves from a given position.

. DATE 20-OCT-78

. R MARK

*'MAXD 8 MMAXD 10 CD 2 PDEP 2'

*'BLACK KH5 A7 B7 C7'

*'WHITE KH3 A5 B5 C5'

*'BOARD'

.

.

.

. *P. *P. *P.

.

.

.

.

. P. P. P. *K

.

.

.

.

. K

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

A B C D E F G H

*

Figure 1.2 Program printout of Board position used
in search of Fig 1.3.

GO
SINGLE PROC. SEARCH

PC5-C6 PB7XPC6(0)
PB7-B6(0)
PA7-A6(0)
KH5-G5(0)
KH5-H6(0)
KH5-G6(0)
PB5-B6 PA7XPB6(600)
PC7XPB6(600)
PC7-C6(600)
PA7-A6(600)
KH5-G5(600)
KH5-H6(600)
KH5-G6(600)
PA5-A6 PB7XPA6(600)
KH3-G3 PC7-C6(800)
PB7-B6(600)
KH3-H2 PC7-C6(800)
PB7-B6(600)
KH3-G2 PC7-C6(800)
PB7-B6(600)

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PB5-B6 PA7XPB6 PC5-C6 PB7XPC6 PA5-A6 PC6-C5 PA6-A7 PC7-C6
PA7-A8=Q(600)

ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 8 MMAXD 10
CDEPTH 1 MOVES FROM CD: 24
UPDATES 31616 SETMVS 8757 CSTMVS 15394 NOMAXD: 12995
NOMMAXD 1039 NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 980 SETMVS/SEC: 271 CSTMVS/SEC: 477 NOMAXD/SEC: 403
NOMMAXD/SEC: 32 NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 32 & 16'60 THS SECS
*

Figure 1.3 Program printout during search by PDP 11/20 of position shown in Fig 1.2. The program prints moves it searches within 2 plies of the root, the principal continuation, search parameters, and counters of the number of times certain subroutines are called. Also printed is the rate at which they are called. Note that the program makes 980 board updates per. sec. On the PDP 11/45 The program executes at about 2000 board updates per. sec.

A program which uses these subroutines to traverse a tree up to a fixed depth MAXD, would have the following structure.

```
CALL TRAVERSE;
TRAVERSE:PROC(BOARD,D);
/* LET D BE THE GLOBAL DEPTH VARIABLE, INITIALLY 0 */
/* THE SUBROUTINE UPDATE INCREMENTS D, */
/* AND THE SUBROUTINE RESTOR DECREMENTS D */
DCL MOVE(0:50),
M; /* MOVE INDEX*/
SETMVS(BOARD,MOVE);
M=0;
WHILE(MOVE(M)/=0) DO;
    CALL UPDATE(BOARD);
    IF D<MAXD THEN CALL TRAVERSE;
    /* VISIT NODE */
    CALL RESTOR(BOARD);
END;
END TRAVERSE;
```

Figure 1.4 A program to traverse a tree.

This subroutine makes a full width depth first traversal of the tree. Full width searches, sometimes called Shannon Type A strategies [23], consider all successors from each node. Some programs, in an attempt to reduce the search effort, do not update the board for all successors of each node at depths below MAXD. Instead they generate all the moves and guess which are likely to be the best. These moves will be updated; the others will not. This is a Shannon Type B strategy.

Now consider how to find the best move. Assume that each player chooses that move which maximizes his score. This assumption defines an algorithm for selecting moves from scores.

Assume that a subroutine EVAL(BOARD) returns an evaluation of the board position for the player whose turn it is to move. The value of this position to the other player is -EVAL(BOARD).

The following program returns the best move for the player whose turn it is to move. I assume that the update subroutine,

when updating from depth d to depth $d+1$, copies $vscor(d-1)$ into $vscor(d+1)$.

```

DCL      VSCOR(-1:MAXD), /* VIRTUAL SCORE, OR BACKED UP SCORE OF MOVE */
          /* AT EACH DEPTH */
      ALPHA, /* ASSUME ROOT PLAYER CAN OBTAIN AT LEAST THIS SCORE */
      BETA, /* ASSUME OTHER PLAYER OBTAINS AT LEAST THIS SCORE */
      D INIT(0) /* DEPTH */,
      BSTMVS(0:MAXD); /* BEST MOVES */
      VSCOR(-1)=BETA;
      VSCOR(0)=ALPHA;
      BSTMVS=0;
      CALL MAXIMUM;
MAXIMUM: PROC (BOARD, D);
/* THE SUBROUTINE UPDATE INCREMENTS D, */
/* AND THE SUBROUTINE RESTOR DECREMENTS D */
DCL      MOVE(0:50),
      M; /* MOVE INDEX */
      SETMVS(BOARD, MOVE);
      M=0;
LOOP:    WHILE (MOVE(M) /= 0) DO;
          CALL UPDATE(BOARD);
          IF D < MAXD THEN CALL MAXIMUM;
          ELSE CALL EVAL(BOARD);
          CALL RESTOR(BOARD);
          /* SCORE MOVE D+1 */
          VSCOR(D+1) = -VSCOR(D+1); /* CHANGE TO OTHER PLAYER'S
                                     VIEWPOINT */
          IF VSCOR(D+1) > VSCOR(D) THEN DO;
              /* BETTER MOVE */
              VSCOR(D) = VSCOR(D+1);
              /* ALPHA BETA CUTOFF ? */
              /* I.E. IS THE PRECEDING
                 * MOVE NOW WORSE THAN SOME OTHER MOVE ?
                 */
              IF -VSCOR(D) <= VSCOR(D-1) THEN LEAVE LOOP;
              ELSE BSTMVS(D, *) = MOVE(M) AND BSTMVS(D+1, *);
          END;
      END;
END MAXIMUM;

```

Figure 1.5 A program to traverse and score a tree.

The line 'IF -VSCOR(D) <= VSCOR(D-1) THEN LEAVE LOOP' tests for alpha beta cutoffs. The player from depth $d-1$ is assumed already to have a move which scores $vscor(d-1)$.

Suppose that the player from depth d has just been scored for a good move. This move is good enough to make the score of

the opposing player's previous move from depth $d-1$ worse than, or of equal value to, the score which he is assumed to be capable of obtaining already.

Thus the player from depth $d-1$ will choose not to make the current move from depth $d-1$. It is no longer necessary to score replies to this move. The remaining replies may be overlooked; this is done by leaving the move loop.

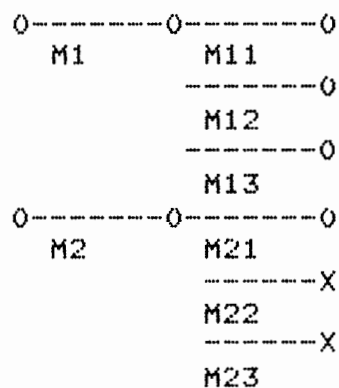


FIGURE 1.6 A search tree. The moves which need to be scored are terminated by a -0 and those which do not are indicated by a -X.

In terms of Figure 1.6, M21 is such a good reply to move M2, that move M2 cannot be better than move M1. Thus moves M22 and M23 do not need to be evaluated. Alpha beta cutoffs may be seen by the absence of many replies to white's opening moves as shown in the search tree of Figure 1.4.

Although many positions are not scored, the alpha beta procedure is still considered a full width search since it still returns the best of all possible lines.

The history of the discovery of the alpha beta cutoff is given by Knuth and Moore [17].

EVALUATION OF MOVES AT MAXIMUM DEPTH OF SEARCH

Nodes at the maximum depth of search are scored by minimaxing over all sequences of captures, as described by Gillosly [12]. This quiescent search can take as much as 70% of the search time. This fraction has been reduced by setting MMAXD, the maximum depth of the quiescent search, only 2 plies beyond the maximum depth of the full search. Nodes at depth MMAXD are scored statically.

TREE SIZE AND MOVE ORDERING

The alpha beta cutoff gives significant reductions in the effort required to search a same tree. Let F , the fanout, be the average number of moves in any position. Then there are

F^{maxd} possible positions at depth d . The alpha beta

search can score as few as

$2F^{d/2}$ terminal positions for even d ,

and $F^{\text{floor}(d/2)} + F^{\text{ceilins}(d/2)} - 1$ terminal positions at odd depths.

Consider Figure 1.1 again. Suppose that moves M21 and M22 are bad moves and that move M23 is a good sharp reply to M2. Moves M21 and M22 will be unnecessarily evaluated before the cutoff move, M23, is evaluated. Ordering the moves, to increase the likelihood of the cutoff move being evaluated first, would speed up the evaluation of M2.

Three principal methods are used for move ordering: an ordering based upon a knowledge of chess, the killer heuristic, and iterative deepening.

The first uses a plausible move subroutine to statically

order the moves.

A killer move is a move which produces a cutoff. The killer heuristic, Slate [24] notes, is an inexpensive attempt, based on superstition, to find the killer move. A rumour is started during the search as to which ones produce cutoffs. This rumour consists of storing the moves which have produced cutoffs, in the expectation that they will continue to do so in the future. After generating moves these killer moves are ordered so as to be searched first.

Iterative deepening consists of finding the best line in lower depth searches and then examining this line first when making searches at higher depths. An iterative search, deepening at each iteration by two plies, might perform the following sequence of activities:

- conduct 1 ply search,
- order moves at root using results of 1 ply search,
- conduct 3 ply search,
- order moves at root using results of 3 ply search,
- conduct 5 ply search.

The five ply search is speeded up by the move ordering based on the results of the three ply search, and the three ply search is speeded up by the move ordering made possible by the one ply search. This procedure may be used to order moves other than the root; in practice, this is often the only one so ordered.

Chapter 2. PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND CHESS DATA STRUCTURES

This chapter begins by listing the major sections of the program and then describes the particular data structures used in the chess portions of the program - the board and piece lists, the representation of a move and the data which needs to be stored when the board is updated.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS.

The major program sections are listed in Table 2.1. This will give the reader an idea of the program's capabilities. In Appendix B, I list the input commands which are recognised by the program.

The sections have been programmed by writing abstract code in pseudo PL1, continually refining sections into successively simpler modules. The titles of these modules are given in the table of contents for the program listing, which is contained in appendix C. In the program listing, each assembly language module clearly shows what it does, its input parameters and the output it produces.

Table 2.1 Program Components.

Input

- Free format string input.
- Interpretation of these strings as commands, moves, pieces or numbers.
- Conversion of moves, pieces, numbers from character to internal form.
- Place a piece on the board.
- Recognise input of moves when playing a game.

Output

- Conversion of moves, pieces to character form.
- Conversion of 16 bit numbers to character form under any base.
- Conversion of 32 bit numbers to decimal character form.
- Formatting of numbers and strings.

Double precision arithmetic

- Addition, subtraction.
- Multiplication, division.

Play a game.

- Initialise board, update board, restore board.
- Generate moves, including castling, queening pawn and nighting pawn.
- Machine Communication.

- Buffer control for holding messages.
- Message reception and transmission with capability for recovering from transmission errors.

Tree control for single processor searches.

Parallel Searches.

- Tree control.
- Produce messages for other processor.
- Interpret contents of received messages and produce appropriate replies.

Gather statistics on parallel searches.

- Time individual subroutines.
- Direct parallel searches with varying search parameters.
- Analyse results of parallel search for both machines.
- Produce table of results for parallel searches.

I refer the reader to the program listing for details of program I/O, double precision arithmetic and how the program plays a game. I will now turn to the chess data structures I have used.

PIECE REPRESENTATION

A piece list is necessary so that all the pieces can be passed over when generating moves. Slate confesses [24] that his first programs had no list of pieces; each time the moves for a player were to be generated, the board had to be searched for the pieces.

Pieces are contained in a 32 element structure array:

```
DCL      1 PIECE(0:31),
          2 ON POINTER,
          2 CLR, /* COLOUR */
          2 TYP, /*PIECE TYPE NUMBER */
          2 VAL, /* VALUE */
          2 NXTP POINTER, /* NEXT PIECE */
          2 LSTP POINTER, /* LAST PIECE */
          2 DADD POINTER; /* ADDRESS OF PIECE'S DIRECTIONS */
                          /* OF MOVEMENT */
```

The ON field contains a back pointer to the square on which a piece rests. When the piece moves it is necessary to update this field. The CLR field is 0 for black and 1 for white pieces.

The TYP field gives the piece's type number, and the VAL field gives the material value of the piece. The DADD field points to a list giving the compass directions in which a piece may move. Each direction list is terminated by a zero.

The TYP AND VAL fields and the directions in which a piece may move take on the following values: (Fig. 2.1)

PIECE	TYP	VAL	DADD->directions
knight	4	300	ssw,sse,ws,ese,wnw,ene,nnw,nne,
bishop	6	315	nw,ne,sw,se,0
rook	8	500	n,s,e,w,0
queen	10	900	n,s,w,e,nw,ne,sw,se,0
king	12	5000	n,s,w,e,nw,ne,sw,se,0
pawn	14	100	n,nw,ne,0 for white; s,sw,se,0 for black
unmoved rook	16	500	n,s,e,w,0
unmoved king	20	5000	n,s,w,e,nw,ne,sw,se,0
unmoved pawn	22	100	n,nw,ne,0 for white; s,sw,se,0 for black

Figure 2.1 Piece types, values and the directions in which they move.

When generating moves, the piece type field allows a fast table jump to the relevant code for generating that piece's moves.

Unmoved pawns are distinguished from moved ones by their piece type. One does not then need to test which square a pawn is on to see whether it may move forward two squares. And by having a pointer to the directions in which a pawn may move contained in the piece array, one need not test the colour of a pawn to see which direction it may move in.

Unmoved kings and rooks are distinguished so that castling rights may be ascertained.

Unmoved pieces are distinguished by having a TYP field ≥ 16 . When an unmoved piece is moved, 8 is subtracted from its TYP

field. It then becomes its moved counterpart.

The active pieces of each colour form two doubly linked chains. The NXTP and LSIP fields are the chain pointers. When updating and restoring the board a piece may need to be removed from or restored to the chain of active pieces. A doubly linked chain makes it easy to find the preceding and succeeding pieces.

The doubly linked list for pieces of each colour always commences with the king. The black king is piece(0), and the white king is piece(16). The other black piece indexes are 1 to 15, and those for white 17 to 31.

BOARD REPRESENTATION

Shannon [23] first suggested representing a chess board as a 64 word array which contains the type numbers of the pieces. A white piece would be represented by a positive number, and a black by a negative. For example square(0), or a1, might contain a 4 to indicate a white rook.

My representation is slightly different. The squares form a structure array:

```
DCL
    1 SQUARE (0:63),
        2 PCE POINTER,
        2 CSQ CHAR(2), /* CHARACTER FORM OF SQUARE */
        2 NXTSQ (0:15) POINTER;
```

The PCE field of a square contains a pointer to the piece occupying the square. This is null when the square is empty.

Note that the first element of the piece array contains a pointer to the square. This tight linkage between squares and pieces makes it easy to change a pointer to a piece into a pointer to the piece's square, and vice versa. Suppose R4 points to a piece/square. Then the two cycle machine operation

```
MOV (R4),R4
```

turns R4 into the corresponding square/piece pointer.

The NEXTSQ subarray contains 16 pointers to the adjoining squares. These 16 squares are the eight squares immediately surrounding any one square whose compass directions are SW, S, SE, W, E, NW, N, NE; and the other eight squares are those attainable by a knight. Their compass directions are SSW, SSE, WSW, ESE, WNW, ENE, NNW, NNE.

A null pointer in an element of NEXTSQ indicates that the adjoining square in the direction indexed is off the board. For example, square A1 has no square to the west of it and so SQUARE(0).NEXTSQ(W)=0.

This representation of the board and pieces permits common code for generating the moves of many pieces. The moved king and the knight move to any of their 'adjoining' squares. The 'adjoining' squares are those non-null squares in the NEXTSQ array in the directions in which the piece is free to move. Queens, bishops and rooks may move as far as they wish in the directions in which they are free to move, provided there is no piece blocking them.

REPRESENTATION OF MOVES

Each move generated occupies 3 words. Its structure is:

DCL

```
1 MOVE POINTER(*:*),  
  2 TYPE,  
  2 TO POINTER,  
  2 FROM POINTER;
```

The FROM and TO pointers indicate the squares from and to which a piece may move. The move type is generally the type of the moving piece. Exceptional conditions arise in the following four cases:

MOVE	TYPE #
castling	30
en passant capture	32
queening pawn	34
knighting pawn	36

A bishoping pawn and a rooking pawn are omitted. Their moves are a subset of the queening pawn moves.

The high move type value enables a simple test for exceptional conditions:

```
IF MOVE(M).TYPE>=30 THEN DO;  
    /* code for exceptional move */  
END;
```

and thus the board may be updated or restored with only one test for exceptional conditions needing to be made.

REPRESENTATION OF UPDATED MOVES

The structure declaration for an updated move is :

```
DCL  
  1 UMOVE(*:*) BASED(D),  
    2 MOVE  
      3 TYPE POINTER,  
      3 TO POINTER,  
      3 FROM POINTER,  
    2 LAST_BASE POINTER, /* POINTS TO BASE(D-1) */  
    2 VSCOR,  
    2 CPCE POINTER, /* CAPTURED PIECE */  
    2 SCOR, /* MATERIAL ON BOARD AFTER UPDATE */  
    2 CHK, /* IS THE PLAYER IN CHECK ? */  
    2 BMV(*:*) LIKE MOVE; /* BEST MOVES FOUND */
```

LAST_BASE is a pointer to the preceding updated move, at depth D-1. VSCOR, or virtual score, is the current backed up score. Initially vscor(-1)=beta, vscor(0)=alpha. These values are carried down the stack. When updating to depth D, the new VSCOR comes from the second preceding node:

```
VSCOR(D)=VSCOR(D-2)
```

If the move is a capture, the piece captured is stored in CPCE(D), otherwise CPCE(D) is null. SCOR(D) contains the value of the

material on the board after the move has been updated. CHK(D) indicates whether the player to move is in check. This value is not strictly necessary, but it is useful when printing moves to know whether a move has put a player in check.

STORAGE ALLOCATION FOR UPDATED AND GENERATED MOVES.

Updated and generated moves share the same storage area. In a depth first search a stack may be used for storing updated moves and also for storing moves. I have chosen to place them on the same stack. Its use is as follows. The moves are generated; the move at the top of the stack is updated first. When this move has been scored, the board is restored and the updated move is removed from the stack. The next move is now on top of the move stack and is the next one to be updated. The stack might appear as follows:

```

OCTAL
ADDRESS
10000  VSCOR(-1)      1000
 7776  BASE(-1)      0000
 7774  BASE(0)       07776
07772  VSCOR(0)      00000
07770  CPCE(0)       00000
07766  SCOR(0)       00000
07764  CHK(0)        00000
07762  BMV(0)        00014  P
                        05630  E4
                        05110  E2
                        00000

```

The generated moves immediately following this area:

```

...
...
FROM          0      END MARKER
TYPE          4      N
TO           04764   C3
FROM          03452   B1
TYPE          4      P
TO           04640   A3
FROM          04120   A2
TYPE          14     P
TO           05360   A4
FROM          04120   A2
TYPE          14     P
FROM          04120   D4
TO           04120   D3
BASE(1)->    7774   POINTER TO BASE(0)
VSCOR(1)
CPCE(1)
SCOR(1)
CHK(1)
BMV(1)

```

Figure 2.2 An example of how storage might be allocated for storing moves and remembering an updated move.

After the move `pd4-d3` is evaluated, the move on top of the stack is `pa4-a2`.

Note that in PDP11 machine language, stacks grow downwards to lower addresses. Thus the addresses shown are in descending sequence. In what follows I will always represent memory addresses as descending, so that roots of trees, at high addresses, are at the top of, and grow down, the page.

CHAPTER 3. INTERMACHINE COMMUNICATION.

In this Chapter I describe the hardware used to communicate between the two machines, when this link failed to operate correctly, how transmission errors can be detected, and how to recover from them. Consideration of error recovery procedures then leads into sections describing two particular techniques used in programming these procedures: queues and semaphores.

DR11A DEVICE INTERFACE

All inter-machine communication was performed using the asynchronous parallel link installed by W. Striesel in 1976. He installed a modified DR11A. The device most similar to this and described in the DEC Peripherals Handbook [4] is the DR11C. The implementor claims that it transmits data at an average rate of 35 microseconds per 16 bit word.

The parallel link consists of a control and status register, an output buffer and an input buffer. The addresses of the parallel link registers are:-

PLSR=164000	Parallel link status register.
PLOB=164002	Parallel link output buffer.
PLIB=164002	Parallel link input buffer.
PLVC= 320	Parallel link interrupt vector.

One of these devices is attached to the UNIBUS of each machine. The devices on the two machines are connected by two cables, one for each direction.

The link permits full duplex transmission. A word of data may be placed in the output buffer by an assembly language command such as :

```
MOV R0,@#OUTBUF
```

When an output operation is begun, the output data is stored in the 16-bit output register. A NEW DATA READY signal is sent to the link interface to indicate that data has been loaded by means of a DATAO or DATOB bus cycle.

The data passes along the cable to the input buffer of the other machine. This is a 16 bit read only register used for transmitting the data to the UNIBUS. This register may then be read by a DATA sequence onto the UNIBUS. When this occurs a pulsed signal, DATA TRANSMITTED is sent to the sender's device and informs it that the transfer has been completed.

The transmitted data is accessible by an assembly language command such as :

```
MOV @#PLIB,R0
```

The control and status register provides four bits which can be used to control and monitor data transfer. (The error bits described in the PDP Handbook are not implemented.) Of the four bits which are implemented, two are set by the device and are not under program control.

One of them, BIT 7, indicates that data has been received. This event is called a REQUEST A. When data has been transmitted, a REQUEST B occurs at the sender and is indicated by the setting of bit 15. This bit remains set until the data has been read by the other machine.

These two bits are used to synchronize transmission. When transmitting, the program waits until REQUEST B is cleared.

A macro suitable for sending a word of data is :

```
.MACRO SNDW  
TST @#PLSR  
BMI .-4  
MOV R0,@#PLOB  
.ENDM
```

When receiving data the program waits until REQUEST A is set. A suitable MACRO is :

```
.MACRO RECVW
TST  @#PLSR
BPL  .-4
MOV  @#PLIB,R0
.ENDM
```

Data transfer may also be interrupt driven. Two bits in the status register provide for this. When INTERRUPT ENABLE A (BIT 6) is set , an interrupt occurs upon receiving a word of data. The corresponding interrupt for sending data, INTERRUPT ENABLE B (BIT 5) was found to be inoperative.

When an interrupt occurs, the program stores the current program counter and processor status word on the system stack. It then loads a new program counter from PLVC and a new processor status word from PLVC+2. Thus PLVC should contain the address of the interrupt service routine.

	ADDRESS	
PLVC	320	----- Address of ISR. -----
PLVC+2	322	----- interrupt status word -----

Fig 3.1 Parallel link interrupt vectors.

When the machine is turned on, the INIT signal at power up clears the PLSR so that no interrupt will occur unless PLSR is initialised under program control.

ASSESSMENT OF THE DR11A.

The DR11A only runs in receive interrupt mode. Each word took on average of 34 microseconds to transmit. The receiver would attempt to continue processing during this interval.

It takes some 25 machine cycles to test for the end of a message, save registers and continue processing. Thus little useful work can be done whilst waiting for a complete message to be received.

The link lacks a send interrupt feature. This meant that the sender had to remain in the send subroutine whilst transmitting a message. No other work can be done whilst transmitting a message.

ACTUAL TRANSMISSION ERRORS.

No bit errors, detectable by a checksum inconsistency, have been detected. The link cable is some 15 metres long and connects the two computers directly. Interference is consequently low and this type of error was not expected.

The DR11A sometimes fails to transmit a word of data. Counts of the number of words sent and received confirm that a word has been 'lost', since they differ by one. I believe that this is a hardware problem.

This loss of a word is always preceded by a second receive interrupt occurring before the first has been serviced. Suppression of the receive interrupt by clearing the RECEIVE INTERRUPT ENABLE A bit failed; a word would still be lost.

I believe that clearing the INTERRUPT ENABLE A bit, setting it or allowing a receive interrupt to occur causes the sender to believe that the transmitted data has been read. To provide correctly synchronised transmission, the sender's REQUEST A flag should only be cleared when the data is accessed. When INTERRUPT ENABLE A is accessed, or an interrupt occurs, the sender's REQUEST A flag should not be cleared by hardware.

I now turn my attention from the hardware to the use of it. Successful transmission of messages requires detection and recovery from transmission errors. The procedures used in this project are described in Gray [13]. Errors are detected by sending a checksum with all messages.

ERROR RECOVERY

After an error has been detected, it is necessary to retransmit the original message. The receiver and sender must co-ordinate this retransmission in such a way that no message is lost or duplicated. This is effected by :

1. Numbering messages.
2. Sending an ACK to acknowledge successful receipt of a message, and a NAK when the message has been incorrectly received.

When there may be more than one outstanding message being transmitted, it is necessary to number the ACK's and NAK's so that they may be distinguished. Note that there exists two sequences of message numbers: one for each direction.

MESSAGE FORMAT

All messages have the format shown in Fig 3.1.

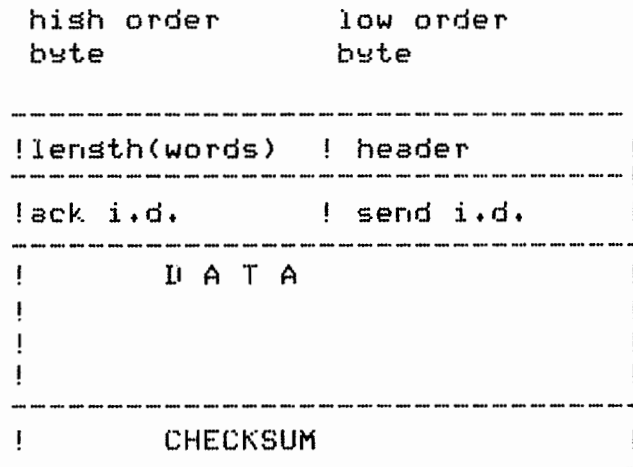


Fig. 3.1 Message format.

The first word contains a message header pattern in the low order byte and the length of the message in the high order byte. The second word contains message IDs. The low order byte contains the sender's identification for the message, and the high order byte contains an acknowledgement ID for any message that the receiver may have sent.

The third and any subsequent words contain data. The last word sent is the checksum, which is such that the sum of all the message words is zero.

Simple acknowledgements are a special case of the above format, for which there is no data. The message is then 3 words long. Negative acknowledgements have a negative acknowledgement ID, the negative of the expected ID.

When SID=0, The message needs no acknowledgement, since it is itself merely an acknowledgement. I decided to send a

checksum with a simple acknowledgement so that all messages would have the same format. This also reduces the probability of an ACK or NAK being incorrectly received, since they then also carry a checksum.

MESSAGE RECEPTION.

This message format permits a message to be received in the following manner .

The receiver is active when it is receiving data, inactive when listening for the beginning of a message. When inactive, the receiver recognises the beginning of a message when a word containing the message header in its low order byte is received. The receiver then becomes active and accepts the rest of the message, the length of which is given in the high order byte of the message header word.

Whilst the receiver is active, it is data insensitive. A receipt of the header pattern would be treated as data. When it is inactive, it can only become activated by the header.

PARALLEL LINK SERVICE ROUTINES.

Receipt of a word causes an interrupt to ISR, the interrupt service routine. It tests to see which of three states the receiver is in.

STATE	ACTION.
1. Expecting header	If header, then set length of message expected and pass to state 2. Otherwise ignore data and remain in state 1.

2. Expectins 1.d. Add data to buffer.
 and data. Check for buffer overflow.

3. Expectins checksum. Add data to buffer.
 Call INTPT routine.
 Return to state 1.

TESTING MESSAGE VALIDITY AND ERROR RECOVERY.

The following describes the routine INTPT which tests for detectable transmission errors.

Every message received may require a reply, so an attempt is made to gain control of the output buffer . If the buffer is not available, the message is not interpreted. This will be done by a different invocation of INTPT from the interrupt service routine.

The checksum is tested. If in error, a NAK is sent. Otherwise the message has a valid format.

The SID is then checked to see if it is the one expected. If so the message is accepted and its contents interpreted. If it is that of a previously accepted message, the message is ignored. If the SID is too high, a NAK of the expected message is sent (this triggers retransmission of the other machine's output buffer).

The AID is tested next. If zero, nothing is done. If negative, signaling a NAK, the output buffer is retransmitted. If AID is greater than zero, all messages upto and including the one acknowledged are freed from the output buffer.

Normal error recovery will detect the loss of a message by the out of sequence SID of the succeeding message. It sometimes happens that the sender may only proceed after a reply to a message has been received. A deadlock might occur when a processor is waiting for the reply to a message which has not been successfully received. In these situations, to avoid a deadlock, the sender will wait for a fixed time and then if no reply has been received, retransmit the message.

I close this chapter with a description of how queues and semaphores were programmed.

QUEUES

Queues were required for the holding of messages in the parallel link data buffers. The program generates messages which are queued ready for the subroutine which places the words of data in the parallel link.

An examination of the queueing algorithm in Knuth [16] revealed that his algorithms are inappropriate for implementation in PDP11 assembly language, in that

1. His buffer pointers are not directly related to the physical address of the data. They point instead to the word before the data.
2. A direct implementation of his algorithms makes impossible the use of PDP11 autoincrement and autodecrement modes of addressing, wherein data may be moved to the address contained in a register, whilst at the same time incrementing or decrementing this register to point at the previous or following address.

If registers point directly to the front or end of a queue,

it is then possible to both write more understandable queueing algorithms and use assembly language autoincrement and autodecrement modes.

Let P1 be a pointer to the front of a queue, and P2 be a pointer to the end of this queue. Then P1 points to the word at the front of the queue and P2 to where another word may be added to the queue.

Use pointers MINP and MAXP to give the limits of the queue storage area. All pointers have the values deducible from examining the following diagram.

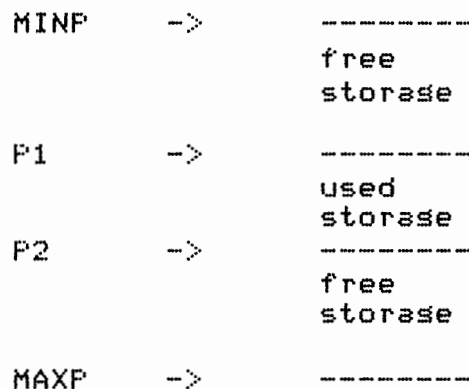


Figure 3.2 The storage area used by a queue.

The following triplets of code permit addition and removal of a word of data from the queue.

ADDITION

```
(P2)+=DATA  
IF P2=MAXP THEN P2=MINP  
IF P2=P1 THEN OVERFLOW
```

REMOVAL

```
IF P1=P2 THEN UNDERFLOW  
DATA=(P1)+  
IF P1=MAXP THEN P1=MINP
```

The operation (P2)+=DATA means that the data to be added to the queue is placed at the address given by P2, and then P2 is incremented to point to the next word.

SEMAPHORES.

These are required when several processors wish to have exclusive use of a shared resource at the same time. Parts of the program code which only one processor may execute at any one time are critical areas.

For example, an ordered sharing is required when two or more messages have been received and, through interrupts, two processors are trying to reply to different messages. The shared resource is the parallel link output buffer.

A second example is the allocation of exclusive access to the critical part of the search tree. The shared resource is the root area of the search tree.

Semaphores are easily implemented on a PDP11 since there are indivisible machine operations:

```
INC  S
```

```
DEC  S
```

which either increment or decrement the variable S and also set the zero bit of the program status word in one operation. When a semaphore S has the value one, only one processor may absorb the signal S by a decrement operation and set S to zero at the same time.

Suppose any processor which tries to absorb the signal S and finds it non-zero increments S and then tries again to decrement S to zero. It could go into a busy loop trying to become the one processor which decrements S and simultaneously sets S to zero.

Would this be a logically correct implementation of semaphores? Djisktra [5] states that it must be impossible for two processors to deadlock in an 'after you' - 'No, after you' conversation where each repeatedly tries to become the processor which decrements

S to zero. The following is an example of how two processors P1 and P2 may become in deadlock.

S	P0	P1	P2
0			
0		DEC S	
-1	INC S		
0			DEC S
-1		INC S	
0		DEC S	
-1			INC S
0			DEC S
-1		INC S	
0		DEC S	
-1			INC S
0			DEC S
-1			

Fig 3.3. Interleaving of semaphore operations by processors P1 and P2 creates a deadlock.

Processors P1 and P2 each want to decrement S to zero. The conflict could go on ad infinitum.

Now suppose instead that a process dies when it is blocked. Thus in the above P1 and P2 would die when they decrement S to less than zero. Processor P0 on exiting from the semaphored process notices that it has incremented S to zero or more. This shows that some other process has been blocked, and indicates that process P0 should not die but repeat execution of the semaphored process. Thus when a processor inside a critical area increments a semaphore to zero or more, it should repeat execution of the critical area on behalf of some blocked process.

SEMAPHORE IMPLEMENTATION ON TWO MACHINES WITHOUT COMMON MEMORY

Where is the semaphore to be stored when two machines do not share memory? The implemented method is to have a copy of the

semaphore on each machine, and when the semaphore is blocked, and an operation is done on the semaphore, a message is sent to the other machine.

I did not find any simple way of having the machines negotiate between themselves which one should have initial value 1 when only one semaphore signal is initially available. Instead the machines are told by the switch registers which one has initial value one. The general solution to this problem is given by Dijkstra [5] - how to have a negotiated access to a critical area without deadlock.

Chapter 4. PARALLEL SEARCH

Parallelism will exist in a tree search program at two levels: within particular subroutines or at a more abstract level wherein different nodes of the tree are examined concurrently. Consider the hierarchical structure of the MINMAX subroutine. Subroutines UPDATE, RESTOR and SETMVS are all called from MINMAX. The parallelism may be sought at a low level, within move generation for example, or at a higher level, in MINMAX. I first examine the former.

PARALLEL SUBROUTINES.

Consider move generation, which is a program bottleneck: The technology chess program was reported to spend 70% of its time generating moves. Thompson has speeded up his chess program BELLE by means of a chess specific microprocessor move generator.

Move generation is highly parallel. The moves of each piece in each direction may be generated independently. Having several processors generate moves in parallel is possible and this speedup in move generation will greatly reduce overall search time.

However this will only speed up one subroutine. If the rest of the program is only executed by one processor, then new bottlenecks will appear in other parts of the program. More significant speedups are potentially available by assigning the many tree nodes to different processors.

PREVIOUS WORK ON PARALLEL TREES.

Marshall, in his Ph. D Thesis [18] and elsewhere [19] describes

how he has simulated the parallel evaluation of decision trees in PL/1. He claims that the parallel evaluation of many nodes at the same depth, which turns the search into a partial width first search, decreases the time taken for complete evaluation of a tree by more than the increase in the number of processors. Unlike a depth first search, he searches a decision tree iteratively. He attributes the speed increase to the spread of the processors enabling them to stumble on the decision path more quickly.

I would point out that this spreading may be effected by a single processor; that in fact is what his 'simulation' did. He cannot therefore claim that the unexpected extra speedup is due to the parallel algorithm. It is due to a different search strategy.

Several papers [3,8,25] have discussed parallel evaluation of binary trees. They are primarily concerned with balancing them so that they are 'bushy'. This produces many candidate nodes for parallel evaluation, as well as balancing the work load amongst these nodes.

Game trees differ from binary trees in that they cannot be balanced, and in that they are not simple AND trees, but mixed AND/OR trees. An AND node is one for which, in order to score the node, all the successors need to be evaluated; An OR node is one for which there is one successor which will completely score the node.

PARALLEL NATURE OF AND/OR TREES.

Cutoffs introduce OR nodes into the tree, and it is not known beforehand which nodes will have to be examined. If a separate processor is assigned to each of the OR successors of a node, then it may turn out that the 1st OR node is sufficient to score a node. The processors engaged in scoring the other

successors are redundant.

An AND node requires that all its successors be evaluated. One processor may be assigned to each successor without immediate duplication of effort. However the amount of work required to score an AND successor is reduced by narrowing the alpha-beta bandwidth. Thus one processor scores an AND node with less effort than many; the single processor will have a narrow alpha-beta bandwidth when scoring many of the successors.

Suppose many processors commence a search with wide alpha-beta values. Since they will all finish their searches at about the same time, the benefit of a narrow bandwidth is occluded. This disadvantage is partially overcome by passing updated width parameters to effected processors during their search.

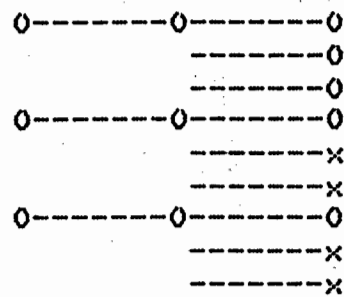
An efficient parallel search should therefore aim to:

- 1 Have only one processor evaluate OR nodes.
- 2 Quickly achieve narrow alpha-beta windows so that the evaluation of the successors of AND nodes becomes independent and may thus be efficiently performed in parallel.

SEARCH STRATEGY.

I have considered the following two strategies for distributing nodes amongst processors:

Split the processors at a fixed common depth. In the following diagram, the common depth, CD, is 1. The terminal nodes shown are the candidates for parallel evaluation.



SUPPOSE nodes marked x not to be evaluate
by a single processor. They might be
evaluated in a parallel search.

Figure 4.1 Common root area of search tree for CD=1.

The second strategy is to use a variable common depth. In
the following CD decreases from 3 to 0 and then is set to 3 again.

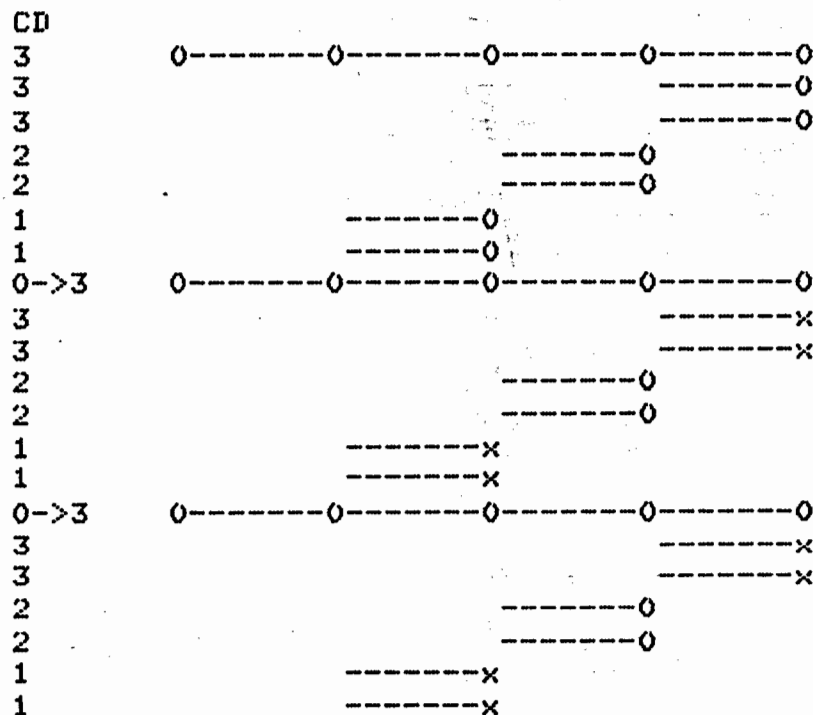


Figure 4.2 Common root area of search tree
for a variable common depth strategy.

The alpha beta search has the property that the first successor
of each AND node is an AND node. The moves which might not need
to be evaluated are again marked by an x.

EXAMPLE - PROGRAM PRINTOUT.

The position of Fig 1.2 was searched in parallel mode with a fixed common depth of 1. The tree of Fig 4.3 shows which processor searched which node. Program printout for this parallel search is shown in Figs. 4.4 and 4.5. The moves from CD=1 are shared between the two processors.

The move PC5-C6 gives an AND node for which all the

		Processor	
PC5-C6	-----	PB7XPC6 11/45	CUT OFF BY 11/20
	-----	PB7-B6 11/20	
	-----	PA7-A6 11/20	
	-----	KH5-G5 11/45	
	-----	KH5-H6 11/20	
	-----	KH5-G6 11/45	
PB5-B6	-----	PA7XPB6 11/20	CUT OFF BY 11/45
	-----	PC7XPB6 11/45	
	-----	PC7-C6 11/45	
	-----	PA7-A6 11/20	
	-----	KH5-G5 11/45	
	-----	KH5-H6 11/20	
PA5-A6	-----	KH5-G6 11/45	
	-----	PB7XPA6 11/20	
KH3-G3	-----	PC7-C6 11/20	
	-----	PB7-B6 11/45	
KH3-H2	-----	PC7-C6 11/45	CUT OFF BY 11/20
	-----	PB7-B6 11/20	
KH3-G2	-----	PC7-C6 11/20	CUT OFF BY 11/45
	-----	PB7-B6 11/45	

Figure 4.3 Root area of tree searched by both processors, for position of Fig. 1.3.

successors will be searched. The first successor, PB7xPC6 is taken by the 11/45, and the second, PB7-B6 by the 11/20. The 11/20 finishes scoring its position (SCORE=0) first, and continues with the move PA7-A6.

The score of the 20 cuts off the move PB7xPC6 being searched by the 45, as is seen by the move's not being scored (Fig 4.4). The 45 continues with the next move, KH5-G5. The search continues similarly through the moves PB5-B6, with the processors sharing

GO
PARALLEL SEARCH
LEAD SEARCH INITIALLY

PC5-C6 PB7XPC6
KH5-G5(0)
KH5-G6(0)
PB5-B6 PC7XPB6(600)
PC7-C6(600)
KH5-G5(600)
KH5-G6(600)
KH3-G3 PB7-B6(600)
KH3-H2 PC7-C6
KH3-G2 PB7-B6(600)
BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
PB5-B6 PC7XPB6 PA5-A6 PB7XPA6 PC5-C6 PB6-B5 PC6-C7 PB5-B4
PC7-C8=Q(600)

ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 8 MMAXD 10
CDEPTH 1 MOVES FROM CD: 12
UPDATES 17860 SETMVS 4801 CSTMVS 8716 NOMAXD: 7563
NOMMAXD 628 NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 1644 SETMVS/SEC: 442 CSTMVS/SEC: 802 NOMAXD/SEC: 69
NOMMAXD/SEC: 58 NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 10 & 52'60 THS SECS
BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS): 0 & 1 '60 THS SECS,%= 0
LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS: 0 WORDS RECEIVED: 360 WORDS SENT: 43
*

Figure 4.4 Printout by PDP11/45 during a parallel search of the position shown in Fig. 1.8. The processor searched the subtrees of the moves printed. The BUSY LOOP TIME is the end of search idle time, and is seen to be negligible.

the moves between them. The move PA5-A6 is scored by th 20 before the other processor takes a move in that search tree; the 11/45 does not make any updates for that move. The move KH3-H2 shows a speedup effect due to the parallel search: in fig. 1.3, the single processor search completely scores two successors: PC7-C6(800) and PB7-B6(600). In a parallel search, the score for PB7-B6 is found before that of PC7-C6 and cuts it off (fig. 4.5 has no score for PC7-C6).

'GO' PARALLEL SEARCH

```
PC5-C6  PB7-B6(0)
        PA7-A6(0)
        KH5-H6(0)
PB5-B6  PA7XPB6
        PA7-A6(600)
        KH5-H6(600)
PA5-A6  PB7XPA6(0)
KH3-G3  PC7-C6
KH3-H2  PB7-B6(600)
KH3-G2  PC7-C6
BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
PB5-B6  PC7XPB6  PA5-A6  PB7XPA6  PC5-C6  PB6-B5  PC6-C7  PB5-B4
PC7-C8=Q(600)
```

```
ALPHA -1000      BETA 1000      MAXDEPTH 8      MMAXD 10
CDEPTH 1        MOVES FROM CD: 12
UPDATES 10783    SETMVS 2958    CSTMVS 5199    NOMAXD: 4344
NOMMAXD 411     NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 964    SETMVS/SEC: 265 CSTMVS/SEC: 465 NOMAXD/SEC: 386
NOMMAXD/SEC: 37 NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 11 & 11'60 THS SECS
BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS): 0 & 1 '60 THS SECS, % = 0
LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS: 0    WORDS RECEIVED: 430    WORDS SENT: 360
*
```

Figure 4.5 Printout by PDP11/20 during search shown in Fig 4.4 . Note that the 11/20 makes 964 board updates per. sec., whilst the 11/45 makes 1644.

In single processor mode, the 11/20 searches the position at 980 positions/sec, whilst the 11/45 searches the position at about 2000 positions/sec.

CRITICAL AREAS OF THE SEARCH TREE

Both processors share in the evaluation of moves below the common depth ($D \leq CD$) as directed by the program MINMXP. This program directs a tree search which takes note of the best moves, scores and alpha beta cutoffs found by the other processor.

Tree searches above the common depth are done privately by each machine, in a subroutine called MINMX2. This subroutine is called from MINMXP when an update is to be made which will increase the depth beyond the common depth. Control is returned back to MINMXP when the board is restored back to the common depth.

Since both machines share in the evaluation of nodes at and below the common depth, it is possible for the two machines to interfere with each other when scoring and distributing moves between them. In order to eliminate this, only one machine may access nodes at or below the common depth at any one time. Since such operations are all done within MINMXP, this amounts to making MINMXP a critical area. Access to MINMXP is sated by the semaphore CA.

IMPLEMENTATION DATA STORAGE

The program of chapter 1 is implemented as a stack. I felt that it would be easier to keep the stack representation than to use trees. This necessitated having two copies of the root area of the stack, one for each processor. I outline in chapter 6 how to implement a parallel search with a tree representation of updated moves. This would allow one area of memory to hold the root area of the tree used by all processors.

The storage map for both processors is shown in Figure 4.6.

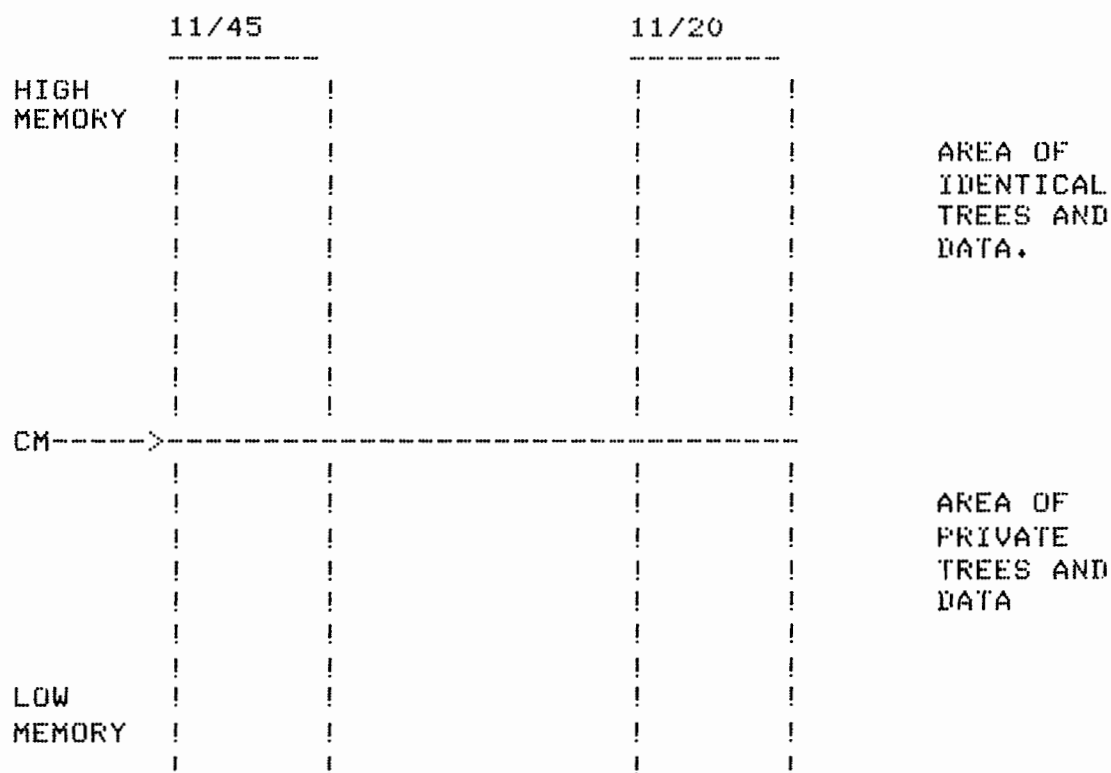


Fig. 4.6 Private and shared portions of move storage area.

I will now discuss the program of Figure 4.7 which is an abstract version of the assembly language program (appendix C pages 63-67).

PROGRAM VARIABLES

The following variables direct the parallel search.

CD The common depth. Moves from depths $\leq CD$ are shared between the two machines.

LEAD A flag set up when this processor is currently leading the other.

CM Common move, the move stack pointer, above which address the processors have the same generated and updated moves tree.

CA Critical area semaphore. It is used to assign exclusive

access to the critical area.

NOIN(D) The number of active processors. At the end of the search, NOIN(0)=0 indicates that all processors have terminated searching.

HANDLING TWO COPIES OF THE ROOT OF THE TREE

The processors must know each other's position in the search; by noting that moves are all stacked, I realized that the move stack pointer was sufficient to indicate how deep in the search tree a processor was. The common stack pointer, the depth in the move stack up to which both processors have an identical search tree, is sufficient for determining when messages need to be sent or requested:

Only the evaluations of shared nodes need to be communicated. The processors share updated and generated moves which lie at address above CM.

When a processor restores its board and clips its search tree, the common search tree must necessarily be clipped by the same amount. Let M be the point to which a processor has restored its board. When $M > CM$, then M must be updated so that $M = CM$.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The algorithm of Fig. 4.7 performs a fixed depth alpha beta search. The program contains GOTOs because, from the point of view of any one processor, other processors cause discontinuities in the execution path of that processor.

The program is similar to that given for a single processor, except that there are the following additions:

The processors synchronize the beginnings and end of their searches

by sending STRTSRCH and ENDSRCH messages. When receiving such a message, the number of active processors is incremented / decremented.

By setting the switch register 1 on the front panel of one machine, one processor knows that it may lead the search initially. The other processor requests the critical area and awaits an acceptance from the other machine, which will be sent when the other machine leaves the critical area.

FINDING A FREE NODE.

When descending a search line which the other processor has already entered, a processor needs to know which line to take from the current updated node, and the current backed up score for that node. It sends REQM to the other machine which replies with a RELIN message containing the necessary node information.

When one processor is following another ($LEAD=0$) and arrives at LOOP, it is seeking a move which needs to be evaluated. It must first catch up with the other processor. The other may be above, below or split from this processor at this depth (by exiting from MINMXP and evaluating a move privately).

When $CM < BASE(D)$ then the other is to be reached by ascending. Control passes to RESTOR.

Otherwise the other is below or level with this processor. First skip those moves which the other has already evaluated by setting $M=CM$.

Then if $D < CD$ the other processor is to be reached by descending.

Otherwise $D=CD$ and the processors have a common tree up to this node and will split at this point. The processor selects the next unevaluated move.

The next section:

```
IF M>CM THEN DO;  
    CM=M;    SEND(CM);  
END;
```

ensures that CM is always at least as great as M.

SELECTING A MOVE AT THE COMMON DEPTH.

The contents of FROM(M) are tested. When it is zero or dummy, control passes as with one processor - there is no move to be evaluated. Otherwise the move needs to be evaluated. This is done by a call to MINMX2 if the move is outside the critical area, otherwise it is evaluated by a 'recursive' call to MINMXP which is effected by jumping to the entry point of MINMXP, DESCEND.

The other operations nesting the call to MINMX2 yield access to the critical area and then, after return from the call, request and await access to the critical area.

SCORING NODES.

Node values are only backed up when a final score for the node is obtained. Otherwise evaluation of a node is precluded. Thus a node is scored either when all its successors have been scored or an alpha beta cutoff has been found.

If a move has given an alpha beta cutoff, then the score of other moves from this node are irrelevant. Any other processor in this subtree has been literally cutoff by the cutoff. The node may be scored immediately whether or not another processor is in the subtree of the node scored, viz even when $NOIN(D+1) > 0$.

When $OSC=NOIN(D+1)=0$ a processor is scoring nodes which have been completely evaluated and when $OSC=NOIN(D+1) \neq 0$, it

is scoring nodes because all other processors in that node have been cutoff. When $OSC \neq NOIN(D+1)$ the node evaluation is incomplete and cannot be backed up.

When a new node score and best line are found these need to be communicated to another processor whenever they are part of the other processor's search tree. This is done by the call

```
SEND(SELIN,BASE(D),CM,VSCOR(D),NOIN(D),COLOUR,BSTMVS(D,*));
```

When an alpha beta cutoff occurs which is on a node which is also part of the other processors search tree ($CM > BASE(D)$), then the other processor needs to be informed. It sends the message

```
CUTOFF(CM,BASE(D-1))
```

which informs the other processor how far to back up before it seeks a new line to evaluate.

FIGURE 4.7 PARALLEL SEARCH ALGORITHM.

DCL

```
ACTPROC -ACTIVE PROCESSORS - ASSUMED 0 ON ENTRY
PDPH -ASSUMED ON ENTRY TO MINMAX
CA -CRITICAL AREA SEMAPHORE
CM /* COMMON MOVE */ INIT(-1) /* HIGHEST ADDRESS */,
D /*DEPTH*/ INITIAL (0),
CD,CDO, /* COMMON DEPTH AND INITIAL COMMON DEPTH */
OSC, /* NO OF OTHER PROCESSORS THIS PROCESSOR
IS SCORING */
NOIN(0:MMAXD), /* NO. OF PROCESORS IN NODE AT DEPTH D */
CA SEMAPHORE INIT(1);
```

MINMAX:PROCEDURE;

```
D=0; CD=CDO;
UFLAG=0 /* UPDATE FLAG USED IN PRINTING */;
LEAD=0;
IF INITIAL_LEAD THEN DO;
    V(CA); LEAD++;
END;
P(CA) /* REQUEST CA AND AWAIT TILL OBTAINED */;
GOTO START;
```

DESCEND;

```
/* D<CD */
CALL UPDATE;
```

START:

```

NOIN(D)=1;
CALL SETMOVES;
IF ^LEAD THEN DO;
    SEND(REQM,BASE(D));
    AWAIT REPLY(RELINE,CM,CD,BASE(D),NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*
    /* OTHER PROCESSOR INCS NOIN(D) & REPLIES NOIN(D) */
    CALL NEWSC; /* FIND IF CUTOFF CAUSED BY REPLY
                AND PASS NEWS CORE DOWN MOVE STACK
                */
    M=CM;
    END;

```

```

UFLAG+;
IF D<PDPTH & D^=0 THEN PRINT_UPDTD_MOVE;

```

LOOP:

```

OSC=0; /* SCORING FOR NOONE ELSE */
IF ^LEAD THEN DO;
    IF CM>BASE(D) THEN GOTO BREAK; /*ABOVE*/
    M=CM;
    IF FROM(M)=0 THEN GOTO BREAK; /* D=0 */
    IF D<CD THEN GOTO DESCEND; /*BELOW */
    M+;
    LEAD+; /*LEVEL */
    END;
    /*M POINTS TO AN UNEVALUATED NODE */
    IF M>CM THEN DO;
        CM=M;
        SEND(CM); /*OTHER PROCESSOR SETS LEAD=0*/
        END;
    /* LEAD */
    IF FROM(M)=0 THEN GOTO BREAK;
    ELSE IF FROM(M)=DUMMY THEN DO;
        M+;
        VSCOR(D)=SCOR(D);
        END;
    ELSE DO;
        IF D<CD THEN GOTO DESCEND;
        PRX2=0 ;ATTENT=0 ;
        V(CA); /* FREE CRITICAL AREA */
        CALL MINMX2;
        /* WHEN RETURN IS DUE TO RECEIVED CUTOFF,
        * ON RETURN, LEAD=0 & OSC=-1
        */
        P(CA); /* OBTAIN CRITICAL AREA */
        NOIN(D+1)=0;
        IF ATTENT THEN CALL NEWSC;
        /* PRX2=0 */
        END;

```

RETCALL:

```

IF OSC=NOIN(D+1) THEN DO;
    /* FINAL SCORE FOR MOVE TO D+1 */
    IF BLACK THEN DO;
        IF VSCOR(D+1)<VSCOR(D) THEN DO;

```

```
VSCOR(D)=VSCOR(D+1);
IF VSCOR(D)<=VSCOR(D-1) THEN GOTO CUTOFF;
IF FROM(M)~=DUMMY THEN DO;
    BSTMVS(D,*)=UPDTD_MOVE(D)&BSTMVS(D+1,*);
    IF CM<BASE(D) THEN
        SEND(SELINE,BASE(D),NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*))
    END;
END;
```

```
END;
ELSE DO;
```

```
IF VSCOR(D+1)>VSCOR(D) THEN DO;
    VSCOR(D)=VSCOR(D+1);
    IF VSCOR(D)<=VSCOR(D-1) THEN GOTO CUTOFF;
    IF FROM(M)~=DUMMY THEN DO;
        BSTMVS(D,*)=UPDTD_MOVE(D)&BSTMVS(D+1,*);
        IF CM<BASE(D) THEN
            SEND(SELINE,BASE(D),NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*))
        END;
    END;
END;
```

```
END;
GOTO LOOP;
```

```
CUTOFF:
```

```
-NOIN(D);
IF NOIN(D)>0 /* OTHERS TO NOTIFY */ THEN DO;
    /* SCORED NODE WHICH CAUSED CUTOFF IS COMMON TO BOTH
    * PROCESSORS
    */
    OSC=NOIN(D); /* SCORING FOR ALL OTHERS */
    SEND(CUTOFF,BASE(D-1)); /* OTHER PROC. RESTORES AND REQUESTS CA */
    LEAD+;
END;
```

```
GOTO CONTIN;
```

```
BREAK:
```

```
-NOIN(D);
IF NOIN(D)>0 THEN SEND(EXIT,BASE(D)); /* OTHERS DECREMENT NOIN(D) */
```

```
CONTIN:
```

```
IF D=0 THEN GOTO EXIT;
IF (D<PDPH & UFLAG~=0 ) OR D=PDPH THEN DO;
    CALL PRINT_VSCOR;
    UFLAG=0;
END;
CALL RESTOR;
IF D<CD & VARCD THEN DO;
    CD=D; IF D=0 THEN CD=CD0;
END;
```

```
GOTO RETCALL;
```

```
EXIT:
```

```
V(CA);
AWAIT(NOIN(0)=0);
CA=0; /*CLEAR CA IN CASE OTHER PROC. REQUESTS LEAD BEFORE*/
/* INITIALISATION OF NEXT SEARCH */
```

```
CM=-1;
RETURN;
```

```
END MINMAX;
```

Chapter 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

This chapter presents the results found and their interpretation. I begin by defining what I mean by overhead, and then distinguish the various types of overhead which can occur.

The analysis used for separating one particular type of overhead, the communication overhead, from the others is then presented. This then leads into the presentation of the results, and is followed by an explanation of the program's printed output. The chapter closes with a discussion of several features of the results.

POWER OF COMBINED PROCESSORS.

Two or more processors may be combined to form a single virtual processor. When the individual processors are combined perfectly, the power of this virtual processor is the sum of the powers of the individual processors. Thus a PDP 11/45 which executes at 1 Mhz and a PDP 11/20 which executes at 0.5 Mhz have a potential combined power of 1.5 Mhz.

Suppose two processors perform a task in times T_1 and T_2 respectively, when executing singly, and in time T_0 when combined. Expressed as times, the maximum power of the combined processor, $1/T_0$, is the sum of the powers $1/T_1$ and $1/T_2$, of the individual processors.

$$\frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2} \quad (1)$$

I call this minimum time T_0 the base time, and compute efficiencies of combined machines by comparing them to the base time.

All time in excess of the base time is overhead.

OVERHEADS - TYPES

Overheads may be caused by:

- 1 Idle time at the end of a search when a processor is waiting for another to complete its task.
- 2 Idle time during the search when a processor has completed its task and is waiting to enter the critical area to score its task and select another move (processor lockout).
- 3 Idle time during a search when a processor wishes to enter the critical area and update its scores to reflect new values received from the other processor (processor lockout).
- 4 Communication of scores, lines of play and tree status.

The following overheads are due to extra search effort.

- 5 Unnecessary full or partial evaluation of a move which will be cutoff by another processor.
 - 6 Move evaluation with unnecessarily large alpha beta search width.
- Note that for $CD=0$, the processors cannot cut each other off since the root node is always an AND node. Furthermore, beta values of moves from the root are independent. Only alpha values for the score at $D=0$ connect the searches.
- 7 Duplication of the root area - each machine generates the moves in the root area. This is generally negligible since the fanout is so high.

I have not attempted to measure each of these overheads separately, but have instead divided them into two general categories, which are:

- 1 dsub - the increase in weighted tree size due to unnecessary full or partial evaluation of moves and duplication of the root

area of the tree.

2 dcomm - time spent forming, sending, receiving and processing the messages passed between the two machines.

My calculations separate the effect of these two types of overhead.

Unfortunately, the communication overhead is not easily measured since communication time is dispersed over many subroutines.

Timing each of these subroutines is too involved.

The time spent communicating is proportional to the number of words sent and received, but this does not give an absolute measure of the time spent communicating. To find communication time, it is necessary to measure the time spent searching the tree, and to call an additional search time communication overhead.

The time spent actually searching the tree needs to be measured. This time is not proportional to any simple measure of the tree size, such as the number of bottom positions in the tree or the number of board updates, as I have found from experience. The only way to measure the time spent searching the tree is to find the amount of time spent executing the subroutines which are called during a tree search. Any other methods are unreliable.

I now present these ideas mathematically, and describe how the ensuing calculations have been programmed.

MEASUREMENT OF SEARCH EFFORT.

The total search time is the weighted sum of the number of calls to each subroutine. There are five principal categories of subroutine calls during a search. These are :

	# calls	Average time of one call
1 Update and restore	U	u
2 Setmvs-move generation	S	s
3 Cstmvs-capturing moves generation.	C	c
4 Minmax-tree control and scoring.	M	m
5 Communication subroutines	W	w per word

The time u is the average time for a board update and restore.

For every board update there is a corresponding call to restore.

In a parallel search, one processor spends its time as follows:

$$T = U \cdot u_1 + S \cdot s_1 + C \cdot c_1 + M \cdot m_1 + W \cdot w_1 \quad (2)$$

where $W = \begin{matrix} W_{in} & W_{out} \end{matrix}$ is the sum of the words received and sent.

This time is for processor 1. Combined processors will take less time. To convert subroutine timings to that for the combined processor according to (1):

$$u = u_1 * T_0/T_1 \quad s = s_1 * T_0/T_1 \quad (3)$$

$$c = c_1 * T_0/T_1 \quad m = m_1 * T_0/T_1$$

The effort for a distributed parallel search, where the subscripts denote the processor I.D., is:

$$T = (U_1 + U_2)u + (S_1 + S_2)s + (C_1 + C_2)c + (M_1 + M_2)m + (W_1 + W_2)w \quad (4)$$

The communication overhead is $(W_1 + W_2)w$.

For any board position, u, s and c have been measured by timing a fixed number of calls to each subroutine. I note that during any search s and c will decrease as pieces are captured, so that s and c as measured from the root of the tree will be greater than s and c as measured several plies from the root.

It is only possible to measure m in an actual search. The time for processor 1 to search alone is:

$$T_1 = U*u_1 + S*s_1 + C*c_1 + M*m_1 \quad (5)$$

where u_1 , s_1 , c_1 , and m_1 are subroutine times as measured by processor 1.

This may be solved for m by setting $M=U$ i.e. by assuming that the amount of work involved in scoring, copying the principal continuation up the tree and selecting moves is proportional to the number of board updates. This gives:

$$T_1 = U*u_1 + S*s_1 + C*c_1 + U*m_1$$

The combined minimum search time is then

$$T_0 = U*u + S*s + C*c + M*m \quad (6)$$

In practise the number of subroutine calls is increased for a parallel search. Let subscripts denote the number of subroutine calls for each processor during a parallel search.

Then the subroutine time is:

$$T_{sub} = (U_1 + U_2)u + (S_1 + S_2)s + (C_1 + C_2)c + (M_1 + M_2)m \quad (7)$$

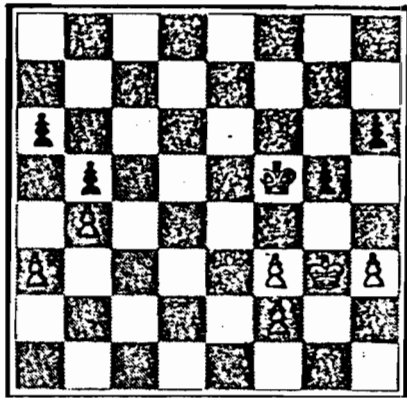
The communication time is defined to be any time in excess of T_{sub} .

$$T = T_{sub} + T_{com} \quad (8)$$

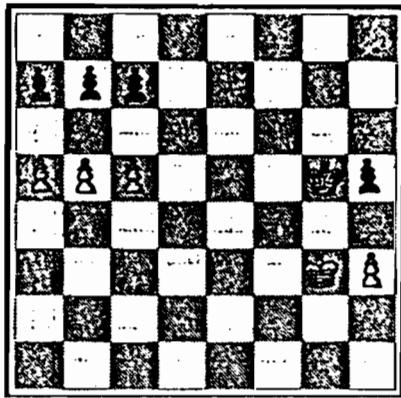
This may be solved for T_{com} .

RESULTS

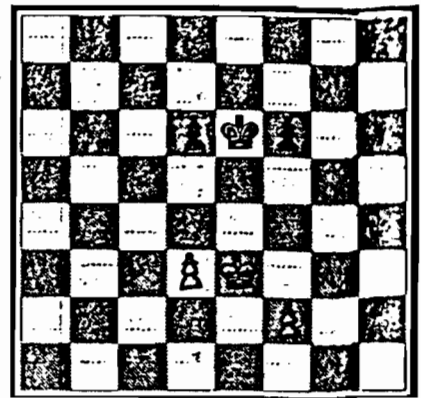
Five endgame positions from Fine [9], Fig 5.1 have been searched mainly with depths $MAXD=8$ and $MAXD=9$. Five middlesame positions from Point Count Chess, figure 5.2, by Horowitz and Mott-Smith [15], have been analysed at $MAXD=4$ and $MAXD=5$. The maximum depth of the quiescent search, $MMAXD$, is $MAXD+2$. The program printout for these position is given in Appendix A



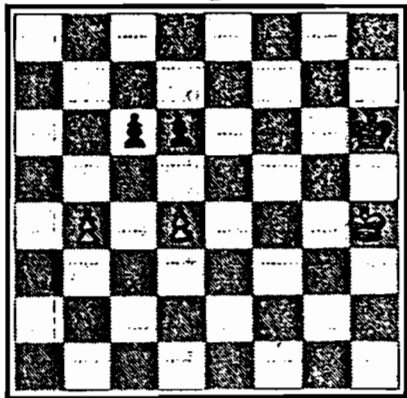
1



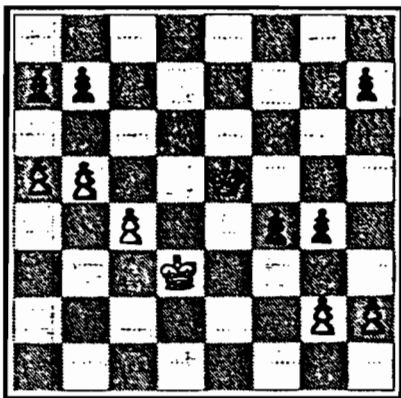
2



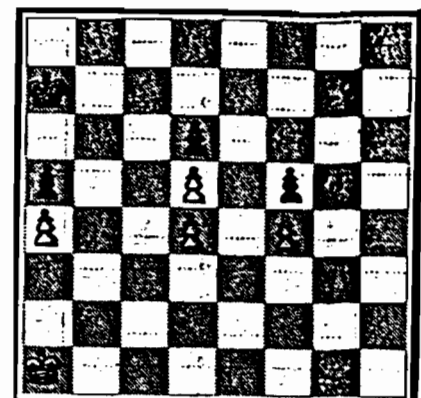
3



4



5

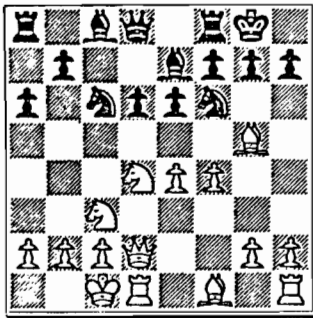


6

Figure 5.1 Endgame positions which were searched. White is to move. Program printout is found in Appendix A.

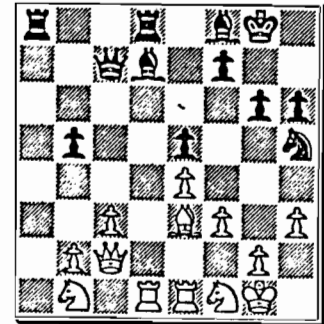
POINT COUNT CHESS

Dus-Chotimirsky v. Capablanca, 1925



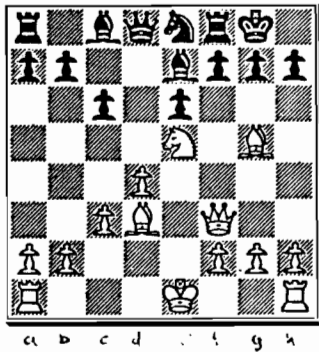
Keres v. Szabo 1955

NO. 31. *White to move*

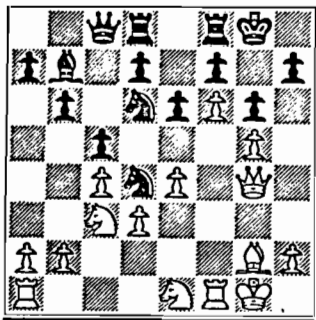


NO. 36. *Black to move*

Capablanca v. Blanco 1913

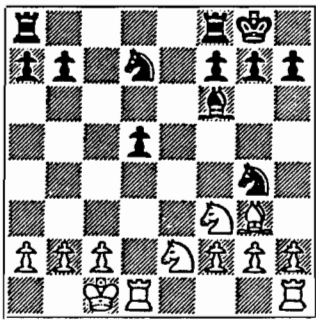


NO. 55A. *White to move*



5 B - B4 Q - B1
6 P - B6 B - Q3
7 BxB NxB
8 Q - N4 and wins

NO. 48B. *Black to move*



5 B - R4 B - Q1
6 B - N3 B - B3
7 N - KB3

NO. 72B. *Black to move*

Figure 5.2 Middle game positions which were searched.

and explained below.

PRINTED OUTPUT - SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

A single processor search is conducted for each processor separately.

The counters

U , S , C , M , T , NOMAXD (the # positions at the maximum depth)
and NOMMAXD (# positions at absolute maximum depth of search)

are printed for both processors.

The line 'BASE' contains the base values used for calculating increases in a parallel search. The base time is found by (1).

The following lines give the average time of each subroutine call, the total time spent in each subroutine and the % of processor time spent in the respective subroutines.

The results show:

- 1 The quiescent search, which investigates capturing sequences, takes a large proportion of program time.
2. Move generation typically takes 70% of all search time.

PRINTED OUTPUT - PARALLEL SEARCH.

The calculations shown in the printed output for parallel searches are detailed below.

% increase of subroutine time on base time:	$\frac{T_{\text{sub}} - T_0}{T_0} * 100$
% increase of communication time on base time:	$\frac{T_{\text{comm}} - T_0}{T_0} * 100$
% increase of time on base time:	$\frac{T - T_0}{T_0} * 100$
Microsecs per word communication time:	$\frac{T - T_{\text{sub}}}{W_{\text{in}} + W_{\text{out}}}$
Efficiency ; % of base time in total time:	$\frac{T_0}{T} * 100$
Efficiency ; % of increased subroutine time in total time:	$\frac{T_{\text{sub}} - T_0}{T} * 100$
Efficiency ; % communication time in total:	$\frac{T_{\text{comm}}}{T} * 100$

MINIMUM SEARCH TIMES - % OVERHEAD AND PARAMETERS FOR MINIMUM

The following table is abstracted from the results given in Appendix A. For the fastest search in each position at each depth, it shows VARCD, CD, the per centase overheads due to increased tree size and communication, and the overall overhead.

Table 5.1 Time overheads for minimum search time
for all positions studied.

	maxd	varcd	cd	dsub %	dcomm %	% increase of time on base
Position -----						
end game						
1	8	1	2	5	5	10
1	9	1	2	7	2	9
2	9	1	2	12	2	14
2	10	1	2	0	7	9
3	8	0	1	4	1	5
3	9	0	1	7	1	8
4	8	0	1	26	1	27
4	9	0	1	28	0	28
5	7	1	2	7	9	17
5	8	1	2	6	3	9
middle game						
31	4	0	0	1	5	7
31	5	0	0	8	2	10
36	4	0	0	1	1	2
36	5	0	0	9	0	9
48b	4	0	0	13	5	18
48b	5	0	1	4	2	5
55a	4	0	0	0	1	1
55a	5	0	0	-3	1	-3
72b	4	0	0	1	5	5
72b	5	0	0	20	0	20

Most positions studied may be searched with a time overhead of 10% or less. Thus an increase in processor power of 1.5 gives an average speedup of about 1.35.

I will now attempt to distinguish the effects of particular types of overhead.

I attribute the less than expected search time for position 55A to a leafpro effect whereby the 11/45 evaluates a good move earlier in the search when parallel processing than when searching the same position alone. The score for this good

move then decreases the search effort for the leafcrossed move(s) which the slower 11/20 is processing. This is the only way in which the move ordering may have been altered for the parallel search.

Some of these times are inflated by idle time for one processor at the end of the search. In practise this overhead is only significant for CD=0. It may cause a processor to idle for as much as 40% of the search time (Position 4 with MAXD=5, CD=2). For higher values of CD this factor is less than 1 % of the search time.

The following table excludes this idle time and gives time increases for all positions for CD=0 (not necessarily the best time). It may be seen that DSUB generally increases with D.

Table 5.2.

DSUB (% time increase on base time excluding communication time and busy loop time) at CD=0 for all positions studied.

Position	Endgame				
	1	2	3	4	5
d=7					20
d=8	16		4	13	11
d=9	24	6	7	6	
d=10		21			
Position	Middle game.				
	31	36	48b	55a	72b
d=4	1	1	13	0	1
d=5	8	9	14	-3	20

Do new scores found by one processor speed up the other? The program was run with and without the passing of new scores found by one processor into the tree of the other. For the few positions studied, the difference in the time of search

was insignificant. It appears that these new narrower alpha-beta values come too late in the search to cause any appreciable difference to the search time.

OVERHEADS + RELATIVE MAGNITUDES OF COMBINED TREE SIZE AND COMMUNICATION

In Table 2.1, the communication overhead is generally about of the same magnitude as subroutine overhead. It increases exponentially with CD and makes values of $CD \geq 2$ inefficient. In no position is there a minimum search time with $CD=3$ or 4.

Part of this communication overhead must be due to the simple nature of the link used - all transfers done under CPU control without DMA, a word at a time. I have not been able to isolate processor lockout (time when a machine is waiting to enter the critical area) from the communication time.

INCREASE IN COMMUNICATION OVERHEAD WITH CD.

The average factor by which the communication overhead increases for each unit increase in CD is shown below.

	Middle Game	End Game
Strategy A: variable common depth	2	1.5
Strategy B: fixed common depth	5	3

The higher rate of increase in communication overhead for the middle game is probably due to the higher fanout in these positions.

Strategy A has a lower rate of increase in communication overhead because the common depth averages over time to a low value - it is only high on entry to a node, and is soon decreased.

VARIATION OF DSUB WITH CD.

Dsub is generally lower for even CD (AND nodes) than for odd CD (OR nodes). Aside from this, as CD increases, dsub alters unpredictably.

This is explained by noting that once a principal continuation has been found, a search tree will generally consist of alternating AND then OR nodes. The root node is always an AND node.

All successors of AND nodes need to be evaluated. Only one successor of an OR node may need to be evaluated. When several processors are assigned to evaluating the successors of an AND node, none of them will be cutoff by another; conversely, when several are assigned to an OR node, one may cut off the others; the effort of the cutoff processor is wasted.

COMPARISON OF STRATEGIES A AND B.

The strategy of a variable common depth generally produces lower values of dsub and dcomm than strategy B.

Strategy A is most effective in endgame positions, wherein overhead is generally low for CD=2.

COMPARISON OF PARALLEL SEARCHES FOR MIDDLE GAME AND ENDGAME.

For middle game positions the communication overhead increases so rapidly that high values of CD are inefficient. Fortunately, when CD = 0, dsub is generally low. I attribute this to a bushy tree effect - alpha beta values are fairly constant as the many moves from the root are evaluated, so the successors of the root may be evaluated independently. Most of the program time is spent refuting root moves and not establishing them.

By contrast, endgame positions have a lower fanout and so

a greater proportion of the time is spent in finding the principal continuation and fixing alpha beta values. A greater fraction of the search effort is then spent searching with narrowing alpha beta values and d_{sub} is consequently greater.

SUMMARY.

The two processors combine perfectly when performing a parallel search, except for the following overheads:

- increased combined tree size.

- end of search idle time

- communication time

- processor lockout.

For most search positions, there exists a set of search parameters which produce a total overhead of 10 % or less.

Chapter 6. EXTENSION TO N-PROCESSORS.

The failure of multiprocessors to provide significant speed-up has been attributed to the inadequacy of known control structures to co-ordinate the activities of many processors (Enslow[7]). Enslow observes that throughput in a multiprocessor system is a nonlinear function of the number of processors. Throughput increases by 1.8 for 2 processors, but by only 2.1 for three.

Some have attributed this failure to the fact that many algorithms are simply not suitable for parallel processing. However tree search is highly suited - the number of nodes in the tree and thus the number of tasks available for parallel execution grows exponentially with depth. Each of these nodes requires but little communication compared to the amount of computation involved.

The central design question for N-processor tree searches is the control structure - should there be a central control process or should all processes have independent access to the root area of the tree?

A central control process has the disadvantage that it is itself a potential execution bottleneck. Shared access to the root area of the tree eliminates this bottleneck and moreover eliminates the need for most inter-processor messages. Interference between processors, which may become significant for many processors in a small root area, may be reduced by allowing access to different nodes at the same time.

I begin with a few comments on storage allocation.

STORAGE ALLOCATION FOR A DYNAMICALLY CHANGING TREE

The block structure of the program of figure 2.1 indicates that new storage for placing generated moves is allocated in the prologue of each call to MINMAX, and freed again in the epilogue. This storage use has been implemented as a stack.

However, with many processors, the fact that one processor leaves a block does not imply that the storage declared in that block may be freed; other processors may still be inside this block. Storage is allocated and freed at unpredictable times and cannot be implemented as a stack.

Do any high level languages provide any dynamic storage allocation primitives suitable for this task ? A language such as PL1 assumes that dynamic storage allocation may be implemented as a stack. The programmer is expected not to create holes in the stack by freeing storage out of sequence. PL1 does not, then, provide any storage allocation primitives suitable for a dynamically changing tree. In contrast, Algol 68 uses a heap storage allocation scheme whereby storage may be allocated and freed at random. It provides primitives suitable for this problem.

In the following, I make explicit when storage may be allocated and freed, and also when processes are created and die.

N-PROCESSOR SEARCH WITH CENTRAL CONTROLLING PROCESSES.

The central problem is the coordination of

- 1 creation of tasks.
- 2 the evaluation of their results.
- 3 killing tasks which have been made redundant by the results of another task (cutoffs).
- 4 the freeing of storage no longer required.

To examine its feasibility, I have written an outline control system which separates these components into subroutines which may be executed by a central processor. Figure 6.1 details the analysis of this system.

The subroutine SPAWN generates the root part of the search tree. It allocates storage for nodes, and creates processes to evaluate them. Processors are assigned to nodes according to the scheme detailed in Chapter 4. The processes created pass the resulting evaluations to the process ASSESS via the pipeline V and then die.

The process ACCESS evaluates the scores it receives along the pipeline and passes maximal scores and lines of play up the tree.

When a node evaluation is completed, either naturally or by a cutoff, it calls TERMINATE, which kills all processes in the subtrees of cutoff nodes and frees the corresponding storage. The process SPAWN uses the system calls:

```
ALLOCATE(UNODE,U)
```

```
CREATE(ID,MINMX2(BOARD,ALPHA,BETA,U,M))
```

The former allocates storage. The latter creates a process to execute the task MINMX2 with the given parameters. The call returns the identification ID of the created process.

These calls become blocked either when all storage is allocated, or when all processors are allocated.

ASSESS is the receiver process for node evaluations. These are received on the pipeline V by the system call

```
RECEIVE(V)
```

When the pipeline is empty, receive is blocked. When data is placed in the pipeline, RECEIVE becomes unblocked and ASSESS

continues.

SPAWN and ASSESS are mutually exclusive processes. I presume that when TERMINATE kills processes and frees storage, SPAWN will not be reactivated until ASSESS is again blocked by an empty pipeline.

Figure 6.1. Tree Search with Central Processes.

```

MP:PROC OPTIONS(MAIN);
DCL 1 UMOVE BASED(U),
    2 LSTU PTR, /* BACK POINTER TO PRECEDING NODE */
    2 SCORE,
    2 VSCOR, /* BACKED UP SCORE */
    2 BSTMVS(0:20) LIKE MOVE,
    2 #SUC, /* # SUCESSORS */
    2 MOVESU(0:50),
        3 MOVEU LIKE MOVE,
        3 NXTU PTR,
        3 SUCID; /* ID OF PROCESSOR ASSIGNED TO MOVE */
    CD, /* COMMON DEPTH
    CD0; /* INITIAL COMMON DEPTH */

/* ASSUME THIS PROCESS HAS ID=1 */

CD=CD0;
ALLOCATE UMOVE;CALL IUMOVE; /*INITIALISE UMOVE */
CREATE(J,ASSESS); /*CREATE PROCESS #1 TO EVALUATE NODES */
CALL SPAWN0;

SPAWN:PROC(U,M) RECURSIVE, EXCLUSIVE OF ASSESS;
/* THIS PROCESS CREATES A SEARCH TREE DOWN TO THE COMMON
DEPTH, CD. THE CALL CREATE IS PRESUMED TO BECOME BLOCKED
WHEN THERE ARE NO MORE PROCESSORS AVAILABLE.
CREATE BECOMES UNBLOCKED WHEN AN INVOCATION OF ASSESS
HAS COMPLETED AND FREED SOME PROCESSOR(S).
*/
DCL
    U PTR,
    M,
    ID;
    UPDATE;
SPAWN0:ENTRY;
    ALLOCATE UMOVE;
    SETMVS;
    M=0;

```

```

        WHILE (FROM(M) /= 0) DO;
            IF D < CD THEN CALL SPAWN;
            ELSE IF #SUC > 0 /* = -1 FOR CUTOFF NODE */ THEN
                DO;
                    CREATE(ID, MINMX2(BOARD, A, B, U, M));
                    U->MOVE(M).NEXT=NULL;
                    U->MOVE(M).SUCID=ID;
                END;
            END;
        RESTORE;
        IF VARCH THEN DO;
            CD=CD-1;
            IF CD=0 THEN CD=CD0;
        END;
    END SPAWN;

```

```

ASSESS: PROC EXCLUSIVE OF SPAWN;
/* THIS PROCESS BEGINS AND IMMEDIATELY BECOMES BLOCKED
 * SINCE THERE ARE NO EVALUATIONS TO RECEIVE
 * IT BECOMES UNBLOCKED WHENEVER AN EVALUATION IS RECEIVED
 */
DCL

```

```

    V PIPELINE OF (U, V, EVAL, LINE)
    U PTR,
    M,
    EVAL, /* RETURNED SCORE */
    LINE(0:20) LIKE MOVE;
RECEIVE(V:U, M, EVAL, LINE)
WHILE(#SUC(M) > 0) DO;
    CALL TERMIN(U, M);
    IF EVAL >= VSCOR THEN DO;
        VSCOR=EVAL;
        U0=LSTU;
        IF VSCOR >= U0->VSCOR THEN DO;
            /* CUTOFF */
            #SUC(M)=1;
        END;
    ELSE BSTMVS=MOVE(M) AND LINE;
    END;
    #SUC(M)=#SUC(M)-1;
END;

```

```

TERMIN: PROC(U0, M0) RECURSIVE;
/* KILL ALL PROCESSES IN ALL SUBTREES OF U0, M0
   AND FREE STORE WHICH HAS NO PROCESSORS ROOTED IN IT
 */
DCL U0 PTR, M;

```

```

IF U0=NULL THEN RETURN;
U=U0->MOVE(M).NXTU
WHILE(MOVE(M).SUCID /= 0) DO;
    IF SUCID=1 THEN CALL TERMIN(U, M); /* KILL SUBTREE */
    ELSE IF SUCID(M) > 1 THEN CALL KILL(SUCID(M)); /* KILL PROCESS */
    END;
FREE(U->UMOVE);
U0->UMOVE(M0).NXTU=NULL;
END TERMIN;

```

The declaration contains a storage allocation for the successors of the node, unlike the case heretofore.

The storage area for an updated move has to be allocated and freed dynamically. A processor leaving a node decrements the #SUC count for that node. When it decrements #SUC to zero, then the tree pointed to by base may be freed. The processor should then set #SUC to -1 to indicate that the node has been scored.

N-PROCESSOR SEARCH WITHOUT CENTRAL CONTROL PROCESS,.

Assume there are many processors sharing some memory area, and that it contains the tree root area.

I will discuss the case in which each processor may traverse the tree independently of a central controlling process. I will identify each operation for which interference may arise. Each such operation will have a separate semaphore lock.

The condition that the entire root area be a single critical area, so that only one processor may access it at any one time, may be relaxed to allow several processors to traverse the same tree simultaneously. Interference between processors only arises when

- 1 Scoring nodes
 & Copying up the principal continuation.
- 2 Selecting the next move to evaluate from that node.

Let these two types of operation be a separate critical area for each node. Let each be gated by its own semaphore, with initial values one. Then a maximum of two processors may be visiting a node at any one time; a processor will visit a node from above or below when seeking a node to evaluate and from below when scoring a node.

Consider the following example, wherein N represents nodes and P Processors. Suppose Processor P1 to be searching for a node to be evaluated. It is not scoring node N. It increments #PROC(N,N1) and enters node N1 simultaneously with Processor P2, which is scoring node N1.

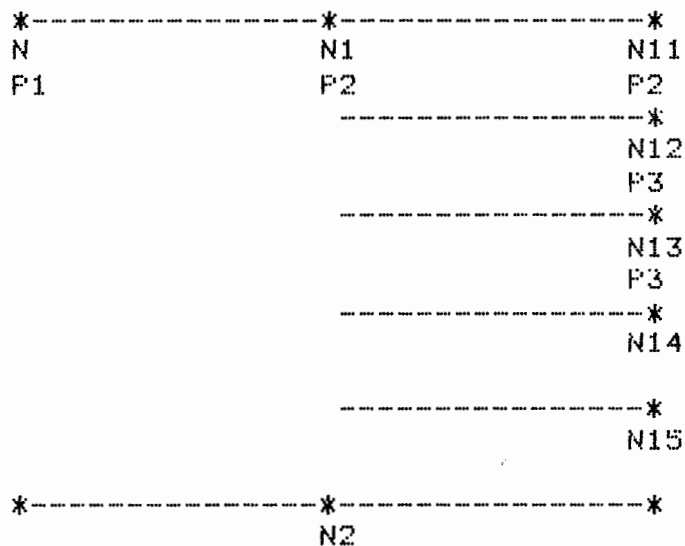


Figure 6.2. A tree in which several processors P are visiting nodes N.

Processor P2 has evaluated N11 and is scoring N1, which requires that it control the evaluation part of node N1, where the score and best line from node N11 are stored. Processors P3 and P4 are scoring nodes N12 and N22.

Processor P1 is about to enter node N1 and score one of its successors. It will either search N14, which is still unevaluated, or else, if P2 reports a cutoff, it will notice this when it visits N1, exit from N1 and try to score a successor to N2 instead.

The declaration of an updated move might be:

DCL

```

1 UMOVE(*:*),
  2 LAST_BASE PTR /* BACK POINTER UP TREE */,
  2 EVALN,
    3 LOCK SEMAPHOR INIT(1),
    3 USCOR,
    3 BSTMVS(0:MMAXD) LIKE MOVE,
  2 NEXT_MOVE,
    3 LOCK SEMAPHOR INIT(1),
    3 M PTR, /* POINTER TO NEXT MOVE TO EVALUATE*/
  2 CUTOFF FLAG INIT(0),
  2 PROCIDS(0:#PROCESSORS) /* IDS OF PROCESSORS IN TREE*/
  2 MOVES(0:50),
    3 TYPE,
    3 TO PTR,
    3 FROM PTR,
    3 #PROC, /* NO OF PROCESSORS IN THIS TREE*/
    3 BASE PTR /* BASE ADDRESS OF MOVE */

```

Cutoffs must be quickly communicated to other processors.

This may be done either by having a pipeline between processors or by periodically testing the cutoff flag.

The program for directing this tree search would be very similar to the one given in Chapter 4. The only parts which would need to be changed are those involving the variables LEAD and CM. With shared memory, a processor will be able to find its own way around a tree, without having to ask any others where they are in the tree, what their score and best line are, or which moves have or have not been evaluated.

The variable LEAD is not required since it only helps find a free move. Instead a processor will traverse the tree (when $D \leq CD$) until it finds a free move - one with $\#PROC=0$.

ESTIMATED SPEED OF MANY PROCESSORS

It is necessary to have at least N nodes available for parallel execution. When there are more processors than moves from the common depth, it will be necessary to increase CD.

Results with $CD > 0$ have shown that the search effort is not significantly increased when many nodes are made available. The optimum value of CD will be the one which balances the narrowed alpha beta values which the processors will inter-communicate against the higher 'communication' (root area traversal) overhead. I cannot give an accurate prediction for the speedup with many processors.

Chapter 7. CONCLUSION.

A compact form of the algorithm used in searching game trees was presented first. This is the basis of the program which has been written to search game trees and play chess. On a PDP11/45 with a cycle time of 1 microsec., the program makes a full width depth first search of any chess position at the rate of up to 2000 positions per second.

An algorithm for parallel search of chess game trees has been devised, and implemented in the case of two distributed processors communicating via a simple data link. The existence of transmission errors has required that protocols be devised and implemented for the detection of, and recovery from, line errors.

It has been found that two computers may be combined to search a game tree, and that the average time overhead is only 10%. Further analysis of this overhead has required that the times spent communicating and searching the tree be measured and distinguished.

A standard method for measuring the size of the search tree, by counting the number of nodes at the bottom of the tree, was found to be an inadequate measure of the time spent searching the tree. A more accurate method is to total the times spent in each subroutine. The time spent in any subroutine is the product of the number of calls to the subroutine and the average time of each call.

A program has been written to find these average times, to conduct tree searches with varying search parameters, to calculate how much of the search time was spent in each subroutine,

and to thereby deduce the communication overhead.

By accounting for where the processor spends its time during the search when parallel processing, insight has been gained as to the relative sizes of the principal overheads in a parallel search. The main overheads are:

end of search idle time,
communication time
and increased combined tree size.

It was found that the end of search idle time is only significant when the common depth is zero, and that for the fastest search in any position, the other two overheads are about equal. Communication overhead increased exponentially with the common depth of the search tree, so that when the common depth is greater than two, the search is always relatively inefficient.

The final chapter considered methods for implementing a parallel search when many processors are available. Two methods were compared:

1. A central processor which has unique access to the root area of the tree, and which controls searches by the other processors, and
2. Independent processors, which have shared access to the root area of the tree.

The latter configuration was then recommended as being the more promising.

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Appendix A -

This appendix contains program output, the general description of which is found in Chapter 5.

- line 1 - The command typed in is 'PDEP 0 SWEEP'
which requests that the print depth be set to zero
(i.e. no moves be printed whilst searching)
and that the subroutine SWEEP be executed.
- lines 2 and 3 - The subroutine SWEEP begins by printing
the pieces on the board in Continental Notation.
- line 4 - Search parameters are printed: ALPHA, BETA, MAXIMUM
DEPTH, ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM DEPTH.
- line 6 - SWEEP commands that each processor search the position
on its own.
- line 8 - The number of calls to subroutines UPDATE, SETMVS,
CAPTURING-SET_MOVES, and SCORES are printed, followed
by the search time in milliseconds and then the number
of nodes at the maximum depth of search.
This data is printed both for searches made by 'this',
the printing processor, and searches made by the
'other' processor.
- line 12 - BASE# combines the data for the two processors.
TIME-MS gives the search time for perfectly combined
processors.
- line 13 - The time of 1 call to each subroutine is shown.
- line 14 - The total time spent in each subroutine is shown.
- line 15 - The percentage of the total time spent in each
subroutine is also shown.
- line 17 - Parallel searches are then conducted with VARCDEPTH=0,1;.
The columns printed show the common depth; the % increase
in time spent for subroutine calls over that predicted by
the BASE time; the % increase in time spent communicating
and processing each word communicated
The following three columns present the efficiency of
the search (the search time is divided between the BASE
time); extra time spent processing subroutines beyond
that allowed for by the BASE time; and the percentage
of time spent communicating between the two processors.
- line-bottom - The final lines show the principal continuation.
The score is shown in brackets.

Pool No. 1.

1 'PDEP 0 SWEEP'
 2 WHITE KG3 PA3 PB4 PF3 PF2 PH3
 3 BLACK KF5 PA6 PB5 PG5 PH6
 4 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 8 MMAXD 10

6 SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
9 THIS	0	16916	4700	2561	16916	14000	11054	23
10 OTHER	0	16916	4700	2561	16916	7800	11054	23
12 BASE #	0	16916	4700	2561	16916	5017	11054	23
13 TIME/SB	0	233	1413	923	62			
14 TOTAL	0	3950	6650	2367	1033			
15 %TIME	0	28	47	17	7			

16 PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
--	--------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------

VARCDEPTH 1

0	16	20	36	2962	74	12	14
1	28	1	28	38	78	22	1
2	5	5	10	158	91	5	4
3	25	5	30	130	77	19	4
4	23	7	30	147	77	18	5

VARCDEPTH 0

0	16	19	36	2827	74	12	14
1	28	1	28	38	78	22	1
2	31	9	39	188	72	22	6
3	37	22	59	168	63	23	14
4	35	62	97	190	51	18	32

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PF3-F4 PG5XPF4+ KG3-H4 PH6-H5 KH4XPH5 PF4-F3 PH3-H4 KF5-E5(10)

*

'MAXD 9 MMAXD 11 SWEEP'

WHITE KG3 PA3 PB4 PF3 PF2 PH3

BLACK KF5 PA6 PB5 PG5 PH6

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 9

MMAXD 11

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	35650	15673	9651	35650	38783	17381	66
OTHER	0	35650	15673	9651	35650	21450	17381	66
BASE #	0	35650	15673	9651	35650	13817	17381	66
TIME/SB	0	233	1410	923	-15			
TOTAL	0	8317	22100	8917	-550			
%TIME	0	21	57	23	-1			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
--------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------

VARCDEPTH 1

0	24	16	40	7173	71	17	12
1	18	3	21	398	83	15	2
2	7	2	9	165	92	6	2
3	21	2	23	153	82	17	2
4	19	3	21	157	82	15	2

VARCDEPTH 0

0	24	16	40	6077	71	17	12
1	18	2	21	380	83	15	2
2	37	2	39	108	72	27	1
3	24	9	34	195	75	18	7
4	45	21	66	175	60	27	12

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PF3-F4 PG5XPF4+

KG3-H4

PH6-H5

KH4XPH5

PF4-F3

PH3-H4

KF5-E5

KH5-G5(100)

— H5 —
position 2

'WHITE KG3 A5 B5 C5 H2 BLACK KG5 A7 B7 C7 H5 WHITE'
 *'MAXD 9 MMAXD 11 MAXCD 4 SWEEP'
 WHITE KG3 PA5 PB5 PC5 PH3
 BLACK KG5 PA7 PB7 PC7 PH5
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 9 MMAXD 11

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	49421	15908	4705	49421	40183	32737	2
OTHER	0	49421	15908	4705	49421	22633	32737	2

BASE #	0	49421	15908	4705	49421	14483	32737	2
TIME/SB	0	237	1290	787	87			
TOTAL	0	11700	20517	3700	4267			
%TIME	0	29	51	9	11			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	21	2	23	1145	81	17	2
	1	42	0	41	-18	71	29	0
	2	12	2	14	142	88	10	2
	3	19	2	21	125	83	16	2
	4	17	4	21	140	83	14	3

VARCDEPTH 0

	0	21	2	23	1042	81	17	2
	1	42	0	41	-18	71	29	0
	2	24	2	26	135	79	19	2
	3	33	9	42	190	70	23	6
	4	26	26	52	188	66	17	17

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PH3-H4+ KG5-F5 PB5-B6 PA7XPB6 PA5XPB6 PC7XPB6 PC5XPB6 KF5-E5
 KG3-F3(0)

*

'PDEP 0 MAXCD 4 MAXD 10 MMAXD 12'

*'SWEEP'

WHITE KG3 PA5 PB5 PC5 PH3

BLACK KG5 PA7 PB7 PC7 PH5

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 10

MMAXD 12

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	354371	91062	171211	354371	373650	148856	13244
OTHER	0	354371	91062	171211	354371	207267	148856	13244

BASE #	0	354371	91062	171211	354371	133317	148856	13244
TIME/SB	0	233	1287	790	537			
TOTAL	0	67400	32850	83483	189917			
%TIME	0	18	9	22	51			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1							
0	19	22	41	85722	71	13	16
1	26	-1	25	-1340	80	21	1
2	4	5	9	2013	91	4	5
3	15	2	17	772	85	13	1
4	15	2	17	658	86	13	2

VARCDEPTH 0

0	19	22	41	79100	71	13	16
1	26	-1	25	-1340	80	21	1
2	23	-2	31	-910	76	25	0
3	0	7	8	1017	93	0	7
4	31	2	33	70	75	24	1

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PB5-B6 PA7XPB6 PH3-H4+ KG5-F5 PC5-C6 PB7XPC6 PA5-A6 PC6-C5
 PA6-A7 PC7-C6 PA7-A8=0(600)

*

—A5—
position 3

'CLEAR BLACK KE6 D6 F6 WHITE KE3 D3 F2'

*' MAXD 8 MMAXD 10 SWEEP'

WHITE KE3 PD3 PF2

BLACK KE6 PD6 PF6

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 8

MMAXD 10

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	18037	7825	5708	18037	16500	8855	8
OTHER	0	18037	7825	5708	18037	9167	8855	8

BASE #	0	18037	7825	5708	18037	5900	8855	8
TIME/SB	0	240	1010	547	63			
TOTAL	0	4333	7900	3117	1150			
%TIME	0	26	48	19	7			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
--------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------

VARCDEPTH 1

0	4	1	5	158	96	4	1
1	45	3	48	170	68	31	2
2	14	6	20	172	83	11	5
3	16	9	24	182	80	12	7
4	12	12	25	177	80	10	10

VARCDEPTH 0

0	4	1	5	145	96	4	1
1	45	3	48	170	68	31	2
2	18	8	25	177	80	14	6
3	45	24	69	183	59	27	14
4	20	73	94	188	52	10	38

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PF2-F4 PF6-F5 PD3-D4 PD6-D5 KE3-D3 KE6-D6 KD3-C3 KD6-C6(0)

*

— A6 —
position 3

'CLEAR WHITE KE3 D3 F2 BLACK KE6 D6 F6 WHITE'

*'SWEEP'

WHITE KE3 PD3 PF2

BLACK KE6 PD6 PF6

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 9

MMAXD 11

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	49575	16872	5510	49575	36033	32172	1
OTHER	0	49575	16872	5510	49575	20350	32172	1

BASE #	0	49575	16872	5510	49575	13000	32172	1
TIME/SB	0	243	1007	550	80			
TOTAL	0	12067	16983	3033	3950			
%TIME	0	33	47	8	11			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	7	1	8	262	93	6	1
	1	44	2	46	355	68	30	2
	2	13	4	17	205	86	11	3
	3	12	4	17	202	86	10	4
	4	12	6	17	190	85	10	5

VARCDEPTH 0

	0	7	1	8	240	93	6	1
	1	44	3	47	373	68	30	2
	2	23	4	26	178	79	18	3
	3	40	12	53	208	65	26	8
	4	25	33	58	187	63	16	21

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PF2-F4 PF6-F5 PD3-D4 PD6-D5 KE3-D3 KE6-D6 KD3-C3 KD6-C6
KC3-B3(0)

*

—A7—
position 4

'SWEEP'

WHITE KH4 PB4 PD4

BLACK KH6 PC6 PD6

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 8

MMAXD 10

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	22813	8426	9137	22813	20117	11830	4
OTHER	0	22813	8426	9137	22813	11167	11830	4

BASE #	0	22813	8426	9137	22813	7183	11830	4
TIME/SB	0	233	850	530	122			
TOTAL	0	5317	7167	4850	2783			
%TIME	0	26	36	24	14			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
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VARCDEPTH 1

0	13	21	34	5212	75	10	16
1	26	1	27	55	79	21	1
2	41	3	44	122	70	28	2
3	41	4	45	150	69	28	3
4	39	5	44	160	69	27	4

VARCDEPTH 0

0	13	21	34	4740	75	10	16
1	26	1	27	72	79	21	1
2	31	4	35	137	74	23	3
3	30	18	48	182	67	20	12
4	16	56	72	187	58	10	32

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

KH4-G4 KH6-G6 KG4-F4 KG6-F6 KF4-G4 PD6-D5 KG4-F4 KF6-E6(0)

*

-A8-
position 4

160

'CLEAR WHITE KH4 B4 D4 BLACK KH6 C6 D6 WHITE '

*'SWEEP'

WHITE KH4 PB4 PD4

BLACK KH6 PC6 PD6

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 9

MMAXD 11

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	49471	15969	5744	49471	35067	33207	64
OTHER	0	49471	15969	5744	49471	19850	33207	64

BASE #	0	49471	15969	5744	49471	12683	33207	64
TIME/SB	0	238	847	530	135			
TOTAL	0	11783	13517	3050	6717			
%TIME	0	34	39	9	19			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
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VARCDEPTH 1

0	6	75	81	37467	55	3	41
1	28	0	28	45	78	22	0
2	46	2	48	147	68	31	1
3	45	2	47	145	68	31	1
4	45	3	48	167	68	30	2

VARCDEPTH 0

0	6	75	81	33628	55	3	41
1	28	0	28	45	78	22	0
2	38	3	41	148	71	27	2
3	35	9	45	183	69	25	6
4	17	26	43	187	70	12	18

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PD4-D5 PC6XPD5 PB4-B5 PD5-D4 PB5-B6 PD4-D3 PB6-B7 PD3-D2
PB7-B8=0 PD2-D1=0 QB8XPD6+(0)

*

—A9—
position 5

'MAXD 7 MMAXD 9 SWEEP'
 WHITE KD3 PA5 PB5 PC4 PG2 PH2
 BLACK KE5 PA7 PB7 PF4 PG4 PH7
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 7 MMAXD 9

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	21779	4793	2598	21779	17550	15511	176
OTHER	0	21779	4793	2598	21779	9883	15511	176
BASE #	0	21779	4793	2598	21779	6317	15511	176
TIME/SB	0	243	1543	883	117			
TOTAL	0	5300	7400	2300	2550			
%TIME	0	30	42	13	15			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	20	12	32	2245	76	15	9
	1	37	4	41	252	71	26	3
	2	7	9	17	190	86	6	8
	3	8	11	19	188	84	7	9
	4	7	17	24	193	81	6	14

VARCDEPTH 0

0	20	12	32	2067	76	15	9
1	37	4	41	252	71	26	3
2	22	11	34	190	75	17	8
3	37	36	73	197	58	21	21
4	25	130	156	200	39	10	51

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PH2-H4 PG4XPH4E.P. PG2XPH3 PH7-H5 PH3-H4 PF4-F3 PC4-C5(0)

*

— A10 —
Position 5

'MAXD 8 MMAXD 10 SWEEP'

WHITE KD3 PA5 PB5 PC4 PG2 PH2

BLACK KE5 PA7 PB7 PF4 PG4 PH7

ALPHA -1000

BETA 1000

MAXDEPTH 8

MMAXD 10

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	56504	20654	14186	56504	62050	29010	440
OTHER	0	56504	20654	14186	56504	34583	29010	440

BASE #	0	56504	20654	14186	56504	22200	29010	440
TIME/SB	0	243	1543	883	68			
TOTAL	0	13750	31883	12533	3883			
%TIME	0	22	51	20	6			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	11	19	31	12710	77	9	15
	1	44	0	44	93	69	30	0
	2	6	3	9	195	92	5	2
	3	8	3	11	180	90	7	3
	4	6	5	10	192	91	5	4

VARCDEPTH 0

	0	11	19	31	11703	77	9	15
	1	44	0	44	93	69	30	0
	2	16	4	20	245	84	13	3
	3	45	10	55	200	64	29	7
	4	17	36	54	197	65	11	24

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PH2-H4 PG4XPH4E.P. PG2XPH3 PH7-H5 PH3-H4 PF4-F3 PC4-C5 PF3-F2(0)

*

—A11—
position 31

'MAXD 4 MMAXD 6 SWEEP'
 WHITE KC1 BG5 ND4 NC3 QD2 RD1 BF1 RH1 PA2 PB2 PC2 PE4 PF4 PG2 PH2
 BLACK KG8 RA8 BC8 QD8 RF8 BE7 NC6 NF6 PA6 PB7 PD6 PE6 PF7 PG7 PH7
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 4 MMAXD 6

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SE1MVS	CST1MVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	12445	1642	2613	12445	19250	2578	1186
OTHER	0	12445	1642	2613	12445	10667	2578	1186

BASE #	0	12445	1642	2613	12445	6867	2578	1186
TIME/SB	0	250	4757	2780	85			
TOTAL	0	3117	7817	7267	1050			
%TIME	0	16	41	38	5			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1							
0	1	5	7	482	94	1	5
1	53	9	62	182	62	33	5
2	16	66	82	193	55	9	36
3	19	74	93	200	52	10	38

VARCDEPTH 0							
0	1	5	7	463	94	1	5
1	53	9	62	182	62	33	5
2	8	81	88	195	53	4	43
3	55	333	388	225	20	11	68

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
 BG5XNF6 BE7XBF6 ND4XNC6 PB7XNC6(-15)

*

— A12 —
position 31

'MAXD 5 MMAXD 7'
*'SWEEP'

WHITE KC1 BG5 ND4 NC3 QD2 RD1 BF1 RH1 PA2 PB2 PC2 PE4 PF4 PG2 PH2
BLACK KG8 RA8 BC8 QD8 RF8 BE7 NC6 NF6 PA6 PB7 PD6 PE6 PF7 PG7 PH7
ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 5 MMAXD 7

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	84200	5347	4392	84200	70233	66476	4684
OTHER	0	84200	5347	4392	84200	39717	66476	4684

BASE #	0	84200	5347	4392	84200	25367	66476	4684
TIME/SB	0	252	4753	2780	135			
TOTAL	0	21183	25417	12217	11417			
%TIME	0	30	36	17	16			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
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VARCDEPTH 1

0	8	2	10	663	91	7	2
1	38	3	41	208	71	27	2
2	10	19	29	190	78	8	14
3	11	23	35	195	74	8	17

VARCDEPTH 0

0	8	2	10	620	91	7	2
1	38	3	41	208	71	27	2
2	11	22	33	180	75	8	17
3	31	100	139	192	42	13	45

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

ND4XNC6 PB7XNC6 PE4-E5 NF6-E8 BG5XBE7 QD8XBE7 PE5XPD6(100)

*

'MAXCD 3 SWEEP'

WHITE KG1 NB1 RD1 RE1 NF1 QC2 BE3 PB2 PC3 PE4 PF3 PG2 PH3
BLACK KG8 RA8 RD8 BF8 QC7 BD7 NH5 PB5 PE5 PF7 PG6 PH6
ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 4 MMAXD 6

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	34726	4188	8267	34726	52767	12776	3961
OTHER	0	34726	4188	8267	34726	28917	12776	3961

BASE #	0	34726	4188	8267	34726	18683	12776	3961
TIME/SB	0	242	4423	2537	140			
TOTAL	0	8400	18517	20967	4883			
%TIME	0	16	35	40	9			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	1	1	2	230	98	1	1
	1	41	7	48	165	67	28	5
	2	20	39	58	187	63	12	24
	3	20	51	71	193	58	12	30

VARCDEPTH 0

	0	1	1	2	223	98	1	1
	1	41	7	48	163	68	28	5
	2	8	77	85	192	54	4	41
	3	56	392	448	217	18	10	72

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
BD7-E6 RD1XRD8 RA8XRD8 PH3-H4(85)

*

'MAXD 5 MMAXD 7'

*'SWEEP'

WHITE KG1 NB1 RD1 RE1 NF1 QC2 BE3 PB2 PC3 PE4 PF3 PG2 PH3

BLACK KG8 RA8 RD8 BF8 QC7 BD7 NH5 PB5 PE5 PF7 PG6 PH6

ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 5 MMAXD 7

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CS1MVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	306553	21874	44245	306553	330217	187837	45183
OTHER	0	306553	21874	44245	306553	183633	187837	45183

BASE #	0	306553	21874	44245	306553	118017	187837	45183
TIME/SB	0	245	4423	2533	152			
TOTAL	0	75100	96750	112083	46283			
%TIME	0	23	29	34	14			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
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VARCDEPTH 1

0	9	0	9	-80	91	9	0
1	16	1	18	188	85	14	1
2	10	6	16	183	86	9	5
3	9	8	17	190	85	8	7

VARCDEPTH 0

0	9	0	9	-78	91	9	0
1	16	1	18	188	85	14	1
2	29	13	42	178	70	20	9
3	20	83	103	198	49	10	41

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

NH5-F6 PH3-H4 RA8-A1 PH4-H5 NF6XPH5(-15)

*

```

' CLEAR'
*' BLACK QC8 RD8 RF8 KG8 BB7 ND6 ND4 A7 B6 C5 D7 E6 F7 G6 H7'
*' WHITE RA1 NC3 NE1 RF1 KG1 BG2 QG4 A2 B2 C4 D3 E4 F6 G5 H2'
*' BOARD'
.....
..... *Q *R. . *R. *K .....
.....
.....
*P. *B ..... *P ..... *P ..... *P
.....
.....
*P. . *N. *P . P. *P .....
.....
.....
*P. . . . P.
.....
.....
P . *N. P . . Q .....
.....
.....
N. P .....
.....
P . P. . . . B . P.
.....
.....
R. . . . N. R . K.
.....

```

A B C D E F G H

```

*' BLACK MAXD 4 MMAXD 6 CD 1 VARCD 0'
*' GO' PARALLEL SEARCH

```

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
PE6-E5 PH2-H4 PA7-A5 PH4-H5(0)

```

ALPHA -1000      BETA 1000      MAXDEPTH 4      MMAXD 6
CDEPTH 1        MOVES FROM CD: 84
UPDATES 10363    SETMVS 888      CSTMVS 3250    NOMAXD: 3639
NOMMAXD 2006     NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 560    SETMVS/SEC: 48    CSTMVS/SEC: 176    NOMAXD/SEC: 197
NOMMAXD/SEC: 108    NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 18 & 30'60 THS SECS
BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS): 0 & 1 '60 THS SECS, % = 0
LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS: 0      WORDS RECEIVED: 3155    WORDS SENT: 2579
*' MAXD 5 MMAXD 7 GO' PARALLEL SEARCH

```

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
PE6-E5 PH2-H4 PB6-B5 NC3XPB5 ND6XPE4(0)

```

ALPHA -1000      BETA 1000      MAXDEPTH 5      MMAXD 7
CDEPTH 1        MOVES FROM CD: 99
UPDATES 68213    SETMVS 5364    CSTMVS 13599    NOMAXD: 35114
NOMMAXD 9955     NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 767    SETMVS/SEC: 60    CSTMVS/SEC: 153    NOMAXD/SEC: 395
NOMMAXD/SEC: 112    NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 88 & 58'60 THS SECS
BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS): 0 & 0 '60 THS SECS, % = 0
LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS: 0      WORDS RECEIVED: 3341    WORDS SENT: 2827

```

*

- A16 -

POSITION 485

'MAXD 4 MMAXD 6 SWEEP'
 WHITE KG1 RA1 NC3 NE1 RF1 BG2 QG4 PA2 PB2 PC4 PD3 PE4 PF6 PG5 PH2
 BLACK KG8 QC8 RD8 RF8 BB7 ND6 ND4 PA7 PB6 PC5 PD7 PE6 PF7 PG6 PH7
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 4 MMAXD 6

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SE1MVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	25162	2121	6680	25162	37717	9572	4174
OTHER	0	25162	2121	6680	25162	20833	9572	4174

BASE #	0	25162	2121	6680	25162	13417	9572	4174
TIME/SB	0	247	4380	2683	172			
TOTAL	0	6200	9283	17917	4317			
%TIME	0	16	25	48	11			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1							
0	13	5	18	1055	85	11	5
1	28	8	36	185	74	21	6
2	20	29	50	190	67	14	20
3	24	37	60	197	62	15	23

VARCDEPTH 0							
0	13	5	18	1013	85	11	5
1	28	8	35	183	74	20	6
2	7	59	65	193	60	4	36
3	47	334	381	217	21	10	69

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
 PE6-E5 PH2-H4 PA7-A5 PB2-B4(0)

*

-A17-
position 48b

'MAXD 5 MMAXD 7'

*'SWEEP'

WHITE KG1 RA1 NC3 NE1 RF1 BG2 QG4 PA2 PB2 PC4 PD3 PE4 PF6 PG5 PH2

BLACK KG8 QC8 RD8 RF8 BB7 ND6 ND4 PA7 PB6 PC5 PD7 PE6 PF7 PG6 PH7

ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 5 MMAXD 7

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	176439	14537	38344	176439	236667	81799	30427
OTHER	0	176439	14537	38344	176439	131083	81799	30427
BASE #	0	176439	14537	38344	176439	84367	81799	30427
TIME/SB	0	247	4380	2683	150			
TOTAL	0	43517	63667	102883	26600			
%TIME	0	18	27	43	11			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
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VARCDEPTH 1

0	14	4	18	4583	85	12	3
1	4	2	5	212	95	4	1
2	9	4	13	172	88	8	4
3	10	6	16	188	86	8	6

VARCDEPTH 0

0	14	4	18	4398	85	12	3
1	4	2	5	213	95	4	2
2	26	9	35	180	74	19	7
3	14	73	87	200	53	8	39

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:

PE6-E5 PH2-H4 PB6-B5 NC3XPB5 ND6XPE4(0)

*

- A18 -
position 55A

'MAXD 4 MMAXD 6 MAXCD 3 SWEEP'
 WHITE KE1 RA1 RH1 RF3 PA2 PB2 PC3 PD4 PF2 PG2 PH2 BD3 BG5 NE5
 BLACK KG8 RF8 QD8 RA8 PA7 PB7 PG7 PH7 PF7 BC8 NE8 PC6 PE6 BE7
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 4 MMAXD 6

'SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SEIMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	62482	6153	17095	62482	93150	12609	6550
OTHER	0	62482	6153	17095	62482	51367	12609	6550

BASE #	0	62482	6153	17095	62482	33117	12609	6550
TIME/SB	0	255	5637	2843	-95			
TOTAL	0	15933	34683	48600	-6065			
%TIME	0	17	37	52	-5			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1							
0	0	1	1	322	99	0	1
1	20	4	25	197	80	16	3
2	35	33	68	188	60	21	20
3	34	36	71	193	59	20	21

VARCDEPTH 0

0	0	1	1	328	99	0	1
1	20	4	25	197	80	16	3
2	7	59	66	190	60	4	36
3	52	304	356	217	22	11	67

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
 BG5XBE7 QD8XBE7 NE5-C4 PE6-E5(0)

*

-A19-
position 55A

'MAXD 5 MMAXD 7 SWEEP'
 WHITE KE1 RA1 RH1 QF3 PA2 PB2 PC3 PD4 PF2 PG2 PH2 BD3 BG5 NE5
 BLACK KG8 RF8 QD8 RA8 PA7 PB7 PG7 PH7 PF7 BC8 NE8 PC6 PE6 BE7
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 5 MMAXD 7

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSIMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	512990	24035	32983	512990	402733	420555	36264
OTHER	0	512990	24035	32983	512990	228067	420555	36264

BASE #	0	512990	24035	32983	512990	145617	420555	36264
TIME/SB	0	255	5633	2847	83			
TOTAL	0	130817	135400	93883	42633			
%TIME	0	32	34	23	11			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	-3	1	-3	1665	104	-3	1
	1	11	0	11	38	90	10	0
	2	31	6	37	147	73	23	4
	3	33	7	40	152	71	24	5

VARCDEPTH 0								
	0	-3	1	-3	1627	104	-3	1
	1	11	0	11	40	90	10	0
	2	10	14	24	167	81	8	11

'MAXCD 3 MAXD 5 MMAXD 7 SWEEP'
 WHITE KE1 RA1 RH1 QF3 PA2 PB2 PC3 PD4 PF2 PG2 PH2 BD3 BG5 NE5
 BLACK KG8 RF8 QD8 RA8 PA7 PB7 PG7 PH7 PF7 BC8 NE8 PC6 PE6 BE7
 ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 5 MMAXD 7

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	512990	24035	32983	512990	402333	420555	36264
OTHER	0	512990	24035	32983	512990	227950	420555	36264

BASE #	0	512990	24035	32983	512990	145517	420555	36264
TIME/SB	0	255	5627	2843	83			
TOTAL	0	130817	135233	93783	42500			
%TIME	0	33	34	23	11			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1							
0	-3	1	-3	1625	104	-3	1
1	11	0	12	43	90	10	0
2	31	6	37	150	73	22	5
3	34	7	41	152	71	24	5

 VARCDEPTH 0

0	-3	1	-3	1573	104	-3	1
1	11	0	11	30	90	10	0
2	10	14	24	167	81	8	11
3	34	84	119	185	46	16	39

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
 NE5XPC6 PB7XNC6 QF3XPC6 BE7XBG5 QC6XRA8(85)

*

```

' CLEAR'
*' BLACK K08 RA8 RF8 A7 B7 H7 G7 F7 D5 BF6 ND7 NG4'
*' WHITE KC1 RD1 RH1 A2 B2 H2 G2 F2 C2 BG3 NE2 NF3'
*' BOARD'
  *R ..... *R. *K .....
  .....
  *P. *P ..... *N ..... *P *P. *P
  .....
  ..... *B. ....
  .....
  ..... *P .....
  .....
  ..... *N .....
  .....
  ..... N. B.
  .....
  P. P. P. .... N. P. P. P.
  .....
  ..... K. R ..... R
  .....
  A B C D E F G H

```

*' BLACK MAXD 4 MMAXD 6 CD 0 GO' PARALLEL SEARCH

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
NG4-E5 RD1XPD5 NE5XNF3 RD5XND7(100)

```

ALPHA -1000      BETA 1000      MAXDEPTH 4      MMAXD 6
CDEPTH 0        MOVES FROM CD: 16
UPDATES 5337     SETMVS 635      CSTMVS 1801    NOMAXD: 1380
NOMMAXD 945      NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 622  SETMVS/SEC: 74  CSTMVS/SEC: 210  NOMAXD/SEC: 161
NOMMAXD/SEC: 110  NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 0 & 35'60 THS SECS
BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS): 0 & 1 '60 THS SECS, % = 0
LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS: 0      WORDS RECEIVED: 478      WORDS SENT: 363
*' MAXD 5 MMAXD 7 GO' PARALLEL SEARCH

```

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
ND7-C5 RD1XPD5 NC5-E4 BG3-C7 NE4XPF2(0)

```

ALPHA -1000      BETA 1000      MAXDEPTH 5      MMAXD 7
CDEPTH 0        MOVES FROM CD: 13
UPDATES 35967    SETMVS 3782    CSTMVS 5599    NOMAXD: 24309
NOMMAXD 2819     NBP: 0
UPDATES/SEC: 901  SETMVS/SEC: 95  CSTMVS/SEC: 140  NOMAXD/SEC: 609
NOMMAXD/SEC: 71  NBP/SEC: 0
ELAPSED TIME(SECS): 39 & 56'60 THS SECS
BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS): 0 & 11 '60 THS SECS, % = 0
LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS: 0      WORDS RECEIVED: 440      WORDS SENT: 330
*

```

-A22-
position 72b

180

'MAXD 4 MMAXD 6 MAXCD 3 SWEEP'
WHITE KC1 RD1 RH1 PA2 PB2 PH2 PG2 PF2 PC2 BG3 NE2 NF3
BLACK KG8 RA8 RF8 PA7 PB7 PH7 PG7 PF7 PD5 BF6 ND7 NG4
ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 4 MMAXD 6

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CS1MVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAXD
THIS	0	15914	1732	5018	15914	23717	5468	2565
OTHER	0	15914	1732	5018	15914	13083	5468	2565

BASE #	0	15914	1732	5018	15914	8433	5468	2565
TIME/SB	0	252	3870	2183	130			
TOTAL	0	4000	6700	10950	2067			
%TIME	0	17	28	46	9			

PARALLEL SEARCH

CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY % COMMUN
--------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------

VARCDEPTH 1

0	1	5	5	598	96	1	5
1	38	9	47	168	68	26	6
2	15	47	62	192	62	9	29
3	13	58	71	198	58	8	34

VARCDEPTH 0

0	1	5	5	597	95	1	5
1	38	9	47	168	68	26	6
2	13	67	80	195	55	7	37
3	44	353	397	220	20	9	71

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
NG4-E5 RD1XPD5 NE5XNF3 RD5XND7(100)

*

— A23 —
POSITION 720

18

'MAXD 5 MMAXD 7 SWEEP'
WHITE KC1 RD1 RH1 PA2 PB2 PH2 PG2 PF2 PC2 BG3 NE2 NF3
BLACK KG8 RA8 RF8 PA7 PB7 PH7 PG7 PF7 PD5 BF6 ND7 NG4
ALPHA -1000 BETA 1000 MAXDEPTH 5 MMAXD 7

SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES

	CDEPTH	UPDATES	SETMVS	CSTMVS	SCORES	TIME-MS	NOMAXD:	NOMMAX
THIS	0	86700	8843	12452	86700	92450	60237	544
OTHER	0	86700	8843	12452	86700	51633	60237	544

BASE #	0	86700	8843	12452	86700	33133	60237	544
TIME/SB	0	252	3870	2180	107			
TOTAL	0	21817	34217	27150	9267			
%TIME	0	24	37	29	10			

PARALLEL SEARCH

	CDEPTH	%INCR SUBRTN BASE	%INCR COMMUN BASE	%INCR TIME BASE	MICRSEC /WORD COMMUN	EFFNCY %TOTAL BASE	EFFNCY %INCR SUBRTN	EFFNCY %COMMUN

VARCDEPTH 1								
	0	20	0	20	-18	83	17	
	1	27	3	30	210	77	21	
	2	7	13	20	192	84	6	1
	3	5	16	21	193	83	4	1

VARCDEPTH 0								
	0	20	0	20	-20	83	17	
	1	27	3	30	207	77	21	
	2	26	19	45	185	69	18	11
	3	25	122	147	202	40	10	49

BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE:
ND7-B6 NF3-D2 NG4-E5 ND2-B3 NE5-D7(0)

*

APPENDIX B. TELETYPE INPUT COMMANDS RECOGNISED BY PROGRAM.

COMMAND	EXPLANATION
GO	Begin an alpha-beta tree search
SWEEP	Perform parallel searches with varying values of VARCD and CD, and print table of results.
END	End program execution.
CLEAR	Initialise the board
WHITE	Either 1) the following piece descriptors are assumed to be white/black. or 2) it is white/black's turn to move.
BLACK	
SET PIECE	Follow with the pieces which are to be set on the board.

The following key words are used to set variables.
Follow the word with a space and then the number.

ALPHA	Search width parameters.
BETA	
MAXDEPTH	Maximum depth to which all moves are searched. Beyond this depth only captures and queening pawn moves are searched.
MMAXDEPTH	Maximum depth of quiescent search. No updates are made beyond this depth. The position is evaluated statically.
MOVENO	No of moves from the start.
CDEPTH	Common depth of the two processors in parallel search mode. Moves at this and lower depths are common to both processors.
VARCD	Variable common depth flag. Non zero when CDEPTH is to be varied during the search.

SETTING THE SWITCH REGISTERS FOR A PARALLEL SEARCH.

BIT #	DESCRIPTION
0	Set up to put machine in parallel mode.
1	Set up on one machine. This machine leads the search initially.
2	Set up for print out of messages sent between the two machines.

1-	2	MACROS
2-	1	VARIABLES
3-	1	OUTPUT MESSAGES
4-	1	VARIABLES
5-	1	CHARACTER INPUT RECOGNITION
6-	1	INITIALISE PIECE TYPES AND COLOUR
7-	1	INITIALISE SQUARES
8-	1	SQCOLROW
8-	29	CHARSQ
9-	1	INTERPRET PIECE
10-	1	SETPIECE ON BOARD
11-	1	SET A RELEVANT PIECE OR SQUARE
12-	1	SQUARE FROM CHARACTER CONVERSION
13-	1	SCAN : PUT THE NEXT WORD IN THE BUFFER IN STRGO
14-	1	VERIFY
14-	24	INDEX
15-	1	GET
16-	1	BINARY FROM DECIMAL CONVERSION
17-	1	SWEEP: PERFORM 1 AND 2 PROCESSOR SEARCHES WITH VARYING CD
19-	1	PERCENTS:FIND % OVERHEADS
20-	1	TIMESUB:TIME SUBROUTINE FOR UPDATE,RESTOR,SETMVS & CSETMVS
21-	1	PCOUNTS: PRINT COUNTERS
22-	1	PBMVES: PRINT BEST MOVES FOUND BY MINIMAX.
23-	1	MAKEBD: MAKE UP CHARACTER FORM OF BOARD
24-	1	FIND BOARD OFFSET GIVEN COL AND ROW
25-	1	CHARACTER FORM OF UPDATED MOVE
26-	1	PRINT STRING AT TAB(D-1)
27-	1	PRINT VSCOR
28-	1	PPIECE: PRINT PIECES
29-	1	PRNO:PRINT ARRAY OF NUMBERS
30-	1	PRHEAD: PRINT ARRAY OF CHARACTERS
31-	1	DOUBLE PRECISION DIVISION (WITH ROUNDING), + & -
32-	1	CNVMILL: CONVERT TIME TO MILLISECONDS
32-	22	CNVMIC: CONVERT TIME TO MICROSECONDS
33-	1	DECIMAL FROM 32 BIT BINARY CONVERSION
34-	1	DECIMAL FROM 16 BIT BINARY CONVERSION
35-	1	DMOLS: DOUBLE PRECISION MULTIPLICATION
36-	1	DDIVS: DOUBLE PRECISION DIVISION
36-	21	PLINK: MACROS
37-	1	PLINK
38-	1	DEBUGGING MESSAGES
39-	1	PRINT DESCRIPTORS AND VARIABLES
41-	1	PRMSG:PRINT MESSAGE RECEIVED OR SENT
42-	1	PARALLEL LINK MESSAGE TRANSFER ROUTINES
43-	1	PARALLEL LINK INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE
43-	90	PSTACK:PRINT CONTENTS OF STACK
44-	1	SEND LINK DATA
45-	1	INTERPRET RECEIVED MESSAGES
47-	1	SEND ERROR
48-	1	SEND MESSAGE ACK OR NAK
49-	1	OPEN & CLOSE OUTPUT BUFFER FOR THE ADDITION OF A MESSAGE
50-	1	SEARCH FOR MESSAGE IN OUTBUF; FIND CHECKSUM
51-	1	PARALLEL LINK MESSAGE HANDLING MACROS AND VARIABLES
52-	1	PINTPT: VARIABLES
53-	1	SYNC: SYNCHRONIZE PROCESSORS
53-	21	SENDAY: SEND AN AREA OF CORE
54-	1	ADDOQ: UPDATE PLINK OUTPUT BUFFER QUEUE POINTERS

4-	13	WAIT REPLY
5-	1	P(CA): REQUEST CRITICAL AREA
55-	26	V(CA): FREE CRITICAL AREA
56-	1	REQMUPM: REQUEST UPDATED MOVE DATA
56-	26	SELIN: SEND LINE OF PLAY
57-	1	SNODE: SEND NODE DATA
57-	20	RNODE: RECEIVE NODE DATA
59-	1	INTPT CONTENTS OF RECEIVED MESSAGE
60-	1	PARALLEL LINK CHARACTER ECHOING TO OTHER PROCESSOR
62-	1	VARIABLES USED IN MINMAX, SETMVS, UPDATE & RESTORE
63-	1	MINIMAX PARALLEL TREE SEARCH
67-	1	INITIALISE MOVE STACK
68-	1	NEWSC: HANDLE COMMUNICATED SCORES AND CUTOFFS
68-	49	PRINVS: PRINT VSCORES ON STACK
68-	95	UPSCOR: PASS COMMUNICATED SCORE DOWN MOVE STACK
70-	1	MINMX2
71-	1	EVAL: EVALUATE SCORE AFTER UPDATED MOVE
72-	1	KING CAPTURED
73-	1	BESTMOVES: COPY THEM DOWN FROM D+1 TO D
74-	1	INSERT MOVE MACROS
75-	1	SETMOVES
76-	1	SETMOVES: ROOKS, BISHOPS & QUEENS.
77-	1	SETMOVES: CASTLING
78-	1	SETMOVES: KING AND NIGHT MOVES
79-	1	SETMOVES: PAWN MOVES
80-	1	CSTMVS: CAPTURING MOVES ONLY
-	1	CSTMVS: PAWN MOVES
82-	1	UPDATE BOARD
83-	1	RESTORE BOARD

```

1 .TITLE APPENDIX C : PARALLEL CHESS.
2 .SBTTL MACROS
3 ;
4 .MCALL .REGDEF,.,V2.,.,PRINT,.,TTYIN,.,EXIT,.,GTIM
5 .MCALL .TTINR
6 000000 .REGDEF
7 000000 .,V2.,
8 .GLOBL PDUMP,SENDCH,MLOOP,RETCALL,SELIN
9 .GLOBL MINS,MAXS,MINR,MAXR
10 .GLOBL NEWS,UPSCOR
11 .GLOBL MSTACK
12 ;
13 ;
14 ;
15 ;
16 .MACRO SAVREG X0,X1,X2,X3,X4,X5
17 .IRP X,<X0,X1,X2,X3,X4,X5>
18 .IIF NB,X,MOV R'X,-(SP)
19 .ENDM
20 .ENDM SAVREG
21 ;
22 .MACRO RESREG X0,X1,X2,X3,X4,X5
23 .IRP X,<X5,X4,X3,X2,X1,X0>
24 .IIF NB,X,MOV (SP)+,R'X
25 .ENDM
26 .ENDM RESREG
27 ;
28 .MACRO STIME L,H,?L1,?L2,?L3
29 ;R0 LOST
30 .GTIM #L1,#L2
31 BR L3
32 L1: .BLKW 2
33 L2: .BLKW 2
34 L3: MOV L2,H
35 MOV L2+2,L
36 .ENDM
37 ;
38 .MACRO DCLR X
39 CLR X
40 CLR X+2
41 .ENDM DCLR
42 ;
43 .MACRO DMOV A,B
44 MOV A,B
45 MOV A+2,B+2
46 .ENDM
47 ;
48 ;MACRO TO SAVE R0 DURING PRINT
49 .MACRO SPRINT A
50 MOV R0,-(SP)
51 .PRINT A
52 MOV (SP)+,R0
53 .ENDM
54 ;
55 .MACRO MOL A,B,?L1,?L2
56 MOV A,-(SP)
57 MOV B,-(SP)

```

```

59      BR      L2
60      L1:     ADD    (SP),B
61      L2:     DEC    2(SP)
62      BGT     L1
63      CMP     (SP)+,(SP)+
64      .ENDM
65      ;
66      .MACRO DTST L,H,?L1
67      TST     H
68      BNE     L1
69      TST     L
70      CLN
71      L1:
72      .ENDM
73      ;
74      .MACRO DINC L,H
75      ADD     #1,L
76      ADC     H
77      .ENDM
78      ;
79      .MACRO DDECR L,H
80      SUB     #1,L
81      SBC     H
82      .ENDM
83      ;
84      .MACRO DMOL2,L,H,OFLOW
85      ASL     L
86      ROL     H ;MOVES C TO LOW BIT
87      BVS     OFLOW
88      .ENDM
89      ;
90      .MACRO DSTACK L,H
91      MOV     H,--(SP)
92      MOV     L,--(SP)
93      .ENDM
94      ;
95      .MACRO DUSTACK L,H
96      MOV     (SP)+,L
97      MOV     (SP)+,H
98      .ENDM
99      ;
100     .MACRO DNEG L,H
101     NEG     H
102     NEG     L
103     SBC     H
104     .ENDM
105     ;
106     .MACRO DADD L1,H1,L2,H2
107     ADD     L1,L2
108     ADC     H2
109     ADD     H1,H2
110     .ENDM
111     ;
112     .MACRO DSUB L1,H1,L2,H2
113     SUB     L1,L2
114     SBC     H2

```

```

1      SUB H1,H2
1      .ENDM
117    ;
118    .MACRO DCMP L1,H1,L2,H2,LEQ,GTR
119    CMP H1,H2
120    BGT GTR
121    BLT LEQ
122    CMP L1,L2
123    BHI GTR
124    BR LEQ
125    .ENDM
126    ;
127    .MACRO DDIV LD,HD,HN,HN,LQ,HQ,LR,HR,?L1,?L2,?L3,?L4
128    CLR LQ
129    CLR HQ
130    TST LD
131    BNE L3
132            TST HD
133            ;DIVISION BY ZERO
134    BEQ L4
135    L3:
136    MOV LN,LR
137    MOV HN,HR
138    TST HR
139    BPL L1
140            DNEG LR,HR
141    L1:
142    DSUB LD,HD,LR,HR
143    BLT L2
144            DINC LQ,HQ
145            BR L1
146    L2:
147    DADD LD,HD,LR,HR
148    TST HN
149    BPL L4
150            DNEG LQ,HQ
151    L4:
152    .ENDM
153    ;
154    .MACRO DMOL A0,A1,B0,B1,C0,C1,?L1,?L2
155    MOV B0,C0
156    MOV B1,C1
157    DSTACK A0,A1
158    BR L2
159    L1:    DADD B0,B1,C0,C1
160    L2:    DDECR (SP),2(SP)
161            DTST (SP),2(SP)
162            BGT L1
163    CMP (SP)+,(SP)+
164    .ENDM
165    ;
166    ;
167    ;

```

```

1          .SBTTL VARIABLES
2          .CSECT VARIABLES
3          .=.+30000
4 030000    MSTACK:
5 030000    FR:      ;FREE AREA FOR TEMPORARY STORE AT BOTTOM OF STACK AREA
6          .=.+1000
7 031000    FRONT:
8          BL=40
9          CR=15
10         LF=12
11         ;PIECE.
12         DUMMY=2.
13         NIGHT=4.
14         BISHOP=6.
15         ROOK=8.
16         QUEEN=10.
17         KING=12.
18         PAWN=14.
19         THRU=15.
20         UROOK=16.
21         UKING=20.
22         THRUP=21.
23         UPAWN=22.
24         ;THR.
25         THR=29.
26         CASTLE=30.
27         EPCAP=32.
28         QPAWN=34.
29         NPAWN=36.
30         DT=8.
31         NEXTSQ=10.
32         SSW=0+NEXTSQ
33         SSE=2+NEXTSQ
34         WSW=4.+NEXTSQ
35         SW=6.+NEXTSQ
36         S=8.+NEXTSQ
37         SE=10.+NEXTSQ
38         ESE=12.+NEXTSQ
39         W=14.+NEXTSQ
40         E=16.+NEXTSQ
41         WNW=18.+NEXTSQ
42         NW=20.+NEXTSQ
43         N=22.+NEXTSQ
44         NE=24.+NEXTSQ
45         ENE=26.+NEXTSQ
46         NNW=28.+NEXTSQ
47         NNE=30.+NEXTSQ
48         ;      DCL 1 PIECE(0:31),
49         ;          2 ON PTR,
50         ;          2 (NXTR,LSTR,REL BIT)
51         ;          2 CLR,
52         ;          2 (TYP,PTYP BIT(32)),
53         ;          2 VAL,
54         ;          2 (NXTP,LSTP),
55         ;          2 DADD PTR;
56         LENP=24.
57 31000    PIECE:  .BLKB 32.*LENP
    
```

```

50 32400      ENDP:
51           ON=0.
60           NXTR=2.
61           LSTR=4.
62           REL=6.
63           CLR=8.
64           TYP=10.
65           PTYP=12.
66           VAL=16.
67           NXTP=18.
68           LSTP=20.
69           DADD=22.
70           ;
71           ;
72           ;
73           ; DCL 1 SQUARE(0:63),
74           ; 2 PCE PTR,
75           ; 2 (NXTR,LSTR,REL BIT),
76           ; 2 CSQ CHAR(2),
77           ; 2 NXTSQ(0:15) PTR;
78           LENSQ=42.
79 32400      SQUARE: .BLKB 64.*LENSQ
80 37600      ENDSQ:
81           PCE=0.
82           NXTR=2.
83           LSTR=4.
84           REL=6.
85           CSQ=8.
86           NXTSQ=10.
87 37600      DIRS:
88 37600          .WORD 0,SSW,0,SSE,0
89 37612          .WORD WSW,SW,S,SE,ESE
90 37624          .WORD 0,W,0,E,0
91 37636          .WORD WNW,NW,N,NE,ENE
92 37650          .WORD 0,NNW,0,NNE,0
93 37662      ADIRS:
94 37662          .WORD 0,0,NDIRS,BDIRS,RDIRS,QDIRS,QDIRS,BPDIRS,RDIRS,0.
95 37712      VALUES:
96 37712          .WORD 0,0,300.,315.,500.,900.,5000.,100.,500.,0,5000.,10
97 37742      PEN: .WORD 1000.,0 ;WIDTH OF A B SEARCH IS 2*PEN
98           ;IRRELEVANT MOVE PENALTY FOR GOING OUT
99           PCNT=33. ;BONUS FOR HAVING PIECE ON REL SQ
100          TEMPO=17. ;TEMPO SCORE
101          ;USED BY MINMAX ONLY
102 7746          .WORD 0,NNW,WNW,WSW,SSW,SSE,ESE,ENE,NNE
103 7770      NDIRS:
104 7770          .WORD 0,SE,SW,NW,NE
105 0002      BDIRS:
106 0002          .WORD 0,W,E,S,N
107 0014      RDIRS:
108 0014          .WORD 0,W,E,S,N,SE,SW,NW,NE
109 0036      QDIRS:
110 0036          .WORD 0,SE,SW,S
111 0046      BPDIRS:
112 0046          .WORD 0,NE,NW,N
113 0056      WPDIRS:
114           ;

```

1 ;
1 ;

```

1  .SBTTL OUTPUT MESSAGES
2  040056 NLTB: .ASCIZ <CR><LF><TAB><TERM>
3  040063 M1: .ASCIZ <CR><LF> /*<TERM> ;EXPECTING INPUT
4  040070 M2: .ASCIZ /NON-NUMERIC INPUT/
5  040112 M3: .ASCIZ /INVALID PIECE DESCRIPTOR/
6  040143 M4: .ASCIZ /INVALID SQUARE/
7  040162 M6: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/BEST LINE FOUND AND SCORE: /<TERM>
8  040220 M7: .ASCIZ /UPDATES/
9  040230 M8: .ASCIZ / SETMVS/
10 040240 M9: .ASCIZ / CSTMVS/
11 040250 M10: .ASCIZ /ELAPSED TIME(SECS):/
12 040274 M11: .ASCIZ /&/
13 040276 M12: .ASCIZ /'60 THS SECS/<TERM>
14 040314 M15: .ASCIZ /ILLEGAL POSITION/
15 040335 M16: .ASCIZ /MOVE NOT RECOGNISED/
16 040361 M17: .ASCIZ /.../<TERM>
17 040366 M18: .ASCIZ /./<TERM>
18 040370 M19: .ASCIZ /DECREASING DEPTH/
19 040411 M20: .ASCIZ /INCREASING DEPTH/
20 040432 M21: .ASCIZ /NOMAXD:/
21 040442 M22: .ASCIZ /NOMMAXD/
22 040452 M23: .ASCIZ /IRREL MOVE CUTOFFS:/
23 040476 M24: .ASCIZ /MOVES FROM CD:/
24 040515 M25: .ASCIZ /UPDATES PER SEC:/
25 040536 M26: .ASCIZ /ERROR : MESSAGE CONTENTS NOT RECOGNISED/
26 040606 M27: .ASCIZ /PARALLEL SEARCH/
27 040626 M28: .ASCIZ /LEAD SEARCH INITIALLY/
28 040654 M29: .ASCIZ /OUTPUT BUFFER OVERFLOWS/
29 040704 M30: .ASCIZ /NBP PER SEC:/
30 040721 M31: .ASCIZ /BUSY LOOP TIME(SECS):/
31 040747 M32: .ASCIZ /'60 THS SECS,%=/
32 040767 M33: .ASCIZ /SINGLE PROC. SEARCH/
33 041013 M35: .ASCIZ /LINK-RECEIVE INTERRUPTS:/
34 041044 M36: .ASCIZ /WORDS RECEIVED:/
35 041064 M37: .ASCIZ /WORDS SENT:/
36 041100 M38: .ASCIZ /NBP:/
37 SL=57 ;=/
38 041105 M40: .ASCIZ /UPDATES/<SL>/SEC:/
39 041122 M41: .ASCIZ /SETMVS/<SL>/SEC:/
40 041136 M42: .ASCIZ /CSTMVS/<SL>/SEC:/
41 041152 M43: .ASCIZ /NOMAXD/<SL>/SEC:/
42 041166 M44: .ASCIZ /NOMMAXD/<SL>/SEC:/
43 041203 M45: .ASCIZ /NBP/<SL>/SEC:/
44 041214 M46: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/UNEXPECTED CUTOFF/<TERM>
45 041241 M47: .ASCIZ /UNEXPECTED CUTOFF IN MINMX2/<TERM>
46 041276 M48: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES/
47 041332 M49: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/THIS/<TERM>
48 041342 M50: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/OTHER/<TERM>
49 041353 M51: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/BASE #/<TERM>
50 041365 M52: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/PARALEL/<TERM>
51 041400 M53: .ASCIZ /TIME-MS/
52 041410 M54: .ASCIZ /SCORES/
53 041417 M55: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/MICROSECONDS PER SUBROUTINE CALL :/<TERM>
54 041465 M56: .ASCIZ /UPDATES & RESTOR/
55 041506 M57: .ASCIZ / %INCR/
56 041516 M58: .ASCIZ / %TOTAL/
57 041526 M59: .ASCIZ / BASE/
  
```

```
59 41536 M60: .ASCIZ / SUBRTN/
59 41546 M61: .ASCIZ / COMMUN/
60 41556 M62: .ASCIZ /MSEC./
61 41564 M63: .ASCIZ / TIME/
62 41574 M64: .ASCIZ / /<SL>/WORD/
63 41604 M65: .ASCIZ /MICRSEC/
64 41614 M66: .ASCIZ / /
65 41616 M67: .ASCIZ / EFFNCY/
66 41626 M68: .ASCIZ /%TIME/
67 41634 M69: .ASCIZ / %/
68 41644 M70: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/%TIME/<TERM>
69 41655 M71: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/TIME/<SL>/SB/<TERM>
70 41670 M72: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/TOTAL/<TERM>
71 41701 M73: .ASCIZ /ACCTD TIME/
72 41714 M74: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/WHITE/<TERM>
73 41725 M75: .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/BLACK/<TERM>
74 .EVEN
```

```

1736 .SBTTL VARIABLES
1740 TSTRG: .WORD STRG
1742 .WORD 0
1742 STRG: .WORD 0
2742 .BLKW 377
2744 .WORD 0
STRGO: .BLKW 400
STRGS: .ASCIZ /INPOS/
3752 .ASCIZ /WHITE/
3760 .ASCIZ /BLACK/
3766 .ASCIZ /REL/
3772 .ASCIZ /SETBD/
4000 .ASCIZ /PIECE/
4006 .ASCIZ /SQUARE/
4015 CALPHA: .ASCIZ /ALPHA/
4023 CBETA: .ASCIZ /BETA/
4030 CMAXD: .ASCIZ /MAXDEPTH/
4041 CMAXNIM: .ASCIZ /MAXNIM/
4050 .ASCIZ /CLEAR/
4056 .ASCIZ /GO/
4061 .ASCIZ /END/
4065 .ASCIZ /BOARD/
4073 .ASCIZ /PDEPTH/
4107 .ASCIZ /PLAY/
4116 .ASCIZ /MOVEND/
4124 CMMAXD: .ASCIZ /MMAXD/
4133 CCDEPTH: .ASCIZ /CDEPTH/ ;COMMON DEPTH
CVARCD: .ASCIZ /VARCDEPTH/ ;COMMON DEPTH VARIABLE:
;=0 FOR FIXED CDEPTH,1 FOR DECREASING CD
4145 CPEN: .ASCIZ /PENALTY/ ;IRRELEVANT MOVE PENALTY
4155 .ASCIZ /MAXCD/ ;MAXIMUM COMMON DEPTH
4163 .ASCIZ /SWEEP/ ;PERFORM PARALLEL SEARCHES WITH VARYING DEPTHS
4171 .BYTE 0
.EVEN
4172 LSTRGS: .WORD LINPOS,LWHITE,LBLACK,LREL,LSETBD,LPIECE,LSQUARE
4210 .WORD LALPHA,LBETA,LMAXDPTH,LMAXNIM
4220 .WORD LCLEAR,LGO,LEND,LBOARD,LDPPTH
4232 .WORD LPLAY,LMOVEND,LMMAXD,LCD,LVARCD,LPEN,LMAXCD
4250 .WORD LSWEPT
4252 .WORD LREST
4254 SETBD: .WORD 1
4256 SWPIECE:
4256 .WORD 1
4260 PLAY: .WORD 0
4262 T1: .BLKW 2 ;INITIALISED BY MINMAX
4266 T3: .BLKW 2
4272 T4: .BLKW 2
4302 TU: .BLKW 2 ;TIME FOR 10000. UPDATES IN 1/60 SEC.
4306 TS: .BLKW 2
4312 TC: .BLKW 2
4316 TM: .BLKW 2 ;TIME IN MINMAX
4322 DTT: .BLKW 2 ;TOTAL TIME DIFFERENCE FROM THAT EXPECTED
ADT: .WORD 50.*60.*3,0 ;TIME LOST BEFORE DEPTH IS INCREASED

```

```

321 NADT: .WORD -50.*60.*9.,-1 ;TIME BEHIND THAT EXPECTED
336 ST: .BLKW 2 ;TIME IN SECS
342 SPT: .BLKW 2 ;TIME REMAINDER - 1/50 THS OF A SEC
342 COLOUR:
344 .WORD 1
344 INPOS:
425 .ASCII /SET PIECE BLACK PA7 PB7 PC7 PD7 PE7 PF7 PG7 PH7 /
465 .ASCII /RA8 NB8 BC8 QD8 KE8 BF8 NG8 RH8 /
533 .ASCII /WHITE PA2 PB2 PC2 PD2 PE2 PF2 PG2 PH2 /
.ASCIIZ /RA1 NB1 BC1 QD1 KE1 BF1 NG1 RH1 /
.EVEN

576 MAXDPTH: .WORD 2
600 MAXNIM: .WORD 2,0
604 MMAXD: .WORD 8.;ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM DEPTH
606 MOVENO: .WORD 0 ;NO OF PLYS FROM START
610 ALPHA: .WORD -1000.
612 BETA: .WORD 1000.
614 TOPPCE:
614 .WORD 0,0
620 SCORE:
620 .WORD 0
622 FIRREL:
622 .WORD 0
624 TOPREL:
624 .WORD 0
626 RELOFF: .WORD PRESS+4 ;OFFSET IN MSTACK OF POS OF REL(P) OR REL(SQ)
634 SIX: .WORD 6,0
640 SIXTY: .WORD 60.,0
644 TEN: .WORD 10.,0
650 HUNDRED: .WORD 100.,0
654 THOUSAND: .WORD 1000.,0
TENTHO: .WORD 10000.,0
.EVEN

;
;
;

```

```

1          .SBTTL CHARACTER INPUT RECOGNITION
2          .CSECT INPUT
3 000000    START:
4 000000    MOV  #FRONT,SP
5 000004    MOV  #ISR,@#PLVA
6 000012    MOV  #INTSW,@#PLVA+2
7 000020    MOV  #RINT,@#PLSR
8 000026    JSR  R5,1PTYCLR
9 000032    JSR  R5,ISQUARE
10 00036    MOV  #1,SETBD
11 00044    MOV  #1,COLOUR
12 00052    MOV  #1,SWPIECE
13 00060    LOOP:
14          ;
15 00060    JSR  R5,SCAN
16          ; MATCH THIS STRING WITH AN ELEMENT OF STRGS AND GOTO CODE
17 00064    MOV  #LSTRGS,R2
18 00070    MOV  #STRGS,R1
19 00074    1$: TSTB (R1)
20 00076    BEQ  5$
21 00100    MOV  #1,R3      ;MATCH=1
22 00104    MOV  #STRGO,R0
23 00110    2$: TSTB (R0)
24 00112    BEQ  3$
25 00114    TSTB (R1)
26 00116    BEQ  3$
27 00120    CMPB (R0)+,(R1)+
28 00122    BEQ  2$
29 00124    CLR  R3
30 00126    BR   2$
31 00130    3$: TSTB (R1)+    ;NEXT STRG
32 00132    BNE  3$
33          ;R1 PTS AFTER A ZERO,R0 PTS AT A ZERO
34 00134    TST  R3
35 00136    BEQ  4$
36 00140    JMP  @(R2) ;MATCH
37 00144    4$: TST  (R2)+
38 00146    BR   1$
39 00150    5$: ;NO MATCH FOUND
40 00150    JMP  @(R2)
41 00154    LINPOS:
42          ;STRGO CONTAINS 'INPOS'
43 00154    MOV  TSTRG,R1      ;STRGO=STRG
44 00160    MOV  #STRGO,R2
45 00164    1$: MOVB (R1)+,(R2)+
46 00166    BNE  1$
47 00170    MOV  #STRG,R1      ;STRG=INPOS
48 00174    MOV  #INPOS,R2
49 00200    2$: MOVB (R2)+,(R1)+
50 00202    BNE  2$
51 00204    MOVB #BL,-(R1)      ;STRG=STRG & ' ' & STRGO
52 00210    INC  R1
53 00212    MOV  #STRGO,R2
54 00216    3$: MOVB (R2)+,(R1)+
55 00220    BNE  3$
56 00222    MOV  #STRG,TSTRG
57 00230    BR   LOOP
  
```

```

50 00232      LWHITE: MOV      #1,COLOUR
50 00240          BR          LOOP
60 00242      LBLACK: MOV      #-1,COLOUR
61 00250          BR          LOOP
62 00252      LREL:   CLR      SETBD
63 00256          CLR      PLAY
64 00262          BR          LOOP
65 00264      LSETBD: MOV      #1,SETBD
66 00272          CLR      PLAY
67 00276          BR          LOOP
68 00300      LPIECE: MOV      #1,SWPIECE
69 00306          BR          LOOP
70 00310      LSQUARE: CLR      SWPIECE
71 00314          BR          LOOP
72 00316      LCLEAR: JSR      R5,IFTYPCLR
73 00322          JSR      R5,ISQUARE
74 00326          CLR      SCORE
75 00332          CLR      TOPREL
76 00336          CLR      FIRREL
77              ;INITIALISE TIMERS
78 00342          CLR      DTT
79 00346          CLR      DTT+2
80 00352          BR          LOOP
81 00354      LMAXDPH:
82 00354          JSR      R5,SCANBIN;RETURNS STRGO
83 00360          MOV      R1,MAXDPH
84 00364          BR          LOOP
85 00366      LMAXNIM:
86 00366          JSR      R5,SCANBIN
87 00372          MOV      R1,MAXNIM
88 00376          BR          LOOP
89 00400      LALPHA: JSR      R5,SCANBIN
90 00404          MOV      R1,ALPHA
91 00410          JMP      LOOP
92 00414      LBETA:  JSR      R5,SCANBIN
93 00420          MOV      R1,BETA
94 00424          JMP      LOOP
95 00430      LGO:
96 00430          TST      PLAY
97 00434          BEQ      1$
98 00436              JMP      LREST1
99 00442      1$:
100 0442          MOV      @#SWREG,SWITCH
101 0450          JSR      PC,MINMAX
102 0454          JSR      R5,PBMVES;PRINT BEST MOVES
103 0460          JSR      R5,PCOUNTS ;PRINT COUNTERS
104 0464          JMP      LOOP
105 0470      LBOARD: JSR      R5,MAKEBD
106 0474          .PRINT #BOARD
107 0502          JMP      LOOP
108 0506      LPDPH:  JSR      R5,SCANBIN
109 0512          MOV      R1,PDPH
110 0516          JMP      LOOP
111 0522      LPLAY:
112 0522          MOV      #1,PLAY
113 0530          JMP      LOOP
114 0534      LMMAXD:

```

```
1 0534      JSR  R5,SCANBIN
1 0540      MOV  R1,MMAXD
117 0544      JMP  LOOP
118 0550      LCD:
119 0550      JSR  R5,SCANBIN
120 0554      MOV  R1,CD0      ;COMMON DEPTH 0 : CD MAY BE ALTERED
121
122 0560      JMP  LOOP
123 0564      LVARCD: ;COMMON DEPTH VARIABLE
124 0564      JSR  R5,SCANBIN
125 0570      MOV  R1,VARCD
126 0574      JMP  LOOP
127      ;
128 0600      LMOVENO:
129 0600      JSR  R5,SCANBIN
130 0604      ASL  R1
131 0606      TST  COLOUR
132 0612      BGT  1$
133 0614              INC  MOVENO
134 0620      1$:
135 0620      MOV  R1,MOVENO
136 0624      JMP  LOOP
137 0630      LPEN:
138 0630      JSR  R5,SCANBIN
139 0634      MOV  R1,PEN
140 0640      JMP  LOOP
141 0644      LMAXCD: ;
142 0644      JSR  R5,SCANBIN
143 0650      MOV  R1,MAXCD
144 0654      JMP  LOOP
145 0660      LSWEEP: ;PARALLEL SEARCHES WITH VARYING CD UP TO MAXCD
146 0660      MOV  @#SWREG,SWITCH
147 0666      JSR  R5,SWEEP
148 0672      JSR  R5,PBMVES
149 0676      JMP  LOOP
150 0702      LEND:
151 0702      BIC  #RINT,@#PLSR
152 0710      .EXIT ;END PROGRAM
153      ;
154      ;
155      ;
156 0712      SCANBIN:
157 0712      JSR  R5,SCAN      ;RETURNS STRGO
158 0716      JSR  R5,BIN      ;BINARY FORM OF NUMBER RETURNED IN R1
159 0722      RTS  R5
160      ;
161      ;
162      ;
163 0724      LREST: ;CHAR STRING NOT RECOGNISED SO
164 0724      TST  PLAY
165 0730      BNE  1$
166 0732      JMP  LREST2
167 0736      1$:
168              ;LOOK FOR CMVE AND UPDATE BOARD
169              ;GENERATE ALL LEGAL MOVES AND SEE IF ANY IDENTIFY
170              ;WITH THE INPUT STRING
171              ;SET R3,R4
```

```

0736      MOV  #MSTACK-10.,R3
0742      MOV  R3,R4
0744      ADD  #PRESS,R4
0750      JSR  PC,SETMVS  ;INPUT CHAR STRING SHOULD BE ONE
0754      TST  KCAP
0760      BEQ  2$
0762      CLR  KCAP
0766      SPRINT #M15      ;ILLEGAL,POSITION
1000      JMP  LOOP
1004      2$:  ;R4->TOP OF MOVE STACK
1004      TST  (R4)      ;MOVE ?
1006      BEQ  8$
1010      JSR  PC,UPDATE
1014      JSR  PC,SETMVS  ;IS UPDATED MOVE. LEGAL ?
1020      TST  KCAP
1024      BEQ  3$
1026      CLR  KCAP
1032      BR   6$
1034      3$:
1034      INC  REPEAT      ;CHECK ?
1040      NEG  COLOUR
1044      JSR  PC,SETMVS
1050      NEG  COLOUR
1054      DEC  REPEAT
      ;UPDATED MOVE LEGAL - NOW FIND CHAR FORM
1060      MOV  #PBUF,R0  ;RESULT IS IN PBUF
1064      JSR  R5,CHARMV
1070      MOV  #STRG0,R1  ;INPUT STRING
1074      4$:
1074      TSTB (R1)
1076      BEQ  10$      ;SUCEED
1100      TSTB (R0)
1102      BEQ  6$ ;FAIL
1104      CMPB (R0)+,(R1)+
1106      BEQ  4$
1110      6$:  ;FAIL TO MATCH OR ILLEGAL MOVE
1110      JSR  PC,RESTOR
1114      BR   2$ ;NXTMV
1116      8$:  ;FAIL TO MATCH ANY MOVE
1116      SPRINT #M16      ;MOVE NOT RECOGNISED
1130      JMP  LOOP
1134      10$:  ;MOVE RECOGNISED & BOARD UPDATED AND COLOUR CHANGED
1134      MOV  SCOR(R3),SCORE
1142      INC  MOVENO
1146      LREST1: ;ENTRY POINT FOR STARTING WITH MACHINE MOVE
      ;R3 & R4 WILL BE SET BY MINMAX
1146      MOV  SCORE,BETA ;SET ALPHA, BETA FOR STRATEGIC SEARCH
1154      ADD  PEN,BETA
1162      MOV  SCORE,ALPHA
1170      SUB  PEN,ALPHA
1176      JSR  PC,MINMAX
1182      JSR  R5,PBMVES
1186      CMP  VSCOR(R3),ALPHA  ;ANY MOVES FOUND ?
1214      BGT  18$      ;ALPHA<BETA ALWAYS
      ;SCORE OUTSIDE ALPHA, BETA RANGE, SO TACTICAL
1216      MOV  ALPHA,BETA
1224      MOV  #-10000.,ALPHA

```

```

2      BR      22$
4
4      18$:
4      CMP     VSCOR(R1),BETA
2      BLT     23$
4      MOV     BETA,ALPHA
2      MOV     #10000.,BETA
0
0      22$:
0      DSTACK T2,T2+2 ;SAVE TIME OF FIRST CALL
0      JSR     PC,MINMAX
4      JSR     R5,PBMVES
0      DADD    (SP)+,(SP)+,T2,T2+2 ;T2 IS NOW
4      ;SEARCHES
4      23$:
4      INC     MOVEND
0      MOV     MOVEND,R1
4      ADD     #2,R1
0      ASR     R1
2      MOV     #PBUF,R0
6      JSR     R5,DEC
2      .WORD 10.
4      MOV     #TERM,(R0)+
0      SPRINT #PBUF
2      TST     COLOUR
6      BGT     25$
0      SPRINT #M17 ;'.....'
2      BR      ST26$
4      25$:
4      SPRINT #M18 ;'.'
6      ST26$:
6      MOV     R3,R5
0      ADD     #BMV,R5
4      MOV     -(R5),-(R4)
6      MOV     -(R5),-(R4)
0      MOV     -(R5),-(R4)
2      JSR     PC,UPDATE
6      NEG     COLOUR
2      MOV     #1,REPEAT ;
0      JSR     PC,SETMVS ;CHK ?
4      CLR     REPEAT
0      NEG     COLOUR
4      MOV     #PBUF,R0
0      JSR     R5,CHARMV
4      SPRINT #PBUF
6      MOV     SCOR(R3),SCORE
0      ;ADJUST TIME
4      ;CALL TO MINMAX WILL HAVE PUT ELAPSED TIME BEYOND T1 IN 1
2      DADD    T2,T2+2,DTT,DTT+2
0      DSUB    ADT,ADT+2,DTT,DTT+2
4      DCMPL   DTT,DTT+2,ADT,ADT+2,31$,30$
0      30$: ;TT-ETT GETTING LARGE= DECREASE DEPTH
4      DEC     D
6      SPRINT #M19 ;DECREASE DEPTH
0      BR      33$
4      31$:
0      DCMPL   DTT,DTT+2,NADT,NADT+2,32$,33$
4      32$: ;ETT-TT GETTING LARGE - CAN AFFORD TO INCREASE DEPTH
0      CMP     D,#8. ;DON'T GO BETOND D=8

```

```

2 1652 BLE 33$
3 1654 SPRINT #M20 ; INCREASE DEPTH
288 1666 INC D
289 1672
290 1672 33$: JMP LOOP
291 1676 LREST2:
292 ; ASSUME INPUT STRING IS A PIECE OR SQUARE DESCRIPTOR
293 1676 TST SWPIECE
294 1702 BEQ 4$
295 ; SET RELEVANT PIECE
296 ; CALL INTERPRET PIECE
297 ; ON CALL TO INTPTP
298 ; R0-> PDESC.TYPE
299 ; 2 DESC.ON
300 ; 4 STRGO->
301 1704 MOV #STRGO,-(SP)
302 1710 SUB #4,SP
303 1714 MOV SP,R0
304 1716 JSR R5,INTPTP
305 1722 TST (R0)
306 1724 BEQ 3$;ERROR
307 1726 TST SETBD
308 1732 BEQ 1$
309 1734 JSR R5,SETPIECE
310 1740 BR 2$
311 1742 1$:
312 1742 MOV @2(R0),2(R0) ; ANY PIECE ?
313 1750 BEQ 3$ ; INVALID
314 1752 ADD #2,R0
315 1756 JSR R5,SETRPSQ
316 1762 SUB #2,R0
317 1766 2$: TST (R0)
318 1770 BNE 7$
319 1772 3$: MOV R0,-(SP)
320 1774 ;.PRINT #M3 ; INVALID PIECE DESCRIP
321 2002 MOV (SP)+,R0 OR
322 2004 7$: ADD #6,SP
323 2010 JMP LOOP
324 ; SET RELEVANT SQUARE
325 2014 4$: MOV #STRGO,-(SP)
326 2020 SUB #2,SP
327 2024 MOV SP,R0
328 2026 JSR R5,SQCHAR
329 2032 TST (R0)
330 2034 BNE 5$
331 2036 MOV R0,-(SP)
332 2040 ;.PRINT #M4 ; INVALID SQUARE
333 2046 MOV (SP)+,R0
334 2050 BR 6$
335 2052 5$: JSR R5,SETRPSQ
336 2056 6$: ADD #4,SP
337 2062 JMP LOOP
339
340

```

```

1          .SBTTL INITIALISE PIECE TYPES AND COLOUR
2          .CSECT INITIALISE
3          ;
4          ;
5          ;
6 000000    IFTYPCLR:
7          ;NO ARGUMENTS
8          ;DCL BSTRG BIT(32);
9          ;PIECE='';BSTRG=1;
10         ;DO;TOPPCE(*)=0;
11         ; I=31 TO 0 BY -1;
12         ;     IF I>=16 THEN PIECE(I).CLR=WHITE;
13         ;     ELSE PIECE(I).CLR=BLACK;
14         ;     PIECE(I).TYP=BSTRG;
15         ;     BSTRG=BSTRG & '0'B;
16         ;END
17 00000    MOV    #TOPPCE,R1
18 00004    CLR    (R1)+
19 00006    CLR    (R1)+
20 00010    MOV    #PIECE,R1 ; PIECE=''
21 00014    MOV    #ENDP,R2
22 00020    1$:    CLR    -(R2)
23 00022    CMP    R2,R1
24 00024    BGT    1$
25 00026    MOV    #1,R4 ; R4=BSTRG
26 00032    MOV    #ENDP,R2
27 00036    2$:    SUB    #LENP,R2
28 00042    MOV    R4,<PTYP+2>(R2)
29 00046    INC    CLR(R2)
30 00052    ASL    R4
31 00054    BNE    2$
32         ;BLACK
33 00056    MOV    #1,R4
34 00062    3$:    SUB    #LENP,R2
35 00066    MOV    R4,PTYP(R2)
36 00072    DEC    CLR(R2) ;BLACK=-1
37 00076    ASL    R4
38 00100    BNE    3$
39 00102    RTS    R5
40         ;
41         ;
42         ;

```

```

1          ,SBTTL INITIALISE SQUARES
2 00104    ISQUARE:
3          ;CLEAR SQUARE
4 000104   MOV  #SQUARE,R1 ; SQUARE=0
5 000110   MOV  #ENDSQ,R2
6 000114   1$:  CLR  -(R2)
7 000116   CMP  R2,R1
8 000120   BNE  1$
9 000122   MOV  #7,-(SP)
10 00126   2$:  MOV  #7,-(SP)
11 00132   3$:  TST  -(SP)
12 00134     MOV  SP,R0
13 00136     JSR  R5,SQCOLROW
14 00142     MOV  (SP),R4 ; R4=SQ0
15 00144     JSR  R5,CHARSQ
16 00150     MOV  (SP),CSQ(R4)
17 00154     MOV  R4,(SP)
18 00156     MOV  #4,-(SP) ;DI=4
19 00162     4$:  MOV  #4,-(SP) ; DJ=4
20 00166     5$:  MOV  2(SP),R1 ; R1=DIRS(DI,DJ)
21 00172     MOL  #5,R1
22 00214     ADD  (SP),R1
23 00216     ASL  R1
24 00220     ADD  #DIRS,R1
25 00224     MOV  (R1),R1 ;R1=D
26 00226     BEQ  6$
27          ;
28 00230     ADD  4(SP),R1 ; R1=->SQUARE(SQ0).NEXTSQ(D)
29 00234     MOV  R1,R4
30 00236     MOV  8.(SP),-(SP) ; I+DI
31 00242     ADD  4(SP),(SP)
32 00246     SUB  #2,(SP) ;I+DI-2
33 00252     MOV  8.(SP),-(SP) ; J+DJ
34 00256     ADD  4(SP),(SP)
35 00262     SUB  #2,(SP) ;J+DJ-2
36 00266     TST  -(SP)
37 00270     MOV  SP,R0 ; SQ(1+DI,J+DJ)
38 00272     JSR  R5,SQCOLROW
39 00276     MOV  (SP)+,(R4) ; R1=SQ1
40 00300     CMP  (SP)+,(SP)+
41 00302     6$:  DEC  (SP) ; DJ=DJ-1
42 00304     BGE  5$
43 00306     TST  (SP)+ ; POP DJ
44 00310     DEC  (SP) ;DI=DI-1
45 00312     BGE  4$
46 00314     CMP  (SP)+,(SP)+ ;POP DI & SQ0
47 00316     DEC  (SP) ;J=J-1
48 00320     BGE  3$
49 00322     TST  (SP)+ ;POP J
50 00324     DEC  (SP)
51 00326     BGE  2$ ;I=I-1
52 00330     TST  (SP)+
53 00332     RTS  R5
54          ;
55          ;
56          ;

```

```

1      .SBTTL SQQCOLROW
2
3 000334      SQQCOLROW:
4              ; GIVEN R0 POINTING TO SQ, I, J RETURN
5              ; THE ADDRESS OF THE SQUARE IN (R0)
6              ; IF SQUARE IS ILLEGAL RETURN (R1)=0
7              ; (R0)-> SQ
8              ; 2      J      COL      COUNTED FROM 0
9              ; 4      I      ROW      COUNTED FROM 0
10 000334      CLR    (R0)
11 000336      MOV    4(R0),R1    ;R1=I=ROW
12 000342      BLT    1$
13 000344      CMP    R1,#7
14 000350      BGT    1$
15 000352      MOV    2(R0),R2    ;R2=J
16 000356      BLT    1$
17 000360      CMP    R2,#7
18 000364      BGT    1$
19              ; VALID I & J
20 000366      MCL    #8.,R1
21 000410      ADD    R2,R1
22 000412      MCL    #LENSQ,R1
23 000434      ADD    #SQUARE,R1
24 000440      MOV    R1,(R0)
25 000442      1$:      RTS    R5
26      ;
27      ;
28      ;
29      .SBTTL CHARSQ
30 000444      CHARSQ:
31              ; GIVEN R0 POINTING TO CHAR(2),J,I, RETURN CHAR(2)
32              ; R0-> 'A2'      CHAR(2)
33              ; 2      J      COL
34              ; 4      I      ROW
35 000444      MOV    2(R0),R1    ;R1=COL=J
36 000450      ADD    #'A,R1
37 000454      MOVB  R1,(R0)      ;COL IS LOW ORDER BYTE
38 000456      MOV    4(R0),R1    ;R1=ROW=I
39 000462      ADD    #'1,R1
40 000466      MOVB  R1,1(R0)
41 000472      RTS    R5
42      ;
43      ;
44      ;

```

```

1          .SBTTL  INTERPRET PIECE
2 00474    INTPTP:
3          ;GIVEN ->STRG0, RETURN TYPE AND ON OF PIECE
4          ; IF STRG IS NOT RECOGNISED THEN RETURN TYPE=0
5          ; ON CALL THE STACK IS AS FOLLOWS:
6          ;(SP)-> OLD PC
7          ;(R0)-> TYPE
8          ;2      ON
9          ;4      ->STRG0
10         ;
11         ;
12 00474    CLR  (R0)      ; TYPE=0
13 00476    MOV  4(R0),R1  ;R1=->STRG0
14 00502    1$:
15 00502    TSTB (R1)+
16 00504    BNE  1$
17 00506    DEC  R1 ;R1=->0
18 00510    SUB  4(R0),R1  ;R1=LENGTH STRG0
19 00514    CMP  R1,#2
20 00520    BNE  3$
21         ;
22 00522    ADD  4(R0),R1
23 00526    INC  R1
24 00530    MOV  R1,R2
25 00532    MOVB -(R1),(R2) ; MOVE ZERO
26 00534    2$:
27 00534    MOVB -(R1),-(R2)
28 00536    BNE  2$
29 00540    MOVB #'P,(R2)  ;STRG0='P' & STRG0
30 00544    BR   4$
31 00546    3$:
32 00546    CMP  R1,#3
33 00552    BEQ  4$
34 00554    RTS  R5 ; ERROR
35 00556    4$:
36 00556    MOV  4(R0),R1  ;R1=->STRG0
37 00562    CMPB (R1),#'P
38 00566    BNE  8$
39         ;
40 00570    TST  COLOUR
41 00574    BGT  5$
42 00576    CMPB 2(R1),#'7 ;BLACK AND ROW=7
43 00604    BEQ  6$
44 00606    BR   7$
45 00610    5$:
46 00610    CMPB 2(R1),#'2 ;WHITE AND ROW=2
47 00616    BNE  7$
48 00620    6$:
49 00620    MOV  #UPAWN,(R0)
50 00624    BR   21$
51 00626    7$:
52 00626    MOV  #PAWN,(R0)
53 00632    BR   21$
54 00634    8$:
55 00634    CMPB (R1),#'N
56 00640    BNE  9$
57 00642    MOV  #NIGHT,(R0)

```

```
58 00646          BR      21$
59 00650      9$:    CMPB (R1),#'B
60 00650          BNE     10$
61 00654          MOV     #BISHOP,(R0)
62 00656          BR      21$
63 00662      10$:   CMPB (R1),#'Q
64 00664          BNE     11$
65 00666          MOV     #QUEEN,(R0)
66 00670          BR      21$
67 00672      11$:   CMPB (R1),#'R
68 00674          BNE     16$
69 00700          TST     COLOUR
70 00700          BGT     12$
71 00704          CMPB 2(R1),#'8
72 00706          BEQ     13$
73 00712          BNE     15$
74 00714      12$:   CMPB 2(R1),#'1
75 00722          BEQ     13$
76 00724          BNE     15$
77 00726      13$:   CMPB 1(R1),#'A
78 00728          BEQ     14$
79 00734          CMPB 1(R1),#'H
80 00736          BNE     15$
81 00740          MOV     #UR00K,(R0)
82 00740          BR      21$
83 00750      15$:   MOV     #R00K,(R0)
84 00752          BR      21$
85 00756      16$:   CMPB (R1),#'K
86 00760          BNE     20$
87 00762          CMPB 1(R1),#'E
88 00764          BNE     19$
89 00766          TST     COLOUR
90 00768          BLE     17$
91 00770          CMPB 2(R1),#'1
92 00772          BEQ     18$
93 00774          BNE     19$
94 01000      17$:   CMPB 2(R1),#'8
95 01002          BNE     19$
96 01010      18$:   MOV     #UKING,(R0)
97 01012          BR      21$
98 01014      19$:   MOV     #KING,(R0)
99 01016          BR      21$
100 01020      20$:   ;CHARACTER STRING NOT RECOGNISED
101 01022          RTS     R5
102 01030      21$:
103 01032
104 01040
105 01042
106 01044
107 01050
108 01052
109 01054
110 01056
111 01060
```

```

115      ;PREPARE FOR CALL TO SQCHAR
116      ;(R0)-> DN
117      ;2      ->STRGO (COL,ROW)
118 1060   INC  4(R0)      ;MOVE PAST PIECE CHARACTER
119 1064   MOV  R0,-(SP)
120 1066   ADD  #2,R0
121 1072   JSR  R5,SQCHAR
122 1076   MOV  (SP)+,R0
123 1100   TST  2(R0)
124 1104   BNE  20$
125 1106           CLR  (R0)      ;INVALID SQUARE
126 1110   DEC  4(R0)
127 1114   RTS  R5
128      ;
129      ;
130      ;

```

```

1          .SBTTL SETPIECE ON BOARD
2 01116    SETPIECE:
3          ;IF TYPE=KING ^ UKING THEN DO;
4          ;      R1=0;
5          ;      IF BLACK THEN R2=PIECE(0) ; ELSE R2=PIECE(16);
6          ;      IF TOPPCE(COLOUR)^=0 THEN R3=PIECE(P2+1);ELSE R3=0;
7          ;      END;
8          ;ELSE DO;
9          ;      R1=TOPPCE(COLOUR);
10         ;      IF R1=0 THEN
11         ;          IF BLACK THEN R2=PIECE(1);
12         ;          ELSE R2=PIECE(17);
13         ;      ELSE R2=PIECE(P1+1);
14         ;      R3=0;
15         ;      END;
16         ;IF R1^=0 THEN PIECE(P1).NXTF=P2;
17         ;PIECE(P2).LSTF=P1;
18         ;PIECE(P2).NXTF=P3;
19         ;IF P3^=0 THEN PIECE(P3).LSTF=P2;
20         ;IF P3=0 THEN TOPPCE(COLOUR)=P2;
21         ;      ;OTHERWISE HAVE INSERTED P2 BEFORE P3 & TOPPCE IS UNALTERED
22         ;
23         ;
24         ;(R0)-> TYPE
25         ;2      ON
26 01116    CMP  (R0),#KING
27 01122    BEQ  1$
28 01124    CMP  (R0),#UKING
29 01130    BNE  5$
30 01132    1$:
31 01132          CLR  R1
32 01134          TST  COLOUR
33 01140          BGT  2$
34 01142          MOV  #PIECE,R2      ;R2=P2=PIECE(0)
35 01146          TST  TOPPCE
36 01152          BNE  3$
37 01154          BR   4$
38 01156    2$:
39 01156          MOV  #<PIECE+<16,*LENP>>,R2      ;R2=P2=PIECE(16.)
40 01162          TST  TOPPCE+2
41 01166          BEQ  4$
42 01170          3$:
43 01170          MOV  R2,R3
44 01172          ADD  #LENP,R3
45 01176          BR   11$
46 01200    4$:
47 01200          CLR  R3
48 01202          BR   11$
49 01204    5$:
50 01204          TST  COLOUR
51 01210          BGT  6$
52 01212          MOV  TOPPCE,R1      ;BLACK
53 01216          BNE  9$
54 01220          MOV  #1,R2
55 01224          BR   8$
56 01226    6$:
57 01226          MOV  TOPPCE+2,R1

```

```

7$:      BNE 9$
        MOV #17.,R2
8$:      MOL #LENP,R2
        ADD #PIECE,R2
        BR 10$
9$:      ;ELSE P2=P1+1
        MOV R1,R2
        ADD #LENP,R2
10$:     CLR R3
11$:     ;R1=P1, R2=P2, R3=P3 ARE SET. NOW INSERT PIECE(P2).
        TST R1
        BEQ 12$
        MOV R2,NXTP(R1)
12$:     MOV R1,LSTP(R2)
        MOV R3,NXTP(R2)
        TST R3
        BEQ 50$
        ;INSERTING KING AT FRONT, WHEN THERE ARE OTHER PIECES
        ;LEAVE TOPPCE UNCHANGED
        MOV R2,LSTP(R3)
        BR 14$
50$:     TST COLOUR
        BGT 13$
        MOV R2,TOPPCE
        BR 14$
13$:     MOV R2,TOPPCE+2
14$:     ;R2=PIECE 2
        MOV (R0),TYP(R2) ;PIECE(P2).TYPE=PDESC.TYPE
        MOV (R0),R1 ;PIECE(P2).DADDR=ADIRS(PTYPE)
        ADD #ADIRS,R1
        MOV (R1),DADD(R2)
        CMP (R0),#PAWN ;IF PTYPE=PAWN OR UPAWN & COLOUR = WHITE THEN
        ;PIECE(P2).DADDR=WPDIRS
        BEQ 15$
        CMP (R0),#UPAWN
        BNE 16$
15$:     TST COLOUR
        BLE 16$
        MOV #WPDIRS,DADD(R2)
16$:     MOV (R0),R1 ;IF COLOUR=WHITE THEN PIECE(P2).VALUE=VAL(PTYPE)
        ;ELSE PIECE(P2).VALUE=-VAL(PT)
        ADD #VALUES,R1
        MOV (R1),VAL(R2)
        TST COLOUR
        BGT 17$
        NEG VAL(R2)

```

```
15 1444      17$:
16 1444      ADD  VAL(R2),SCORE      ;SCORE=SCORE+PIECE(P2),VALUE
17 1452      MOV  2(R0),(R2) ;PIECE(P2).ON=PDESC.ON
18 1456      MOV  R2,@2(R0)
19           ;SQUARE(PDEC.ON),PIECE=P2
20 1462      CLR  REL(R2)      ;RP(P)=0
21 1466      RTS  R5
22           ;
23           ;
24           ;
```

```

1. 001470 .SBTTL SET A RELEVANT PIECE OR SQUARE.
2. 001470 SETRPSQ:
3. 001470 ;(R0)-> ON/PIECE
4. 001470 MOV (R0),R2 ;R2=SQ OR PIECE
5. 001472 MOV TOPREL,R1 ;R1=TOPREL
6. 001476 BNE 1$
7. ;INITIAL WHEN TOPREL=0
8. 001500 MOV #PRESS+4,RELOFF
9. 001506 MOV R2,FIRREL
10. 01512 BR 2$
11. 01514 1$:
12. 01514 MOV R2,NXTR(R1)
13. 01520 2$:
14. 01520 MOV R1,LSTR(R2)
15. 01524 MOV R2,TOPREL
16. 01530 SUB #4,RELOFF ;OBTAIN OFFSET FOR NEXTREL P OR SQ
17. 01536 MOV RELOFF,REL(R2)
18. 01544 CLR NXTR(R2)
19. 01550 RTS R5
20. ;
21. ;
22. ;
23. ;

```

```

001552      .SBTTL SQUARE FROM CHARACTER CONVERSION
SQCHAR:
;GIVEN COL, ROW FIND ON SQUARE OF PIECE
;RETURN ON=0 IF INVALID
;(R0)-> ON
;2      ->(COL,ROW)      USUALLY ->STRGO
001552      CLR  (R0)
001554      MOV  2(R0),R1      ;R1=->COL
001560      MOVB 1(R1),R2      ;R2=ROW
001564      SUB  #'1,R2      ;R2=ROW-1
001570      BLT  3$ ;INVALID ROW CHARACTER
001572      CMP  R2,#7
001576      BGT  3$
001600      1$:
001600      MOL  #8,R2
001622      MOVB (R1),R1      ;R1=COL
001624      SUB  #'A,R1
001630      BLT  3$ ;INVALID COLUMN CHARACTER
001632      CMP  R1,#7
001636      BGT  3$
001640      2$:
001640      ADD  R1,R2      ;R2=8*(ROW-1)+COL
001642      MOL  #LENSQ,R2
001664      ADD  #SQUARE,R2
001670      MOV  R2,(R0)
001672      3$:
001672      RTS  R5
001672      ;
001672      ;
001672      ;

```

SCAN:

.SBTTL SCAN : PUT THE NEXT WORD IN THE BUFFER IN STRG0

;THE TT INPUT BUFFER IS SEARCHED FOR A CHARACTER STRING,
;WHICH IS RETURNED IN STRG0, TERMINATED BY A ZERO
; IF THE BUFFER IS EMPTY A PROMPTING MESSAGE IS DISPLAYED
; AND INPUT IS TAKEN FROM THE TELETYPE

MOVB #BL,R0
MOV TSTRG,R1
BR 2\$

1\$:

MOV R0,-(SP)
.PRINT #M1 ; EXPECTING INPUT
MOV (SP)+,R0
MOV #STRG,R1
MOV R1,TSTRG
JSR R5,GET

2\$:

JSR R5,VERIFY ;FIND FIRST NON BLANK. RETURNS (R2)->CHAR
;OR ZERO IF NOT FOUND

TST R2
BEQ 1\$
;CHARS HAVE BEEN INPUT
MOV R2,R1 ;REMOVE LEADING BLANKS
MOV R2,TSTRG
JSR R5,INDEX
TST R2
BNE 3\$

CLR R0 ;NO BLANK FOUND SO STRG IS TERMINATED BY A ZERO

3\$:

MOV #STRG0,R2 ;COPY STRING TO STRG0 UNTIL A DELIMITER(IN (R0)) IS FOUND

4\$:

CMPB R0,(R1)
BEQ 5\$
MOVB (R1)+,(R2)+
BR 4\$

5\$:

CLRB (R2) ;STRG0 IS TERMINATED BY A ZERO
MOV R1,TSTRG ;R1 PTS TO A BLANK OR A ZERO
RTS R5

VERIFY: .SBTTL VERIFY

;R1 PTS TO A STRG TERMINATED BY A ZERO
 ;R0 CONTAINS THE CHAR WHICH IS TO BE FOUND
 ;ON RETURN R2 PTS TO THE FIRST CHAR WHICH IS NOT THE TEST CHAR.
 ;IF NO COUNTER CHARACTER IS FOUND , (R2)=0
 ;R0 & R1 ARE UNCHANGED
 MOV R1,--(SP)
 CLR R2

1\$:

TSTB (R1)
 BEQ 2\$
 CMPB (R1)+,R0
 BEQ 1\$
 DEC R1
 MOV R1,R2

2\$:

MOV (SP)+,R1
 RTS R5
 ;
 ;
 ;

.SBTTL INDEX

INDEX:

;R0 CONTAINS A CHAR WHICH IS TO BE FOUND IN THE STRG PTD TO BY R1
 ; ON RETURN R2 PTS TO THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF THE CHAR
 ; IF IT IS NOT FOUND THEN R2=0
 MOV R1,--(SP)
 CLR R2

1\$:

TSTB (R1)
 BEQ 2\$
 CMPB (R1)+,R0
 BNE 1\$
 DEC R1
 MOV R1,R2

2\$:

MOV (SP)+,R1
 RTS R5
 ;
 ;
 ;

```

1          .SBTTL GET
2 02060    GET:
3          ;ON CALL R1 PTS TO A BUFFER. ON RETURN R1 IS UNCHANGED.
4          ;READ FROM TT INTO BUFFER UNTIL A LF IS FOUND.
5          ;REPLACE THIS LINE FEED BY A ZERO.
6          ; REPLACE ANY PRECEDING CR BY A ZERO
7 002060   BIS  #100,0#44  ;SET BIT 6 OF JSW FOR TTINR
8 002066   MOV  R0,-(SP)
9 002070   MOV  R1,-(SP)
10         ;SEE IF ANY PLINK CHARS INPUT
11 02072    5$:
12 02072   CLRB (R1)      ;R1->RECEIVING BUFFER
13 02074   JSR  R5,READPCH
14 02100   TSTB (R1)
15 02102   BNE  9$
16 02104   .TTINR
17 02106   BCS  5$
18 02110   MOVB R0,(R1)+
19 02112   10$:
20 02112   .TTYIN (R1)+
21 02120   CMPB #LF,R0
22 02124   BNE  10$
23         ;PUT A ZERO AT THE END OF THE STRG
24 02126   CLRB -(R1)
25 02130   CMPB -(R1),#CR
26 02134   BNE  2$
27 02136   CLRB (R1)
28 02140   BR   3$
29 02142   2$:
30 02142   INC  R1
31 02144   3$:   ;R1 PTS TO 0 BYTE
32 02144   CMP  R1,(SP)
33 02146   BEQ  5$
34 02150   MOV  (SP),R1
35 02152   JSR  R5,PSEND  ;PARALLEL SEND
36 02156   9$:
37 02156   MOV  (SP)+,R1
38 02160   MOV  (SP)+,R0
39 02162   RTS  R5

```

```

1          .SBTTL BINARY FROM DECIMAL CONVERSION
2 02164    BIN:
3          ;CONVERT STRG0 TO BINARY
4          ;RESULT OBTAINED IN R1
5          ;CARRY SET IF INVALID RESULT IS FOUND
6          ;I=0;B=0
7          ; IF STRG(I)='+' THEN DO;1+;CLR MINUS;END
8          ;ELSE IF STRG(I)='-' THEN 1+;MINUS=1;
9          ;DO WHILE (STRG(I)!='0')
10         ; X=CH(1)-'0';
11         ;IF X<0 ^ X>9 THEN DO; CALL ERROR;END;
12         ; B=(B*10)+X;
13         ; I=I+1;
14         ;END;
15         ;IF MIN THEN B=-B;
16 02164    CLR R4 ;R4=MINUS
17 02166    MOV #STRG0,R2 ;R2==>STRG0
18 02172    CLR R1
19 02174    CMPB (R2),#'+'
20 02200    BNE 1$
21         ;
22 02202    INC R2
23 02204    BR 2$
24 02206    1$:
25 02206    CMPB (R2),#'-
26 02212    BNE 2$
27 02214    MOV #1,R4 ;MINUS=1
28 02220    INC R2
29 02222    2$:
30 02222    TSTB (R2)
31 02224    BEQ 4$
32 02226    MOVB (R2),R3
33 02230    SUB #'0,R3
34 02234    BLT 21$
35 02236    CMP R3,#9.
36 02242    BLE 3$
37 02244    21$:
38 02244    MOV R0,-(SP)
39 02246    ,PRINT #M2 ;NON NUMERIC INPUT
40 02254    MOV (SP)+,R0
41 02256    SEC
42 02260    RTS R5
43 02262    3$:
44         ;MUL R1,#10
45 02262    ADD R1,R1
46 02264    MOV R1,-(SP)
47 02266    ADD R1,R1
48 02270    ADD R1,R1
49 02272    ADD (SP)+,R1
50         ;
51 02274    ADD R3,R1 ;R1=(R1*10)+(R3)
52 02276    INC R2
53 02300    BR 2$
54 02302    4$:
55 02302    TST R4 ;MINUS ?
56 02304    BEQ 5$
57 02306    NEG R1
  
```

```
59 02310      5$;  
5 02310      CLC  
60      ;  
61 02312      ;RESULT IS IN R1  
RTS R5
```

.SBTTL SWEEP: PERFORM 1 AND 2 PROCESSOR SEARCHES WITH VARYING CD
 .CSECT MAKEBD

SWEEP:

```

;PERFORM 1 PROCESSOR SEARCHES TO ESTABLISH A BASE TIME
;AND THEN PARALLEL SEARCHES WITH VARYING CD
;PRINT COUNTERS IN COLUMN FORMAT
;AND COMPARE TO BASE COUNT
JSR R5,PPIECE
    .WORD M74,WKING,M75,BKING,0
JSR R5,PRNOS ;PRINT SEARCH VARIABLES
    .WORD 0,10.,CALPHA,ALPHA,CBETA,BETA
    .WORD CMAXD,MAXDPTH,CMMAXD,MMAXD,0
JSR R5,TIMESUB;TIME SUBROUTINES(TU,TS,TC)
.PRINT #NEWLINE
.PRINT #M48
;SINGLE PROCESSOR SEARCHES
CLR VARCD
CLR CDO
JSR R5,NLHEAD
    .WORD CCDEPTH,M7,M8,M9,M54,M53,M21,M22,0
CLR SWITCH
JSR PC,MINMX1
MOV @#SWREG,SWITCH
JSR R5,SENDAY
    .WORD NOUPS,ENDCO,BASE
JSR R5,SYNC
DMOV BASE+24.,BASE+28.;SAVE OTHER'S TIME
;FIND THEORETICAL TIME FOR 2 PROCESSORS
;DO BEFORE CONVERSION TO MILLISEC TO AVOID OFLOW
;(T2,BASE+24;BASE+24)
;TT=T1*T2/(T1+T2)
JSR R5,DMOLS
    .WORD T2,BASE+24.,FR,0
DMOV BASE+24.,FR+4
JSR R5,DADDNOS
    .WORD T2,FR+4,0
JSR R5,DDIVR
    .WORD FR+4,FR,BASE+24.,0
JSR R5,CNVMILL
    .WORD T2,FR,BASE+28.,FR+4,BASE+24.,FR+8.,0
.PRINT #M49 ;THIS MACHINE
JSR R5,PRNO
    .WORD 1,10.,CDO,NOUPS,NOSETMVS,NOCSTMVS,NOUPS
    .WORD FR,NOMAXD,NOMMAXD,0
.PRINT #M50 ;OTHER MACHINE:
JSR R5,PRNO
    .WORD 1,10.,CDO,BASE,BASE+4,BASE+8.
    .WORD BASE,FR+4,BASE+12.,BASE+16.,0
;FIND BASE NOS
JSR R5,RULEOFF
.PRINT #M51 ;BASE NO.
JSR R5,PRNO
    .WORD 1,10.,CDO,BASE,BASE+4,BASE+8.
    .WORD BASE,FR+8.,BASE+12.,BASE+16.,0
;FIND WORK DONE(TU,TS,TC;BASE+28.)
JSR R5,DMOLS
    .WORD BASE,TU,FR+12.
  
```

```

58 00454          .WORD BASE+4,TS,FR+16.
59 00462          .WORD BASE+8.,TC,FR+20.,0
60 00472      JSR  R5,ACDDVR ;MICRO->MILLISECS.
61 00476          .WORD 3,TENTHO,FR+12.,FR
62 00506      DCLR BASE+28.
63 00516      JSR  R5,DADDNOS
64 00522          .WORD FR,BASE+28.
65 00526          .WORD FR+4,BASE+28.
66 00532          .WORD FR+8.,BASE+28.,0
67      ;FIND TIME FOR TREE UPDATES PER SEC.
68      ;(T2-[ACCOUNTED TIME])*10000./NOUPS
69 00540      DMOV  T2,TM
70 00554      ISUB BASE+28.,BASE+30.,TM,TM+2 ;ACCOUNTED TIME
71 00574      DMOV  TM,FR+12. ;MINMAX TIME MILLISECS
72 00610      JSR  R5,DMOLS;MILLI->MICRO
73 00614          .WORD TENTHO,TM,FR+16.,0
74 00624      JSR  R5,DDIVR
75 00630          .WORD NOUPS,FR+16.,TM,0
76 00640      .PRINT #M71 ;TIME/SUB
77 00646      JSR  R5,CNVMIC
78 00652          .WORD TU,FR+16.,TS,FR+20.
79 00662          .WORD TC,FR+24.,TM,FR+28.,0
80 00674      JSR  R5,PRNO
81 00700          .WORD 1,10.,CD0,FR+16.,FR+20.,FR+24.,FR+28.,0
82 00720      .PRINT #M72
83 00726      JSR  R5,CNVMIL
84 00732          .WORD FR,FR+16.,FR+4,FR+20.
85 00742          .WORD FR+8.,FR+24.,FR+12.,FR+28.,0
86 00754      JSR  R5,PRNO
87 00760          .WORD 1,10.,CD0,FR+16.,FR+20.,FR+24.,FR+28.,0
88      ;FIND %TIME FOR SUBROUTINES
89 01000      JSR  R5,ACDMOLS
90 01004          .WORD 4,HUNDRED,FR,FR+16.
91 01014      JSR  R5,ACDDVR
92 01020          .WORD 4,T2,FR+16.,FR
93 01030      .PRINT #M70 ;%TIME
94 01036      JSR  R5,PRNO
95 01042          .WORD 1,10.,CD0,FR,FR+4,FR+8.,FR+12.,0
96 01062      DMOV  T2,BASE+28.

```

```

01076          INC  VARCD
01102          .PRINT #NEWLINE
0001110        .PRINT #NEWLINE
0001116        .PRINT #M27
0001124        JSR  R5,NLHEAD
0001130        .WORD CCDEPTH,M57,M57,M57,M65,M67,M67,M67,0
0001152        JSR  R5,NLHEAD
0001156        .WORD M66,M60,M61,M63,M64,M58,M57,M69,0
0001200        JSR  R5,NLHEAD
0001204        .WORD M66,M59,M59,M59,M61,M59,M60,M61,0
0101226        PRCD16$:
0101226        16$:
0101226          JSR  R5,RULEOFF
0101232          JSR  R5,PRNOS
0101236          .WORD 0,10.,CVARCD,VARCD,0
0101250          CLR  CDO
0101254        17$:
0101254          .PRINT #NEWLINE
0101262          CMP  CDO,MAXCD
0101270          BGT  50$
0101272          JSR  R5,SYNC
0101276          JSR  PC,MINMX1
0101276          ;JSR  R5,PCOUNTS
0101302          JSR  R5,SENDAY
0101306          .WORD NOUPS,ENDCO,PAR
0101314          JSR  R5,SYNC
0101320          JSR  R5,PERCENTS
0101324          INC  CDO
0101330          BR   17$
0101332        50$:
0101332          DEC  VARCD
0101336          BGE  16$
0101340        60$:
0101340          RTS  R5
0101340          ;
0101340          ;
0101340          ;

```

```

1 .SBTTL PERCENTS:FIND % OVERHEADS
2 PERCENTS:
3 001342 JSR R5,DADDNOS
4 001346 .WORD NOUPS,PAR,NOSETMVS,PAR+4,NOCSTMVS,PAR+8.
5 001362 .WORD NOMAXD,PAR+12.,NOMMAXD,PAR+16.,NBP,PAR+20.
6 001376 .WORD 0
7 ;FIND WORK DONE
8 001400 JSR R5,DMOLS
9 001404 .WORD PAR,TU,FR
10 01412 .WORD PAR+4,TS,FR+4
11 01420 .WORD PAR+8.,TC,FR+8.
12 01426 .WORD PAR,TM,FR+12.,0
13 01436 JSR R5,ACDDVR ;MICRO->MILLISEC.
14 01442 .WORD 4,TENTHO,FR,FR+16.
15 ;FIND ACCOUNTED TIME
16 01452 DCLR PAR+28.
17 01462 JSR R5,DADDNOS
18 01466 .WORD FR+16.,PAR+28.
19 01472 .WORD FR+20.,PAR+28.
20 01476 .WORD FR+24.,PAR+28.
21 01502 .WORD FR+28.,PAR+28.,0
22 ;CONVERT TO COMBINED TIMING
23 01510 JSR R5,DMOLS
24 01514 .WORD BASE+24.,PAR+28.,FR,0
25 01524 JSR R5,DDIVR
26 01530 .WORD BASE+28.,FR,PAR+28.,0
27 ;JSR R5,PRNOS
28 ; .WORD 1,10.,M73,PAR+28.,M63,T2,0
29 01540 DMOV PAR+28.,FR+4 ;TREESIZE
30 01554 DMOV T2,FR+8. ;COMMUNICATION TIME:TOTAL TIME-TREESIZE TIM
31 01570 DSUB PAR+28.,PAR+30.,FR+8.,FR+10.
32 01610 DMOV T2,FR+12. ;TOTAL TIME
33 ;COPY UP FR.
34 01624 DMOV BASE+24.,FR+16.;BASE TIME
35 01640 DMOV PAR+28.,FR+20.;EXTRA TREESIZE
36 01654 DSUB BASE+24.,BASE+26.,FR+20.,FR+22.
37 01674 DMOV FR+8.,FR+24. ;COMMUN TIME
38 ;COMMUNICATION TIME PER WORD
39 ;MICROSECS/WORD(WDSIN,WDSOUT,COMM TIME;MICROSEC/WORD)
40 01710 JSR R5,DMOLS ;MICROSECONDS
41 01714 .WORD TENTHO,FR+8.,FR+104.,0
42 01724 DMOV WDSI,FR+100.
43 01740 DADD WDSO,WDSO+2,FR+100.,FR+102.
44 01760 JSR R5,DDIVR
45 01764 .WORD FR+100.,FR+104.,FR+108.,0
46 01774 JSR R5,CNMVIC
47 02000 .WORD FR+108.,FR+112.,0
48 ;
49 ;FIND % INCREASE ON BASE
50 02006 JSR R5,DSUBNOS ;TIME-BASE
51 02012 .WORD BASE+24.,FR+4 ;TREE TIME - BASE TIME
52 02016 .WORD BASE+24.,FR+12.,0;T2 - BASE TIME
53 ;FIND % TIME
54 02024 JSR R5,ACDMOLS
55 02030 .WORD 8.,HUNDRED,FR,FR+32.
56 02040 JSR R5,ACDDVR
57 02044 .WORD 4,BASE+24.,FR+32.,FR

```

```
02054      JSR  R5,ACDDVR
02060          .WORD 4,12,FR+48.,FR+16.
02070      .PRINT #NEWLINE
02076      JSR  R5,PRNO
02102          .WORD 1,10.,CD0,FR+4,FR+8.,FR+12.
02116          .WORD FR+112.,FR+16.,FR+20.,FR+24.,0
02130      RTS  R5
02135      ;
02140      ;
02145      ;
```

```

        .SBTTL TIMESUB:TIME SUBROUTINE FOR UPDATE,RESTOR,SETMVS & CSETMVS
TIMESUB:;TIME SUBROUTINES
        .MACRO TIMEMVS SUBR,TX,?L1,?L2
        JSR PC,IMVSTACK
        MOV R4,-(SP)
        MOV #5000.,-(SP)
        STIME T1,T1+2
L1:
        MOV 2(SP),R4
        JSR PC,SUBR
        DEC (SP)
        BGE L1
        STIME TX,TX+2
        DSUB T1,T1+2,TX,TX+2
        DMOL2 TX,TX+2,L2
L2:
        CMP(SP)+,(SP)+
        .ENDM
;
        SAVREG 5
        TIMEMVS CSTMVS,TC
TIMV0$:
        TIMEMVS SETMVS,TS
;
        MOV R4,-(SP)
        MOV #10000.,-(SP)
        STIME T1,T1+2
TIMV1$:
10$:
        MOV #MSTACK-6000,R1
        MOV 2(SP),R0
        MOV R1,R4
20$:
        MOV (R0)+,(R1)+
        BEQ 30$
                MOV (R0)+,(R1)+
                MOV (R0)+,(R1)+
                BR 20$
30$:
        JSR PC,UPDATE
        JSR PC,RESTOR
        DEC (SP)
        BLE 50$
        TST (R4)
        BNE 30$
        BR 10$
50$:
        STIME TU,TU+2
        DSUB T1,T1+2,TU,TU+2
        CMP (SP)+,(SP)+
        ;.PRINT #M55;MICROSECS PER SUBROUTINE CALL
        ;JSR R5,PRNDS
        ; .WORD 1,10.,M7,TU,M8,TS,M9,TC,0
        RESREG 5
        RTS R5
    
```

IF ;

.SBTTL PCOUNTS: PRINT COUNTERS
PCOUNTS:

;PRINT COUNTERS

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 0,10.,CALPHA,ALPHA,CBETA,BETA,CMAXD,MAXDPTH,CNMAXD,MMAXD,0

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 0,10.,CCDEPTH,CDO,M24,NOMINMX2,0

TST FIRREL

BEQ 10\$

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 1,10.,CMAXNIM,MAXNIM,M23,NORCUT,CPEN,PEN,0

10\$:

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 1,10.,M7,NOUPS,M8,NOSETMVS,M9,NOCSTMVS

.WORD M21,NOMAXD,M22,NOMMAXD,M38,NBF,0

PC020\$:

TST T2

BNE 20\$

TST T2+2

BEQ 50\$

20\$:

;PRINT COUNTS PER SEC

JSR R5,ACDMOLS

.WORD 6,SIXTY,NOUPS,FR

JSR R5,ACDDVR

.WORD 6,T2,FR,FR+30.

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 1,10.,M40,FR+30.,M41,FR+34.,M42,FR+38.

.WORD M43,FR+42.,M44,FR+46.,M45,FR+50.,0

;PRINT SEARCH TIME

JSR R5,DDIVS

.WORD SIXTY,T2,ST,SPT,0

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 1,10.,M10,ST,M11,SPT,0

SPRINT #M12

BIT #1,@#SWREG ;PARALLEL MODE ?

BEQ 50\$

;BUSY TIME

JSR R5,DDIVS

.WORD SIXTY,T3,FR,FR+4.,0

;% BUSY TIME

JSR R5,DMOLS

.WORD HUNDRED,T3,FR+8.,0

JSR R5,DDIVS

.WORD T2,FR+8.,FR+12.,FR+16.,0

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 1,10.,M31,FR,M11,FR+4.,M32,FR+12.,0

50\$:

PC055\$:

BIT #1,@#SWREG

BEQ 60\$

JSR R5,PRNOS

.WORD 1,10.,M35,NORINT,M36,WDSI,M37,WDSO,0

DCLR NORINT

60\$:

RTS R5

IF ;
IX ;

```

1      .SBTTL PBMVES: PRINT BEST MOVES FOUND BY MINIMAX.
2 003506 PBMVES:
3      ;BOARD ASSUMED AT D=0
4      ;ASSUME R4=TOP OF MSTACK,
5      ;R3=UPM(D=0).
6 003506      MOV #PBUF,R0
7 003512      SPRINT #M6      ;BESTLINE
8 003524      MOV R5,-(SP)
9 003526      INC REPEAT      ;CALLS TO SETMVS WILL FIND CHECKS
10 03532      CLR LASTD
11 03536      MOV R3,R5      ;FIND BMV(R3)
12 03540      ADD #BMV,R5
13 03544      PB1$: MOV -(R5),-(R4)
14 03546      BEQ 4$
15 03550      MOV -(R5),-(R4)
16 03552      MOV -(R5),-(R4)
17      ;R3=LUM, R4=TOP OF MSTACK(FROM OF MOVE).
18 03554      MOV R5,-(SP)
19 03556      JSR PC,UPDATE
20 03562      NEG COLOUR
21 03566      JSR PC,SETMVS  ;FIND IF CHECK
22 03572      NEG COLOUR
23 03576      MOV (SP)+,R5
24 03600      MOV #PBUF,R0
25 03604      JSR R5,CHARMV
26 03610      JSR R5,PRINTMV
27 03614      BR PB1$
28 03616      4$:
29 03616      5$: TST D
30 03622      BLE 6$
31 03624      JSR PC,RESTOR
32 03630      BR 5$
33 03632      6$: ;D=0 & BOARD IS RESTORED TO ORIGIN.
34 03632      JSR R5,PVSCOR
35 03636      SPRINT #NEWLINE
36 03650      CLR REPEAT
37 03654      MOV (SP)+,R5
38 03656      RTS R5
39      .EVEN
40      ;
41      ;
42      ;
    
```

.SBTTL MAKEBD: MAKE UP CHARACTER FORM OF BOARD
MAKEBD:
;MAKE A CHARACTER REPRESENTATION OF THE BOARD SUITABLE
;FOR PRINTING.

```

MOV R2,-(SP)
MOV R1,-(SP)
MOV #7,-(SP) ;DO I=7 TO 0
1$: MOV #7,-(SP) ;DO J=7 TO 0
2$: CLR -(SP)
MOV SP,R0
JSR R5,BSQCOLROW
MOV (R0),-(SP)
JSR R5,SQCOLROW ;RETURNS (R0)=SQ
MOV (SP)+,R2 ;R2=->CHAR SLOT
MOV @ (R0),R1 ;R1=P1
BNE 3$
;NO PIECE
MOV R2,R1
MOVB -(R1),(R2)+ ;COPY PRECEDING CHAR
MOVB (R1),(R2)
BR 6$
3$: ;PIECE
TST CLR(R1)
BGT 4$
MOVB #'*,(R2)+
BR 5$
4$: MOVB #BL,(R2)+
5$: MOV TYP(R1),R1
ASR R1
ADD #PTABLE,R1
MOVB (R1),(R2)
6$: TST (SP)+
DEC (SP) ;J=J-1
BGE 2$
TST (SP)+ ;POP J
DEC (SP)
BGE 1$
TST (SP)+ ;POP I
MOV (SP)+,R1
MOV (SP)+,R2
RTS R5

```

```

1      .SBTTL FIND BOARD OFFSET GIVEN COL AND ROW
2      .CSECT BSQCOLROW
3 000000 BSQCOLROW:
4      ;GIVEN THE COL AND ROW OF A SQ THE SUBROUTINE RETURNS
5      ;A POINTER TO THE POSITION IN THE CHARACTER BOARD WHEREIN
6      ;TWO CHARACTERS DESCRIBING A PIECE SHOULD BE PLACED.
7      ;ON CALL      (R0)-> BSQ      RETURNED VALUE
8      ;              2      J      COL
9      ;              4      I      ROW
10     ;OFFSET=BOARD+34*(1+3(7-I))+(1+4*J)
11 00000     MOV R1,-(SP)
12 00002     MOV #BOARD,-(SP)      ;USE (SP) AS ACCUMULATOR
13 00006     MOV #7,R1      ;WANT R1=34*(1+3(7-I))
14 00012     SUB 4(R0),R1
15 00016     MOL #3,R1
16 00040     INC R1
17 00042     MOL #34.,R1
18 00064     ADD R1,(SP)
19     ;
20 00066     MOV 2(R0),R1      ;WANT R1=4*J+1
21 00072     MOL #4,R1
22 00114     INC R1
23 00116     ADD R1,(SP)
24 00120     MOV (SP)+,(R0)
25 00122     MOV (SP)+,R1
26 00124     RTS R5
27     ;
28     ;
29     ;
30 00126     BOARD:
31         .REPT 4
32             .REPT 3
33                 .REPT 4
34                     .ASCII /      .... /
35                 .ENDR
36                 .ASCII <CR><LF>
37             .ENDR
38             .REPT 3
39                 .REPT 4
40                     .ASCII /.... /
41                 .ENDR
42                 .ASCII <CR><LF>
43             .ENDR
44         .ENDR
45         .ASCII <CR><LF>/  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H /
46 01606     .WORD 0
47 01650
48     ;
49     ;
50     ;

```

```

1          .SBTTL CHARACTER FORM OF UPDATED MOVE
2          .CSECT CHARMV
3 000000    CHARMV:
4           ;PLACE THE CHARACTER FORM OF THE UPDATED MOVE IN THE BUFFER
5           ;R0->BUFFER
6           ;R3=->UPM
7           ;
8 000000    MOV    R0,-(SP)    ;SAVE BUFFER ADDRESS
9 000002    MOV    MT(R3),R2    ;FIND CHARPIECE(MT)
10 00006    ASR    R2
11 00010    ADD    #PTABLE,R2
12 00014    MOVB   (R2),(R0)+
13          ;FIND CSQ(SQ0)
14 00016    MOV    SQ0(R3),R2 ;R1=SQ0
15 00022    MOVB   CSQ(R2),(R0)+
16 00026    MOVB   <CSQ+1>(R2),(R0)+
17          ;FIND TYPE OF CAPTURED PIECE
18 00032    MOV    CPCE(R3),R2    ;R2=P1
19 00036    BNE    1$
20          ;NO PIECE CAPTURED
21 00040    MOVB   #'-(R0)+
22 00044    BR     2$
23 00046    1$:    ;PIECE CAPTURED
24 00046    MOVB   #'X,(R0)+
25 00052    MOV    TYP(R2),R2
26 00056    ASR    R2
27 00060    ADD    #PTABLE,R2
28 00064    MOVB   (R2)+,(R0)+
29 00066    2$:    ;FIND CSQ(SQ1)
30 00066    MOV    SQ1(R3),R2
31 00072    MOVB   CSQ(R2),(R0)+
32 00076    MOVB   <CSQ+1>(R2),(R0)+
33          ;SPECIAL MOVE ?
34 00102    CMP    MT(R3),#THR
35 00110    BLT    9$
36 00112    CMP    MT(R3),#CASTLE
37 00120    BNE    4$
38 00122    MOV    (SP),R0    ;CLEAR BUFFER AND RESTART
39 00124    CMP    SQ0(R3),SQ1(R3)
40 00132    BHI    3$
41 00134    MOV    #CKCASTLE,R2
42 00140    BR     8$
43 00142    3$:    MOV    #CQCASTLE,R2
44 00146    BR     8$
45 00150    4$:    CMP    MT(R3),#EPCAP
46 00156    BNE    5$
47 00160    MOV    #CHAREP,R2
48 00164    BR     8$
49 00166    5$:    CMP    MT(R3),#QPAWN
50 00174    BNE    6$
51 00176    MOV    #CQPAWN,R2
52 00202    BR     8$
53 00204    6$:    CMP    MT(R3),#NPAWN
54 00212    BNE    7$
55 00214    MOV    #CNPAWN,R2
56 00220    BR     8$
57 00222    7$:    MOV    #M5,R2    ;ERROR ON MT PARAMETER
  
```

```

58      ;
59      00226      8$:      MOV B (R2)+,(R0)+      ;MOVE OVER CHARS
60      00230      BNE 8$
61      00232      DEC R0 ;REMOVE 0 BYTE
62      00234      9$:      TSTB CHK(R3)
63      00240      BEQ 10$
64      00242      MOV B #'',(R0)+
65      00246      10$:
66      00246      MOV B #<TERM>,(R0)+      ;MOVE KEEPS SAME LINE
67      00252      CLRB (R0)+      ;0 END MARKER
68      00254      MOV (SP)+,R0
69      00256      RTS R5
70      ;
71      ;
72      ;
73      00260      CKCASTLE:
74      00260      .ASCIZ /O-O/
75      00264      CQCASTLE:
76      00264      .ASCIZ /O-O-O/
77      00272      CHAREP: .ASCIZ /E.P./
78      00277      CQPAWN: .ASCIZ /=Q/
79      00302      CNPAWN: .ASCIZ /=N/
80      00305      M5:      .ASCIZ /ERROR ON MT PARAM./
81      00330      PTABLE: .ASCII /??NBRQKPR?KP????PPP/
82      .EVEN
83      ;
84      ;
85      ;
    
```

```

1          .SBTTL PRINT STRING AT TAB(D-1)
2          .CSECT PRINTMV
3 000000    PRINTMV:
4          ;PRINT STRING ON TELETYPE WITH D-1 PRECEDING TABS.
5          ;ON CALL R0->STRING TO BE PRINTED
6          TB=11
7          TAB=11
8          TERM=200
9 000000    MOV R1,--(SP)
10         ;TAB TO CORRECT COLUMN
11 000002    TST LASTD          ;FIRST TIME ?
12 000006    BEQ 2$
13 000010    CMP D,LASTD
14 000016    BLE 2$
15 000020          SPRINT #TABC
16 000032          INC NTAB
17 000036          CMP NTAB,#8.
18 000044          BLT 4$
19 000046          SPRINT #NEWLINE
20 000060          1$: CLR NTAB
21 000064          BR 4$
22 000066          2$: MOV D,R1          ;1=D-1
23 000072          SPRINT #NEWLINE
24 000104          CLR NTAB
25 000110          CMP R1,#8.
26 000114          BLT 3$
27 000116          SUB #8.,R1
28 000122          3$: DEC R1
29 000124          BLE 4$
30 000126          SPRINT #TABC
31 000140          INC NTAB
32 000144          BR 3$
33 000146          4$: ;NOW PRINT STRING
34 000146          SPRINT R0
35 000156          MOV D,LASTD
36 000164          MOV (SP)+,R1
37 000166          RTS R5
38         ;
39 000170          TABC: .ASCII <TB><TERM>
40 000172          NEWLINE:
41 000172          .ASCII <CR><LF><TERM>
42         .EVEN
43 000176          NTAB: .WORD 0
44         ;
45         ;
46         ;
    
```

```

1          .SBTTL PRINT VSCOR
2          .CSECT PVSCOR
3 000000    PVSCOR:
4           ;PRINT THE CURRENT VSCOR IN BRACKETS AS A DECIMAL NUMBER
5           ;R3-->UPM
6           ;
7 000000          MOV  R1,--(SP)
8 000002          MOV  R0,--(SP)
9 000004          MOV  #PBUF,R0
10 00010        MOVB #'(',(R0)+
11 00014        MOV  VSCOR(R3),R1
12 00020        JSR  R5,DEC
13 00024        .WORD 10.
14 00026        1$:
15 00026        TSTB (R0)+      ;FIND END OF STRING
16 00030        BNE  1$
17 00032        DEC  R0
18 00034        MOVB #'',(R0)+
19 00040        MOVB #<TERM>,(R0)+      ;SAME LINE
20 00044        SPRINT #PBUF
21 00056        MOV  (SP)+,R0
22 00060        MOV  (SP)+,R1
23 00062        RTS  R5
24          ;
25          ;
26          ;
    
```

```

1      .SBTTL PPIECE: PRINT PIECES
2      ;GROUPS OF TWO ARGUMENTS
3      ;FIRST ARG IS CHAR FORM OF COLOUR
4      ;2ND IS HEAD OF PIECE LIST
5 000064      PPIECE:      SAVREG 0,1,2,3
6 000064      SUB  #50.,SP
7 000074      10$:      ;FOR WHITE AND BLACK PIECES
8 000100      MOV  (R5)+,R0
9 000102      BEQ  50$
10 00100      .PRINT ;WHITE, BLACK
11 00102      MOV  @ (R5)+,R2 ;PIECE HEADER
12 00104      20$:      ;FOR ALL PIECES OF THIS COLOUR DO:
13 00106      MOV  SP,R1
14 00110      MOVB #BL,(R1)+
15      MOV  TYP(R2),R3
16      ASR  R3
17      MOVB PTABLE(R3),(R1)+
18      MOV  (R2),R3
19      MOVB CSQ(R3),(R1)+
20      MOVB CSQ+1(R3),(R1)+
21      MOVB #TERM,(R1)+
22      MOV  SP,R0
23      .PRINT
24      MOV  NXTP(R2),R2
25      BNE  20$
26      BR   10$
27
28 00152      50$:      ADD  #50.,SP
29 00156      RESREG 0,1,2,3
30 00160      RTS  R5
31 00162
32 00164
33 00166
34 00176
35
36      ;
37      ;
38      ;

```

```

1      .SBTTL PRNO:PRINT ARRAY OF NUMBERS
2      0200      PRNO:
3
4      ;PRINT NOS WITHOUT DESCRIPTORS
5      ;NOS ARE PRECEDED BY A TAB & ARE RIGHT JUSTIFIED TO 7 CHARS
6      ;LARGER NOS ARE NOT TRUNCATED BUT OFLOW 7 CHAR FIELD
7      SAVREG 0,1,2,3
8      SUB  #50.,SP
9      MOV  SP,R2
10     ADD  #10.,R2
11     MOV  (R5)+,R3      ;BIT INDICATOR FOR SINGLE , DOUBLE PRECISIC
12     MOV  (R5)+,25$     ;BASE
13
14     10$:      MOV  (R5)+,R1
15     BEQ  50$
16
17     MOV  R2,R0
18     TST  R3
19     BGT  30$
20
21     MOV  (R1),R1      ;R1=NO
22     JSR  R5,DEC
23     25$:      .WORD 10.
24     BR   35$
25
26     30$:      JSR  R5,DDEC      ;R1->NO
27
28     35$:      MOVB  #TERM,(R0)
29     SUB  #7,R0
30     MOV  R2,R1
31
32     40$:      CMP  R1,R0
33     BLOS 45$
34
35     MOVB  #BL,-(R1)
36     BR   40$
37
38     45$:      MOVB  #TAB,-(R0)
39     .PRINT
40     BR   10$
41
42     50$:      ADD  #50.,SP
43     RESREG 0,1,2,3
44     RTS  R5
45
46     ;
47     ;
48     ;

```

```

1      .SBTTL PRHEAD: PRINT ARRAY OF CHARACTERS
2 00332 NLTBHD:
3 000332 SPRINT #NLTB
4 000344 BR PRHEAD
5 000346 NLHEAD:
6 000346 SPRINT #NEWLINE
7 000360 PRHEAD:
8      ;PRINT DESCRIPTORS IN LIST PTD TO BY R5
9      SAVREG 0,1
10 00364 5$:
11 00364     MOV (R5)+,R1
12 00366     BEQ 50$
13 00370         .PRINT #TABC
14 00376         MOV R1,R0
15 00400         TSTB (R1)+
16 00402         BNE ,-2
17 00404         MOVB #TERM,-(R1)
18 00410         .PRINT
19 00412         CLRB (R1)
20 00414         BR 5$
21 00416 50$:
22 00416     RESREG 0,1
23 00422     RTS R5
24      ;
25      ;
26      ;

```

```

00424      .SBTTL DOUBLE PRECISION DIVISION (WITH ROUNDING), + & -
ADDIVR:
      ;ARRAY OF DOUBLE PRECISION DIVISION AND ROUNDING OF RESULT
      ;FIRST ARG IS COUNT, & OTHERS ARE ADDRESSES OF BASES OF ARR
      SAVREG 0,1
      MOV (R5)+,R0
      MOV #10$,R1
      MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
      MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
      MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
5$:
      DEC R0
      BLT 50$
      JSR R5,DDIVR
10$:      .WORD 0,0,0,0      ;3 ARGS AND 0
      ADD #4,10$
      ADD #4,10$+2
      ADD #4,10$+4
      BR 5$
50$:
      RESREG 0,1
      RTS R5
      ;
      ;
      ;
00516      ACDDIVR:
      ;ARRAY OF DOUBLE PRECISION DIVISION BY A CONSTANT
      ;WITH ROUNDING OF RESULT
      ;FIRST ARG IS COUNT, & OTHERS ARE ADDRESSES OF BASES OF ARR
      SAVREG 0,1
      MOV (R5)+,R0
      MOV #10$,R1
      MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
      MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
      MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
6 00536      5$:
      DEC R0
      BLT 50$
      JSR R5,DDIVR
0 00546      10$:      .WORD 0,0,0,0      ;3 ARGS AND 0
      ADD #4,10$+2
      ADD #4,10$+4
      BR 5$
4 00574      50$:
      RESREG 0,1
      RTS R5
      ;
      ;
      ;
0 00602      DDIVR:
      ;DIVIDE 2ND BY 1ST TO OBTAIN 3RD
      ;AND ROUND THIRD TO NEAREST NO.
      SAVREG 0,1,2
      CMP -(SP),-(SP)
2 00602      10$:
      MOV (R5)+,R0
      BEQ 50$
7 00614
    
```

```

58 00616          MOV (R5)+,R1
59 00620          MOV (R5)+,R2
60 00622          DDIV (R0),2(R0),(R1),2(R1),(R2),2(R2),(SP),2(SP)
61 00756          DMOL2 (SP),2(SP),15$      ;OFLOW COND BRANCH
62 00766          15$: DCMF (SP),2(SP),(R0),2(R0),10$,20$
63 01006          20$:
64              ;<=
65 01006          DINC (R2),2(R2)
66 01016          BR 10$
67 01020          50$:
68 01020          CMP (SP)+,(SP)+
69 01022          RESREG 0,1,2
70 01030          RTS R5
71              ;
72              ;
73              ;
74 01032          ACDMOLS:
75              ;ARRAY OF DOUBLE PRECISION MULTIPLICATION BY A CONSTANT
76              ;FIRST ARG IS ARRAY LENGTH,
77              ;SECOND IS CONSTANT
78              ;THIRD IS MULTIPLIER,FOURTH IS MULTIPLICAND
79 01032          SAVREG 0,1
80 01036          MOV (R5)+,R0
81 01040          MOV #10$,R1
82 01044          MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
83 01046          MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
84 01050          MOV (R5)+,(R1)+
85 01052          5$:
86 01052          DEC R0
87 01054          BLT 50$
88 01056          JSR R5,DMOLS
89 01062          10$: .WORD 0,0,0,0      ;3 ARGS AND 0
90 01072          ADD #4,10$+2
91 01100          ADD #4,10$+4
92 01106          BR 5$
93 01110          50$:
94 01110          RESREG 0,1
95 01114          RTS R5
96              ;
97              ;
98 01116          DADDNOS:
99              ;GROUPS OF 2 ARGUMENTS. ADD 1ST TO 2ND.
00 1116          SAVREG 0,1
01 1122          5$:
02 1122          MOV (R5)+,R0
03 1124          BEQ 50$
04 1126          MOV (R5)+,R1
05 1130          DADD (R0),2(R0),(R1),2(R1)
06 1144          BR 5$
07 1146          50$:
08 1146          RESREG 0,1
09 1152          RTS R5
10              ;
11              ;
12              ;
13 1154          DSUBNOS:
14              ;GROUPS OF 2 ARGUMENTS
    
```

```

115          ;SUB 1ST FROM 2ND.
116          SAVREG 0,1
117 1160      5$:
118 1160          MOV(R5)+,R0
119 1162          BEQ 50$
120 1164          MOV (R5)+,R1
121 1166          ISUB (R0),2(R0),(R1),2(R1)
122 1202          BR 5$
123 1204      50$:
124 1204          RESREG 0,1
125 1210          RTS R5
126          ;
127          ;
128          ;
129 1212      RULEOFF:
130          ;DRAW A LINE ACROSS PAGE
131 1212          SAVREG 0,1
132 1216          MOVB #'_,CHARAC
133 1224          MOV #80.,R1
134 1230          .PRINT #NEWLINE
135 1236      10$:
136 1236          .PRINT #CHARAC
137 1244          DEC R1
138 1246          BGT 10$
139 1250          RESREG 0,1
140 1254          RTS R5
141          ;
142          ;
143          ;
    
```

```

1          ,SBTTL CNVMILL: CONVERT TIME TO MILLISECONDS
2 001256  CNVMILL:
3          ;CONVERT FROM 1/60 THS SEC TO MILLISEC
4 001256  CMP  -(SP),-(SP)
5 001260  5$:
6 001260  MOV  (R5)+,10$+2
7 001264  BEQ  50$
8 001266          MOV  SP,10$+4
9 001272          MOV  SP,20$+2
10 01276          MOV  (R5)+,20$+4
11 01302          JSR  R5,DMOLS
12 01306  10$:  .WORD HUNDRED,0,99.,0
13 01316          JSR  R5,DDIVR
14 01322  20$:  .WORD SIX,99.,0,0
15 01332          BR   5$
16 01334  50$:
17 01334  CMP  (SP)+,(SP)+
18 01336  RTS  R5
19      ;
20      ;
21      ;
22          ,SBTTL CNVMIC: CONVERT TIME TO MICROSECONDS
23 01340  CNVMIC:
24          ;CONVERT FROM 1/10000*1/60 THS SEC TO MICROSEC
25 01340  CMP  -(SP),-(SP)
26 01342  5$:
27 01342  MOV  (R5)+,10$+2
28 01346  BEQ  50$
29 01350          MOV  SP,10$+4
30 01354          MOV  SP,20$+2
31 01360          MOV  (R5)+,20$+4
32 01364          JSR  R5,DMOLS
33 01370  10$:  .WORD TEN,0,99.,0
34 01400          JSR  R5,DDIVR
35 01404  20$:  .WORD SIX,99.,0,0
36 01414          BR   5$
37 01416  50$:
38 01416  CMP  (SP)+,(SP)+
39 01420  RTS  R5
40      ;
41      ;
  
```

```

1      .SBTTL DECIMAL FROM 32 BIT BINARY CONVERSION
2      ;
3      ;CONVERSION OF 32 BIT NO TO DECIMAL
4      ;
5 001422 DDEC:
6      ;SUBROUTINE TO CONVERT 32 BIT NO TO DEC
7      ;R0->BUFFER WHERE RESULT WILL BE PLACED
8      ;R1->WHERE NO IS (LOW ORDER WORD)
9      ;ALL REGISTERS RETURNED UNALTERED
10     ;      LOW      HIGH
11     ;B      R1      R2
12     ;D      R3      R4
13 01422     SAVREG 4,3,2,1,0
14     ;
15 01434     MOV 2(R1),R2 ;B=R1,R2;LOW,HIGH
16 01440     MOV (R1),R1
17 01442     TST R2 ;IF B<0 THEN DO;
18 01444     BGE 1$
19 01446             INEG R1,R2 ;B=-B
20 01454             MOVB #'-(R0)+
21 01460 1$:     MOV #1,R3 ;D=1
22 01464             CLR R4
23 01466             CLR -(SP)
24 01470             CLR -(SP) ;0 END MARKER
25 01472 2$:     DCMP R3,R4,R1,R2,3$,4$ ;DO WHILE(D<=B)
26 01506 3$:     ;D<=B
27 01506             DSTACK R3,R4 ;STACK<=D
28 01512             DMUL2 R3,R4,31$ ;D=D*10
29 01520             DSTACK R3,R4
30 01524             DMUL2 R3,R4,31$
31 01532             DMUL2 R3,R4,31$
32 01540             DADD (SP)+,(SP)+,R3,R4
33 01546             BR 2$
34 01550             31$: ;OVERFLOW
35 01550             CMP (SP)+,(SP)+
36 01552 4$:     ;D>B
37 01552             MOV (SP)+,R3 ;LOWD ;DO WHILE(D<=STACK^=0)
38 01554             BNE 5$
39 01556             MOV (SP)+,R4 ;HIGH D
40 01560             BNE 6$
41 01562             BR 10$
42 01564 5$:     MOV (SP)+,R4
43             ;D<=B & D^=0
44 01566 6$:     MOVB #'0,(R0) ;ST=ST & CHAR
45 01572 7$:     DCMP R3,R4,R1,R2,8$,9$ ;DO WHILE (D<=B)
46 01606 8$:     ;D<=B
47 01606             INCB (R0)
48 01610             DSUB R3,R4,R1,R2 ;B=B-D
49 01616             BR 7$
50 01620 9$:     INC R0 ;
51 01622             BR 4$
52 01624 10$:    ;D=0
53 01624             CMP R0,(SP)
54 01626             BNE 11$
55 01630             MOVB #'0,(R0)+
56 01634 11$:    CLRB (R0) ;0 END MARKER
57 01636             TST (SP)+
    
```

```
58 01640          RESREG 4,3,2,1
59 01650          RTS  R5
60          ;
61          ;
62          ;
```

```

1          .SBTTL DECIMAL FROM 16 BIT BINARY CONVERSION
2 01652    DEC:
3          ;SUBROUTINE TO CONVERT 16 BIT NO TO A DEC STRING
4          ;R0-->BUFFER WHERE DECIMAL CHARACTERS RESULT WILL BE PLACED
5          ;R1=BINARY NO & IS RETURNED UNCHANGED
6 001652    SAVREG 3,2,1,0
7          ;
8 001662    TST  R1 ;IF B<0 THEN DO;
9 001664    BGE  1$
10 01666    NEG  R1 ;B=-B
11 01670    MOVB #'-',(R0)+ ;ST=ST&'-'
12 01674    1$: MOV  #1,R2      ;D=1
13 01700    CLR  -(SP)        ;0 END MARKER
14 01702    2$: CMP  R2,R1      ;DO WHILE (D<=B);
15 01704    BHI  3$
16 01706    MOV  R2,-(SP)      ;STACK<=D
17 01710    MOL  (R5),R2      ;D=D*10.
18 01730    BR   2$
19 01732    3$: ;D>B
20 01732    4$:
21 01732    MOV  (SP)+,R2      ;D<=STACK
22 01734    BEQ  7$
23          ;D<=B
24 01736    MOVB #'0,R3      ;R3=C=0'
25 01742    5$:
26 01742    CMP  R1,R2      ;DO WHILE (B>=D);
27 01744    BLT  6$
28 01746    INC  R3 ;C=C+1
29 01750    SUB  R2,R1      ;B=B-D
30 01752    BR   5$
31 01754    6$:
32 01754    MOVB R3,(R0)+    ;ST=ST&C
33 01756    BR   4$
34 01760    7$:
35 01760    CMP  R0,(SP)      ;IF ST='' THEN ST=ST&'0'
36 01762    BNE  8$
37 01764    MOVB #'0,(R0)+
38 01770    8$:
39 01770    CLRB (R0)        ;0 END MARKER
40 01772    TST  (SP)+
41 01774    RESREG 3,2,1
42 02002    TST  (R5)+
43 02004    RTS  R5
44          ;
45          ;
    
```

```

1      ,SBTTL DMOLS: DOUBLE PRECISION MULTIPLICATION
20006  DMOLS:
3      ;GROUPS OF THREE ARGUMENTS PTD TO BY R5
4      ;MULTIPLY 2ND. BY 1ST. TO GIVE THIRD ARGUMENT
5      ;UNTIL ZERO FIRST ARGUMENT IS REACHED
6      ;ARGUMENT ARE ADDRESSES OF DOUBLE PRECISION WORDS
7 002006 SAVREG 0,1,2
8 002014
9 002014 5$:
10 02016 MOV (R5)+,R0 ;MULTIPLIER
11 02020 BEQ 50$
12 02022     MOV (R5)+,R1
13 02024     MOV (R5)+,R2
14 02106     DMOL (R0),2(R0),(R1),2(R1),(R2),2(R2)
15 02110     BR 5$
16 02110 50$:
17 02116 RESREG 0,1,2
18      RTS R5
19
20

```

```

1      .SBTTL DDIVS: DOUBLE PRECISION DIVISION
2002120 DDIVS:
3      ;ARGUMENTS COME IN GROUPS OF FOUR,
4      ;TERMINATED BY A ZERO
5 002120 SAVREG 0,1,2,3
6 002130 5$:
7 002130 MOV (R5)+,R0
8 002132 BEQ 50$
9 002134 MOV (R5)+,R1
10 02136 MOV (R5)+,R2
11 02140 MOV (R5)+,R3
12 02142 DDIV (R0),2(R0),(R1),2(R1),(R2),2(R2),(R3),2(R3)
13 02276 BR 5$
14 02300 50$:
15 02300 RESREG 0,1,2,3
16 02310 RTS R5
17      ;
18      ;
19      ;
21      .SBTTL PLINK: MACROS

```

```

.SBTTL PLINK
.CSECT DUMP
.MACRO NXTWD P,MIN,MAX,?L1
;ASSUME P IS A REGISTER:
;IF P>=MAX THEN P=P-MAX+MIN
    CMP P,MAX
    BLO L1
        SUB MAX,P
        ADD MIN,P

```

```

L1:
.ENDM
;
;
;

```

```

.MACRO LSTWD P,MIN,MAX,?L1
    CMP P,MIN
    BHI L1
        SUB MIN,P
        ADD MAX,P

```

```

L1:
.ENDM
;
;
;

```

```

.MACRO NXTMSG P,MIN,MAX
;FIND NEXT MESSAGE
    MOV R4,-(SP)
    MOVB 1(P),R4
    ASL R4 ;WORDS TO BYTES
    ADD R4,P
    NXTWD P,MIN,MAX
    MOV (SP)+,R4

```

```

.ENDM
;
;
;

```

```

0 PDUMP:
0
0
6
0
4
4
0
6
2
0
0

```

```

    BIT #4,@SWREG
    BEQ PD59$
    JSR R5,PDUMPO ;PRINT MINMXP STATUS
PDUMP1: ;ENTRY POINT FOR DUMPING BUFFER POINTERS ONLY
    JSR R5,PRNOS
    .WORD 0,10.,D17,MSGIN,D18,MSGOUT,M36,WDSIN,M37,WDSOUT,0
    JSR R5,PRNOS
    .WORD 0,8.,D10,FIN,D11,RIN,D12,PIN,D13,FOUT,D14,ROUT,D15,POUT,0
PD59$:
    RTS R5
;
;

```

```

2 PDUMPO: ;PRINT MINMXP STATUS
2
4
0
12
16
12
16

```

```

    MOV R3,-(SP)
    MOV SP,1$+26.
    MOV R4,-(SP)
    MOV SP,1$+22.
    JSR R5,PRNOS
1$:
    .WORD 0,8.,D8,D,D4,LEAD,D7,D3,CM,D6,0,D5,0,0
    CMP (SP)+,(SP)+

```

APPENDIX C : PARALLEL CHESS. RT-11 MACRO VM02-12 20-NOV-78 09:43:52 PAGE 37+
PLINK

58-00170

RTS R5

```

2      .SBTTL DEBUGGING MESSAGES
1      D1:  .ASCII <CR><LF><TAB><TAB><TAB><TAB><TAB>/RECMMSG:/<TERM>
3      D2:  .ASCII <CR><LF>/SNDMSG:/<TERM>
7      D3:  .ASCIIZ /CM=/
5      D4:  .ASCIIZ /LEAD=/
1      D5:  .ASCIIZ /R3=/
5      D6:  .ASCIIZ /R4=/
2      D7:  .ASCIIZ /PRX=/
5      D8:  .ASCIIZ /D=/
2      D9:  .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/AT MINMX2:/
7      D10: .ASCIIZ /FIN:/
4      D11: .ASCIIZ /RIN:/
1      D12: .ASCIIZ /PIN:/
7      D13: .ASCIIZ /FOUT:/
5      D14: .ASCIIZ /ROUT:/
3      D15: .ASCIIZ /POUT:/
5      D16: .ASCII /-/<TERM>
4      D17: .ASCIIZ /MSGIN:/
4      D18: .ASCIIZ /MSGOUT:/
5      D19: .ASCIIZ /INVALID CHECKSUM/
5      D20: .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/OUTBUF BLOCKED - 10 MESSAGES/<TERM>
5      D21: .ASCIIZ /NAK, EXPID=/
1      D22: .ASCIIZ /RECEIVED SID=/
7      D23: .ASCIIZ /AID NOT RECOGNISED/
2      D24: .ASCIIZ /UNEXP.DATA=/
6      D25: .ASCIIZ /BUFFER MESSAGE WITHOUT HEADER/
4      D27: .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/CONTENTS OF LINK OUTPUT BUFFER ARE:/<TERM>
3      D28: .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/5 OR MORE MESSAGES OUTSTANDING IN OUTBUF/<TERM>
7      D29: .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/OUTBUF BLOCKED - SEMAPHORE/<TERM>
5      D30: .ASCIIZ /RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW/
5      D31: .ASCIIZ /PLSW RECEIVE OR SEND BIT NOT SET ON INTERRUPT/
3      D32: .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/2ND PLINK INTERRUPT WAITING FOR ATTENTION/
7      D33: .ASCIIZ <CR><LF>/3RD OR MORE PLINK INTS. /
2      D34: .ASCIIZ /PS=/
6      D35: .ASCIIZ /D=/
1      D36: .ASCIIZ /PC=/
5      D37: .ASCIIZ /SEND/
2      D38: .ASCIIZ /LS/
5      D39: .ASCIIZ /LR/
0      D41: .ASCIIZ /VSCOR=/
        .EVEN
;

```

PRNOS: .SBTTL PRINT DESCRIPTORS AND VARIABLES

```

;PRINT DESCRIPTORS AND NOS.
;ADDRESSES OF DESCS & NOS BEGIN 2 WORDS BEYOND R5, TERMINATED BY
;(R5)=0 FOR 16 BIT, 1 FOR 32 BIT.
;2(R5)=NO BASE(10. E.G.)
SAVREG 0,1,2,3
SUB #50.,SP ;PRINT BUFFER
CLR R2 ;R2=TAB COUNTER
MOV (R5)+,R3 ;R3=BIT INDICATOR
MOV (R5)+,25$ ;BASE
3$: TST (R5) ;END OF LIST ?
BEQ 50$
    MOV SP,R0 ;R0->BUFFER
    DEC R2
    BGE 5$
        MOVB #CR,(R0)+
        MOVB #LF,(R0)+
        MOV #3,R2 ;TAB COUNT 4
        BR 10$
    5$: MOVB #TAB,(R0)+
10$: MOV (R5)+,R1 ;CHARACTER STRING
BEQ 50$
20$: MOVB (R1)+,(R0)+
    BNE 20$
    TSTB -(R0)
    MOVB #BL,(R0)+
    TST R3 ;16 OR 32 BIT ?
    BGT 30$
        MOV @ (R5)+,R1 ;R1=NO
        JSR R5,DEC
    25$: .WORD 10.
        BR 35$
    30$: MOV (R5)+,R1 ;R1->NO
        JSR R5,DDEC
35$: MOVB #TERM,(R0)+
    MOV SP,R0
    .PRINT
    BR 3$
50$: TST (R5)+
    ADD #50.,SP
    RESREG 0,1,2,3
    RTS R5

```

```

1 001374      PROUTB:
2              ;PRINT OUTPUT BUFFER AND POINTERS
3 001374      SAVREG 1,0
4 001400      JSR  R5,PDUMP1  ;PRINT BUFFER POINTERS
5              ;PRINT CONTENTS OF OUTBUF
6 001404      .PRINT  #D27      ;CONTENTS OF LINK OUTBUF ARE
7 001412      MOV  FOUT,R0
8 001416      2$:
9 001416              CMP  R0,ROUT
10 01422              BEQ  20$
11 01424              MOV  R0,4$+6
12 01430              MOV  R0,R1
13 01432              NXTMSG R1,#MINS,#MAXS
14 01464              MOV  R1,4$+8.
15 01470              JSR  R5,PRMSG
16 01474      4$:
17 01474              .WORD 1,MINS,MAXS,0,0
18 01506              MOV  R1,R0
19 01510              BR   2$
20 01512      20$:
21 01512      RESREG 1,0
22 01516      RTS  R5
23          ;
24          ;
25          ;
    
```

```

1          .SBTTL PRMSG:PRINT MESSAGE RECEIVED OR SENT
2          .GLOBL PRMSG
3 001520    PRMSG:
4           ;PRINT MESSAGE RECEIVED OR SENT
5           ;(R5)=0 FOR RECEIVED,=1 FOR SENT
6           ;2(R5)=MIN
7           ;4(R5)=MAX
8           ;6(R5)=FRONT
9           ;8.(R5)=END
10 01520    SAVREG 0,1,2,3
11 01530    PRMSG0:
12 01530    SUB  #30.,SP
13 01534    MOV  #4,R2      ;TAB COUNT
14 01540    MOV  SP,R0
15 01542    TST  (R5)
16 01544    BGT  10$
17 01546          SPRINT #D1      ;RECEIVED
18 01560          BR  15$
19 01562    10$:
20 01562          SPRINT  #D2      ;SEND
21 01574    15$:
22 01574    MOV  6(R5),R3
23 01600    20$:
24 01600    CMP  R3,8.(R5)
25 01604    BEQ  50$
26 01606          MOV  SP,R0
27 01610          DEC  R2
28 01612          BGE  25$
29 01614          BR  35$
30 01616          25$:
31 01616          MOV  #TAB,(R0)+
32 01622    30$:
33 01622          MOV  (R3)+,R1
34 01624          NXTWD R3,2(R5),4(R5)
35 01642          JSR  R5,DEC
36 01646          .WORD 8.
37 01650          MOV  #TERM,(R0)+
38 01654          MOV  SP,R0
39 01656          .PRINT
40 01660          BR  20$
41 01662    CLR  R2
42 01664    35$:
43 01664    CMP  R3,8.(R5)
44 01670    BEQ  50$
45 01672          MOV  SP,R0
46 01674          DEC  R2
47 01676          BGE  40$
48 01700          MOV  #CR,(R0)+
49 01704          MOV  #LF,(R0)+
50 01710          TST  (R5)
51 01712          BGT  37$
52 01714          MOV  #5,R2
53 01720          36$:
54 01720          MOV  #TAB,(R0)+
55 01724          DEC  R2
56 01726          BGT  36$
57 01730          37$:

```

```

58 01730          MOV  #4.,R2
59 01734          BR   45$
60 01736          40$:
61 01736          MOV  #TAB,(R0)+
62 01742          45$:
63 01742          MOV  (R3)+,R1
64 01744          NXTWD R3,2(R5),4(R5)
65 01762          JSR  R5,DEC
66 01766          .WORD 8.
67 01770          MOV  #TERM,(R0)+
68 01774          MOV  SP,R0
69 01776          .PRINT
70 02000          BR   35$
71
72 02002          50$:
73 02002          MOV  SP,R0          ;PRINT NEWLINE
74 02004          CLRB (R0)
75 02006          .PRINT
76 02010          ADD  #30.,SP
77 02014          59$:
78 02014          ADD  #10.,R5
79 02020          RESREG 0,1,2,3
80 02030          RTS  R5
81
82
83

```

.SBTTL PARALLEL LINK MESSAGE TRANSFER ROUTINES

.CSECT PLINK

NOUTB=10. ;NO OF MESSAGES IN OUTBUF WHEN IT BECOMES BLOCKED
 PLVA=320
 PLSW=322
 INTSW=340 ;INTERRUPTS PROCESSED AT PRIORITY 7
 PS=177776
 PLSR=164000
 PLOB=164002
 PLIB=164004
 HEAD=125
 MAXID=177
 RINT=100 ;BIT 6
 SINT=040 ;BIT 5
 RWD=200 ;BIT 7
 INT=140 ;SET BITS 6 & 5 TO ENABLE RECEIVE & SEND INTERRUPTS
 SWD=100000 ;BIT 15
 NOINT=0

.MACRO SNDW W

TST @#PLSR

BM1 .-4

DINC WDSOUT,WDSOUT+2

MOV W,@#PLOB

.ENDM

;
 ;
 ;
 PIN: .WORD MINR ;PARALLEL LINK INPUT RECEIVE PTR
 FIN: .WORD MINR ;FRONT OF INPUT BUFFER
 RIN: .WORD MINR ;REAR OF INPUT BUFFER
 POUT: .WORD MINS
 FOUT: .WORD MINS
 ROUT: .WORD MINS
 MINR: .BLKW 200 ;RECEIVE BUFFER
 MAXR: .BLKW 200 ;SEND BUFFER
 MINS: .BLKW 200 ;SEND BUFFER
 MAXS: .BLKW 200 ;SEND BUFFER
 OFLO: .WORD 0 ;# OVERFLOWS OF INPUT BUFFER
 MSGIN: .WORD 0 ;NO OF MESSAGES IN INPUT BUFFER
 MSGOUT: .WORD 0
 EXPID: .WORD 1 ;EXPECTED I D
 NXTSID: .WORD 1
 OUTBUF: .WORD 1 ;OUTPUT BUFFER ACCESS SEMAPHORE
 LR: .WORD 0 ;REMAINING LENGTH OF MESSAGE BEING RECEIVED
 LS: .WORD 0 ;REMAINING LENGTH OF MESSAGE BEING SENT
 SEND: .WORD 1 ;SEND SEMAPHORE
 RESEND: .WORD 0
 NORINT: .WORD 0,0 ;NO OF RECEIVE INTERRUPTS
 WDSIN: .WORD 0,0 ;WORDS RECEIVED ON DR11
 WDSOUT: .WORD 0,0 ;WORDS SENT ON DR11
 WDSI: .WORD 0,0 ;WORDS RECEIVED ON DR11
 WDSO: .WORD 0,0 ;WORDS SENT ON DR11
 RSEM: .WORD 1 ;RECEIVE SEMAPHORE TO INDICATE:
 ;=1 NO DATA IN

58 ;<=0 DATA IN

```

1          .SBTTL PARALLEL LINK INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE
2          .CSECT PLISR
3 000000    ISR:
4          ;BIC #RINT,@#PLSR
5 000000    SAVREG 0,1
6          ;TST @#PLSR      ;SEND?
7          ;BMI 1$
8          ;      JSR R5,SENDC
9          ;      BR 30$
10         ;      TSTB @#PLSR      ;RECEIVE
11 00004    ISR0$:
12         ;      BPL 20$
13         ;      DINC NORINT,NORINT+2      ;# RECEIVE INTERRUPTS
14 00004    DEC RSEM
15 00010    BGE 12$
16 00012    CMP RSEM,#-1      ;2 WORDS OR MORE OF INPUT
17 00020    BEQ 30$
18 00022    BLT 11$
19 00024    JSR R5,PSTACK
20 00030    BR 30$
21 00032    11$:
22 00032    .PRINT #D33      ;3 OR MORE INTS.
23 00040    BR 30$
24 00042    12$:
25 00042    MOV @#PLIB,R0
26 00046    DINC WDSIN,WDSIN+2      ;# WORDS RECEIVED
27 00050    MOV PIN,R1
28 00054    MOV R0,(R1)+
29 00066    NXTWD R1,#MINR,#MAXR      ;
30 00104    MOV R1,PIN
31          ;CMP R1,FIN      ;OVERFLOW?
32          ;BNE 2$
33          ;      INC OFLO
34          ;      .PRINT #D30      ;RECEIVE BUFFER OVERFLOW
35          ;      BR 3$ ;SHOULD NEVER OCCUR - SENDER'S
36          ;                      BUFFER BLOCKED.
37 00110    12$:
38 00114    DECB LR
39 00116    BGT 9$ ;CONTINUE
40          BEQ 5$
41          ;EXPECTING HEADER
42          ;INCB LR
43 00120    CMPB R0,#HEAD
44 00124    BNE 22$
45 00126    SWAB R0 ;SAVE LENGTH
46 00130    MOVB R0,LR
47 00134    DECB LR
48          ;BEQ 5$
49          BR 9$
50 00140    21$: .WORD 0 ;UNEXPECTED DATA WORD
51          22$:
52          ;UNEXPECTED DATA
53          ;      MOV R0,21$
54          ;      JSR R5,PRNOS
55          25$: .WORD 0,8.,D24,21$,D37,SEND,D38,LS,D39,LR,0
56          3$:
57          ;REMOVE WORD FROM QUEUE
58          LSTWD R1,#MINR,#MAXR
59          TST -(R1)

```

```

                                MOV R1,PIN
                                BR 9$
5$:    ;LR=0
                                INC MSGIN
                                ;
                                BIT #4,@#SWREG
                                ;
                                BEQ 7$
                                ;
                                MOV R1,6$+8.    ;END
                                MOV R1N,6$+6    ;FRONT
                                ;
                                JSR R5,PRMSG
                                ;
                                6$:    .WORD 0,MINR,MAXR,0,0
                                ;7$:
                                MOV R1,R1N    ;END OF MESSAGE
                                INC RSEM    ;FREE SEM TO ALLOW DATA IN READ
                                BLE 12$
                                BIC #200,@#PS    ;PRIO 3
                                ;BIS #RINT,@#PLSR
                                JSR R5,INTPT    ;INTPT CONTENTS OF RECEIVE BUFFER
                                BR 30$

9$:
                                INC RSEM    ;ENABLE FURTHER DATA READS
                                BLE 12$    ;IF DATA IN THEN TAKE IT
                                BR 30$

20$:    .PRINT #D31    ;PLSW REC OR SEND BIT NOT SET ON INTERRUPT

30$:
    RESREG 0,1
    ;BIS #RINT,@#PLSR
    RTI
;
;
;
PSTACK:
    .SBTTL PSTACK:PRINT CONTENTS OF STACK
PSTACK:
    MOV @#PS,FR
    MOV (SP),FR+14.
    MOV 2(SP),FR+16.
    MOV 4(SP),FR+2
    MOV 6(SP),FR+4
    MOV 8.(SP),FR+6
    MOV 10.(SP),FR+8.
    MOV 12.(SP),FR+10.
    MOV 14.(SP),FR+12.
    .PRINT #D32    ;2ND INTERRUPT
    JSR R5,PRNO
    .WORD 0,8.,FR,FR+14.,FR+16.,FR+2,FR+4,FR+6,FR+8.
    .WORD FR+10.,FR+12.,0
    RTS R5

```

```

00076 SENDA: .SBTTL SEND LINK DATA
          .ENABL LSB
          ;ASSUME R0 IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT SAVING
          ;TRIGGER SEND IF NO MESSAGE IS BEING SENT, OTHERWISE RETURN
000376 DEC SEND ;INITIALLY SEND=1
000402 BLT 5$
000404 2$:
          ;BISB #SINT,@#PLSR
          TST RESEND
          BEQ 3$
          CLR RESEND
          MOV FOUT,POUT
          3$:
          CMP POUT,ROUT
          BEQ 4$
          ;WAIT FOR LAST MESSAGE TO CLEAR
          ;AND THEN WASTE SOME TIME
          ;TST @#PLSR
          ;BMI .-4
          ;MOV #50,-(SP)
          ;DEC (SP)
          ;BGT .-2
          ;TST (SP)+
          MOV POUT,10$+6
          MOV ROUT,10$+8.
          BIT #4,@#SWREG
          BEQ 20$
          JSR R5,PRMSG
          10$: .WORD 1,MINS,MAXS,0,0
          20$:
          MOV POUT,R0
          MOVB 1(R0),LS ;LENGTH
          SENDC:
          DECB LS
          BLT 2$
          MOV POUT,R0
          SNDW (R0)+
          NXTWD R0,#MINS,#MAXS
          MOV R0,POUT
          BR SENDC ;INTERRUPT SEND DOESN'T WORK
                  ;CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT
          4$: ;BICB #SINT,@#PLSR
          INC SEND
          BLE 2$
          5$:
          RTS R5
          .DSABL LSB

```

;
;
;

```

      .SBTTL INTERPRET RECEIVED MESSAGES
      .CSECT INTPT
      ;ASSUME R0, R1 ARE AVAILABLE

000000      INTPT:
000000      DEC   OUTBUF
000004      BGE   1$
000006              INC   OUTBUF
000012              RTS   R5
000014      1$:
000014      CMP   MSGOUT,#NOUTB
000022      BLE   2$
000024              .PRINT #D20
000032              JSR   R5,PROUTB
000036      2$:
000036      CMP   FIN,RIN
000044      BNE   32$
000046              INC   OUTBUF
000052              RTS   R5
000054      32$:
000054      ;FREE OUTPUT BUFFER.
000054      JSR   R5,FREAI0 ;FREE MESSAGES WITH AID 0 FROM OUTBUF
000054      ;CARRY MAY BE SET BUT CONTINUING WITH INTPT IS ONLY HOPE
000060      MOV   FIN,R0
000064      CMPB (R0),#HEAD ;ELIMINATE WORDS UNTIL HEADER FOUND
000070      BEQ   3$
000072              TST   (R0)+
000074              NXTWD R0,#MINR,#MAXR
000074              MOV   R0,FIN
000074              .PRINT #D25;BUFFER MESSAGE WITHOUT HEADER
000074              .EXIT
000074      3$:
000074      MOV   R0,R1
000074      NXTMSG R1,#MINR,#MAXR
000074      ;R0=FRONT, R1=NEXT MESSAGE
000074      MOV   R2,-(SP) ;AVAILABLE REGISTER
000074      MOV   R0,-(SP) ;FRONT OF MESSAGE
000074      JSR   R5,CHKSUM
000074      4$:
000074      .WORD MINR,MAXR
000074      TST   R2
000074      BEQ   6$
000074      ;INVALID CHECKSUM
000074      ;SPRINT #D19 ;INVALID CHECKSUM
000074      JSR   R5,SENDACK ;NACK
000074      .WORD 0
000074      BR   30$ ;NEXT MESSAGE
000074      6$:
000074      TST   (R0)+
000074      NXTWD R0,#MINR,#MAXR
000074      MOV   R0,-(SP) ;SAVE PTR TO (SID,AID)
000074      ;SEE IF SID IS VALID
000074      MOVB (R0),R2
000074      BEQ   28$ ;IF SID=0 THEN MESSAGE IS JUST AN ACK
000074      ;SO IGNORE
000074      CMPB R2,EXPID
000074      BNE   16$
000074      ;MESSAGE HAS EXPECTED SID
000074      INCB EXPID
  
```

```

50 00252      BPL 14$
51 00254      MOV #1,EXPID
52 00262      14$:
53 00262      JSR R5,INTCON
54 00266      BR 28$
55 00270      16$:
56 00270      JSR R5,SENDERR
57 00274      BR 12$
58 00276      28$:
59 00276      MOV (SP),R0 ;R0==>SID
60 00276      ;DOES THE RECEIVED MESSAGE ACK A SENT MESSAGE ?
61 00300      MOVB 1(R0),R0 ;R0=AID
62 00304      BEQ 12$ ;NO MESSAGE ACK - CONTINUE
63 00306      BPL 8$
64 00310      ;NAK
65 00314      INC RESEND
66 00316      JSR R5,SENDA ;RESEND DATA
67 00320      BR 12$
68 00322      8$:
69 00322      JSR R5,FREEOB ;POSITIVE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
70 00326      12$:
71 00326      TST (SP)+
72 00330      30$:
73 00330      MOV R1,FIN ;ELIMINATE MESSAGE INTERPRETED
74 00334      MOV (SP)+,R0
75 00336      MOV (SP)+,R2
76 00340      INC OUTBUF
77 00344      DEC MSGIN
78 00350      BGT INTP1
79 00352      RTS R5
80 00354      ;
81 00354      INTCON: ;SET UP POINTERS FOR INTERPRETING CONTENTS
82 00356      ;OF MESSAGE
83 00356      TST (R0)+
84 00374      NXTWD R0,#MINR,#MAXR
85 00376      SAVREG 1 ;NEXT MESSAGE
86 00414      LSTWD R1,#MINR,#MAXR
87 00416      TST -(R1)
88 00422      JSR R5,INTPTCONT ;R0 PTS TO BEGINNING OF TEXT
89 00424      RESREG 1 ;R1 TO END &R2=SID
90 00424      RTS R5
91 00424      ;
92 00424      ;
93 00424      ;
94 00424      ;
95 00424      ;
96 00424      ;
97 00424      ;
98 00424      ;
99 00424      ;
100 00424      ;
101 00424      ;

```

```

1 000426      FREAI00:
2              ;ELIMINATE MESSAGES AT FRONT OF OUTPUT BUFFER WITH SID=0
3              ;RETURN CARRY SET IF OUTBUF IS BLOCKED ON RETURN
4 000426      5$:
5 000426          CMP  FOUT,ROUT  ;ANY MESSAGES ?
6 000434          BEQ  30$
7 000436              MOV  FOUT,R0
8 000442              TST  (R0)+
9 000444              NXTWD R0,#MINS,#MAXS
10 00462          TSTB (R0)          ;SID=0?
11 00464          BNE  9$
12
13              ;SID=0
14              MOV  FOUT,R0
15              NXTMSG R0,#MINS,#MAXS
16              MOV  R0,FOUT
17              DEC  MSGOUT
18              BR   5$
19 00536      9$:
20              CMP  MSGOUT,#NOUTB;LET FOREGROUND TASK WAIT UNTIL OUTBUF
21              ;EMPTY
22              BLE  30$
23              SEC
24              RTS  R5
25
26 00554      30$:
27              CLC
28              RTS  R5
29
30 00556      FREE0B: ;POSITIVE ACK:FREE OUTPUT BUFFERS
31              ;UPTO AND INCLUDING ACK MESSAGE
32 00556          MOV  R2,-(SP)
33 00560          MOV  R1,-(SP)
34 00562          JSR  R5,SRCHOUT ;GIVEN R0=ID,
35              ;RETURNS R1=PTR TO FOUND MESSAGE
36              ;R2=NO OF MESSAGES PASSED OVER
37 00566          TST  R1
38 00570          BEQ  9$ ;NOT FOUND - DO NOTHING
39              ;FOUND- DELETE THIS AND PREVIOUS MESSAGE
40 00572              NXTMSG R1,#MINS,#MAXS
41 00624              MOV  R1,FOUT
42 00630              INC  R2
43 00632              SUB  R2,MSGOUT
44 00636              BR   10$
45 00640      9$:
46              ;SPRINT #D23      ;ACKID NOT RECOGNISED.
47 00640      10$:
48 00640          MOV  (SP)+,R1
49 00642          MOV  (SP)+,R2
50 00644              RTS  R5
51
52
53

```

```

      .SBTTL SEND ERROR
      .CSECT SENDERR
000000  SNDERR:  ;SEND ERROR
;
;MESSAGE ID IS NOT THAT EXPECTED-
;1.MESSAGE BECAME A NACK ON LINE,
;2.MESSAGE TRANSMISSION BEGAN BEFORE NAK OF
;   PREVIOUS MESSAGE RECEIVED
;3.HEADER OF PREVIOUS MESSAGE NOT DETECTED.
;STRATEGY:   IF ID IS THAT OF ONE OF LAST
;   TEN MESSAGES, THEN ACK, ELSE NAK
;IF EXPID<NOUTB & (0<=SID<=EXPID OR MAXID+EXPID-NOUTB<=SID<=MAXID)
;   OR (EXPID-NOUTB<=SID<=EXPID) THEN CALL SEND ACK
;ELSE CALL SEND NAK
5 00000      MOVB (R0),R0      ;R0=SID
6 00002      CMPB EXPID,#NOUTB
7 00010      BGT  22$
8 00012              TSTB R0
9 00014              BLT  18$
0 00016              CMPB R0,EXPID
1 00022              BLE  24$      ;SEND ACK
2 00024      18$:
3 00024              MOVB #MAXID,R2
4 00030              ADD  EXPID,R2
5 00034              SUB  #NOUTB,R2
6 00040              CMPB R2,R0
7 00042              BGT  26$      ;SEND NAK
8 00044      20$:
9 00044              CMPB R0,#MAXID
0 00050              BGT  26$      ;SEND NAK
1 00052              BR   24$      ;SEND ACK
2 00054      22$:
3              ;EXPID>=NOUTB
4 00054              MOVB EXPID,R2
5 00060              SUB  #NOUTB,R2
6 00064              CMPB R2,R0
7 00066              BGT  26$      ;SEND NAK
8 00070              CMPB R0,EXPID
9 00074              BGT  26$      ;SEND NAK
0 00076      24$:
1              ;SEND ACK
2 00076              MOV  2(SP),R0      ;R0=FRONT OF MESSAGE
3 00102              JSR  R5,SENDACK
4 00106              .WORD 1
5 00110              BR   28$
6 00112      26$:
7              ;SEND NAK
8 00112              MOV  2(SP),R0
9 00116              JSR  R5,SENDACK
0 00122              .WORD 0
1 00124      28$:
2 00124              RTS  R5
;
4
5

```

.SBTTL SEND MESSAGE ACK OR NAK
 .CSECT SENDACK

SENDACK:

;OUTBUF BEING ALREADY OPEN,SEND AN ACK
 ;OF MESSAGE BEING INTERPRETED
 ;ON CALL, R0=FRONT OF MSG FOR WHICH ACK IS SENT
 ; THE WORD FOLLOWING (R5)=1 FOR AN ACK, =0 FOR
 ;A NAK TO BE SENT

MOV R1,--(SP)
 MOV R0,--(SP) ;FRONT
 JSR R5,OPNSEA ;RETURNS R0=OUTPUT PTR
 MOV (SP),R1 ;R1-->FRONT OF MSG TO ACK
 TST (R1)+
 NXTWD R1,#MINR,#MAXR
 MOVB (R1),R1 ;R1=SID OF INTPTD MSG
 TST (R5)+
 BGT 1\$

; MOV R1,22\$
 ; MOV EXPID,R1
 ; MOV R1,21\$
 ; JSR R5,PRNOS
 ;10\$; .WORD 0,8.,D21,21\$,D22,22\$,0 ;NAK,EXPID= ,RECEIVED SID
 ; JSR R5,PROUTB
 ; NEG R1

1\$:

JSR R5,CLSNDA
 MOV (SP)+,R0
 MOV (SP)+,R1
 RTS R5

21\$; .WORD 0
 22\$; .WORD 0
 ;
 ;
 ;

```

    .SBTTL OPEN & CLOSE OUTPUT BUFFER FOR THE ADDITION OF A MESSAGE
    .CSECT OUTBUF

OPNSE:
    ;RETURN R0->AVAILABLE WORD, =0 OTHERWISE
    SAVREG 1

20$:
    JSR R5,INTPT    ;INTERPRET MESSAGES RECEIVED &
                    ;TRY TO CLEAR OUTPUT BUFFER
    CMP MSGOUT,#4    ;KEEP NO OF OUTSTANDING MESSAGES LOW
                    ;SO THAT BACKGROUND INTPTATION IS NOT BLOCKED
    BLE 31$
        ;.PRINT #D28    ;5 MESSAGES OUTSTANDING
        BR 20$

31$:
    DEC OUTBUF
    BGE 32$
        ;.PRINT #D29    ;OUTBUF BLOCKED
        INC OUTBUF
        BR 31$        ;TRY AGAIN

32$:
    RESREG 1

;
;
;
OPNSEA: ;ENTRY POINT FOR SKIPPING TESTS: USED BY BACKGROUND TASKS
    MOV ROUT,R0
    TST (R0)+        ;FIND DATA POINT, SKIPPING HEADER SPACE
    JSR R5,ADDOQ     ;TEST QUEUE
    TST (R0)+        ;SKIP IDS
    JSR R5,ADDOQ
    RTS R5

;
CLSND: ;ENTRY POINT FOR FOREGROUND TASK
    ;ON CALL          R0->END OF TEXT
    ;
    ;                  R1=AID
    ;ON RETURN        R0=SID OF MESSAGE
    JSR R5,CLSND
    INC OUTBUF
    TST MSGIN
    BLE 10$
        SAVREG 0,1
        JSR R5,INTPT
        RESREG 0,1

10$:
    RTS R5

CLSND:
    ;MESSAGE HAS BEEN ADDED TO OUTBUF SO FIND CHECKSUM &
    ;ON CALL LET R0 BE END OF MESSAGE TEXT, R1 BE THE AID
    MOV R2,-(SP)
    MOV R1,-(SP)    ;AID
    BIT #1,R0       ;ODD BYTE
    BEQ 2$
        CLRB (R0)+
        NXTWD R0,#MINS,#MAXS

2$:
    MOV R0,-(SP)    ;END OF TEXT, EXCLUDING CHECK SUM.
    MOV R0,R1       ;R1=REAR, EXC CS.
  
```

```

0      MOV  ROUT,R0      ;RO=FRONT
4      SUB  R0,R1        ;WANT R1=LENGTH, EXC CS
6      BGT  4$
0      SUB  #MINS,R1     ;IF L<0 THEN L=MAXS-MINS+L
4      ADD  #MAXS,R1
0      4$:
0      ASR  R1           ;BYTES TO WORDS
2      INC  R1           ;R1=LENGTH, INCLUDING CHECK SUM.
4      MOVB #HEAD,(R0)+  ;HEAD
0      MOVB R1,(R0)+     ;LENGTH
2      NXTWD R0,#MINS,#MAXS
0      CLR  -(SP)        ;SID OF MSG
2      CMP  R1,#3
6      BGT  5$
0      CLRB (R0)+        ;NO SID FOR CONTENT FREE MESSAGE
2      BR   6$
4      5$:
4      MOVB NXTSID,(SP)   ;SAVE SID OF MSG , TO BE RETURNED
0      MOVB NXTSID,(R0)+  ;SID
4      INCB NXTSID
0      BPL  6$
2      MOV  #1,NXTSID
0      6$:
0      MOVB 4(SP),(R0)+   ;ACKID
4      MOV  ROUT,R0      ;FRONT OF MESSAGE
0      MOV  2(SP),R1      ;REAR OF MESSAGE, EXCLUDING CHECK SUM
4      JSR  R5,CHKSUM     ;RETURNS R2=CHKSUM
0      .WORD MINS,MAXS
4      NEG  R2
0      MOV  R2,(R1)+
2      NXTWD R1,#MINS,#MAXS
0      MOV  R1,ROUT      ;NEW REAR OF QUEUE
2      INC  MSGOUT       ;NO OF MESSAGES QUEUED FOR OUTPUT
0      JSR  R5,SENDA     ;TRIGGER SEND IF NECESSARY, R0 MAY BE ALTERED
4      MOVB (SP)+,R0
0      TST  (SP)+
2      MOV  (SP)+,R1
0      MOV  (SP)+,R2
4      RTS  R5

```

```

1          .SBTTL SEARCH FOR MESSAGE IN OUTBUF; FIND CHECKSUM
2          .CSECT SRCHOUT
3 000000    SRCHOUT:
4           ;FIND MESSAGE WITH GIVEN ID IN OUTPUT BUFFER
5           ;ON CALL,      R0=ID
6           ;ON RETURN:    R1->MESSAGE IF FOUND, =0 OTHERWISE
7           ;              R2=# OF MESSAGES PASSED OVER
8 000000    MOV   R3, -(SP)
9 000002    CLR   R2
10 00004    MOV   FOUT, R1
11 00010    1$:
12 00010    CMP   R1, ROUT
13 00014    BEQ   2$
14 00016           MOV   R1, R3
15 00020           TST   (R3)+
16 00022           NXTWD R3, #MINS, #MAXS
17 00040           CMPB R0, (R3)      ;ID=SID(S)
18 00042           BEQ   3$ ;FOUND
19 00044           NXTMSG R1, #MINS, #MAXS
20 00076           INC   R2
21 00100           BR    1$
22 00102    2$:
23 00102    CLR   R1 ;NOT FOUND
24 00104    3$:
25 00104    MOV   (SP)+, R3
26 00106    RTS   R5
27          ;
28          ;
29          ;
30 00110    CHKSUM:
31           ;ON CALL R0-> FRONT OF MSG, R1->REAR
32           ;              (R5)=MIN, 2(R5)=MAX ADDRESS OF QUEUE
33           ;RETURNS R2=CHECKSUM
34 00110    MOV   R0, -(SP)
35 00112    CLR   R2
36 00114    1$:
37 00114    CMP   R0, R1
38 00116    BEQ   2$
39 00120           ADD   (R0)+, R2
40 00122           NXTWD R0, (R5), 2(R5)
41 00136           BR    1$
42 00140    2$:
43 00140    MOV   (SP)+, R0
44 00142    ADD   #4, R5
45 00146    RTS   R5
46          ;
47          ;
48          ;
    
```

```

;
;      .SBTTL PARALLEL LINK MESSAGE HANDLING MACROS AND VARIABLES
;      .CSECT FINTPT
;      .MACRO SADDRB X
;      MOVB X,(R0)+
;      NXTWD R0,#MINS,#MAXS
;      .ENDM
;
;      .MACRO SADD X
;      MOV  X,(R0)+
;      JSR  R5,ADDOQ      ;ADD TO OUTPUT QUEUE- CHECK OFLOW
;      .ENDM SADD
;
;      .MACRO RADD X
;      MOV  (R1)+,X
;      NXTWD R1,#MINR,#MAXR
;      .ENDM
;
;
;      REQCAR=1
;      ACKCA=2
;      REQM=3
;      SELINE=4
;      SETCM=5
;      CUTOFF=6
;      FCHARS=7
;      EXIT=9.
;      RDY=11.
;      SNDARR=12.
;      RELINE=13.      ;RECEIVE LINE
;

```

```

.00000      .SBTTL PINTPT: VARIABLES
.000040     PAR:      .BLKW 16.      ;PARALLEL COUNT FROM OTHER PROC.
.000100     BASE:     .BLKW 16.      ;1 PROCESSOR COUNTS
.000102     BUSY:     .WORD 0 ;BUSY SEMAPHORE FOR SYNC
.000104     MAXCD:    .WORD 4 ;MAXIMUM COMMON DEPTH
.000104     SWITCH:   .WORD 0 ;SURROGATE SWITCH REGISTER
.          SWREG=177570
.000106     LANDIN:   .WORD 0 ;LAST NO IN NODE
.000110     HCA:      .WORD 0 ;HAVE CRITICAL AREA
.          ;SEMAPHORE PRIVATE TO THE MAIN PROCESS
.          ;USED AS PIPELINE FROM RECEIVE INTERRUPT
.          ;PROCESS ACKCA TO MAIN PROCESS
.00112     CA:       .WORD 0 ;CRITICAL AREA
.          ;=1 WHEN CA UNUSED
.          ;=0 WHEN PROCESSOR IS IN CA
.          ;<0 WHEN REQUESTS FOR CA HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
.00114     CM:       .WORD -1;COMMON MOVE
.00116     OSC:      .WORD 0 ;NO OF OTHER PROCESSORS TO SCORE FOR
.00120     LEAD:     .WORD 0
.00122     PRX2:     .WORD 0 ;PROCESSOR CROSSING IN MINMX2
.00124     ATTENT:   .WORD 0 ;=-1 WHEN COMMUNICATED CUTOFF
.          ;=+VE WHEN SCORED NODE HAS BEEN RECEIVED
.00126     FPCH:     .WORD MINPCH
.00130     RPCH:     .WORD MINPCH
.00132     MINPCH:   .BLKW 100
.00332     MAXPCH:
.00332     QUOTE:    .ASCII //'<TERM>
.00334     CHARAC:   .ASCII /0/<TERM>
.          ;
.          ;

```

```

000336      .SBTTL SYNC: SYNCHRONIZE PROCESSORS
000336 SYNC:
000344      ;SYNCHRONIZE BOTH PROCESSORS
000346 BIT    #1,SWITCH
000346 BEQ    50$
000346     INC    BUSY
000352     SAVREG 0,1,2
000360     JSR    R5,OPNSE
000364     SADD    #RDY
000374     CLR    R1
000376     JSR    R5,CLSND
000402     JSR    R5,WAITRP
000406     RESREG 0,1,2
000414     TST    BUSY
000420     BNE    ,-4
000422 50$:
000422     RTS    R5
000424
000424
000424
000424      .SBTTL SENDAV: SEND AN AREA OF CORE
000424 SENDAV:
000432     ;SEND ARRAY VARIABLE
000432     ;ARRAY LOWER & UPPER LIMITS ARE (R5), 2(R5)
000432     ;RECEIVING ADDRESS FOR OTHER PROCESSOR IS 4(R5)
000432     SAVREG 0,1,2
000436     JSR    R5,OPNSE
000440     MOV    (R5)+,R1    ;FRONT
000442     MOV    (R5)+,R2
000442     SADD    #SNDARR
000452     SADD    (R5)+      ;RECEIVING ADDRESS
000460 5$:
000460     CMP    R1,R2
000462     BHS    10$
000464             SADD    (R1)+
000472             BR     5$
000474 10$:
000474     CLR    R1 ;AID=0
000476     JSR    R5,CLSND
000502     JSR    R5,WAITRP
000506     RESREG 0,1,2
000514     RTS    R5
000514
000514
000514

```

```

1      .SBTTL ADDOQ: UPDATE PLINK OUTPUT BUFFER QUEUE POINTERS
2 00516  ADDOQ:
3      ;ADD TO OUTPUT QUEUE
4      ;CHECK FOR OVERFLOW
5 000516  NXTWD R0,#MINS,#MAXS
6 000534  CMP R0,FOUT
7 000540  BNE 10$
8 000542          SPRINT #M29      ;OUTPUT BUFFER OFLOW
9 000554  10$:
10 00554      RTS R5
11      ;
12      ;
13      .SBTTL WAIT REPLY
14 00556  WAITRP:
15 00556      SAVREG 2
16 00560      TST -(SP)
17 00562  10$:
18 00562      MOV #600,(SP)
19 00566  20$:
20 00566      JSR R5,SRCHOUT
21 00572      TST R1
22 00574      BEQ 30$
23 00576      DEC (SP)
24 00600      BGT 20$
25 00602          INC RESEND
26 00606          SAVREG 0,1
27 00612          JSR R5,SEDA
28 00616          RESREG 0,1
29 00622          BR 10$
30 00624  30$:
31 00624      TST (SP)+
32 00626      RESREG 2
33 00630      RTS R5
34      ;
35      ;
36      ;

```

```

00632      .SBTTL F(CA): REQUEST CRITICAL AREA
REQCA:    ;LOOP UNTIL CRITICAL AREA IS OBTAINED
1$:
000632      DEC   CA
000636      BGE   30$
000640      SAVREG 0,1,2
000646      2$:
000646      JSR   R5,OPNSE    ;RETURNS R0
000652      SADD  #REQCAR
000662      CLR   R1 ;AID=0
000664      JSR   R5,CLSND    ;RETURNS R0=SID
000670      JSR   R5,WAITRP   ;WAIT REPLY
000674      ;MESSAGE ACKNOWLEDGED
000674      ;AWAIT CA>=0,TESTED FOR BY BACKGROUND PROCESS
000674      ;AND WHICH SETS HCA PRIVATE FLAG TO 1
000674      6$:
000674      TST   HCA
000700      BLE   6$
000702      ;FREE TO PROCEED
000706      DEC   HCA
000714      RESREG 0,1,2
000714      30$:
000714      RTS   R5
000714      ;
000714      ;
000716      .SBTTL V(CA): FREE CRITICAL AREA
FREECA:   ;FREE CRITICAL AREA CA+
000716      INC   CA
000722      BGT   35$
000724      ;CRITICAL AREA REQUEST RECEIVED
000730      JSR   R5,SENDW
000734      .WORD ACKCA,0
000734      35$:
000734      RTS   R5
000734      ;
000734      ;
000734      ;
000734      ;

```

```

1      .SBTTL REQMUPM: REQUEST UPDATED MOVE DATA
2 00736 REQMUPM:
3      ;PROCESSOR LAGS OTHER - REQUEST CURRENT MOVE FROM
4      ;BASE(D) AND WAIT (FOR SELIN)
5      ;FORMAT: REQM,UPM
6 000736 SAVREG 0,1,2
7 000744 JSR R5,OPNSE
8 000750 SADD #REQM
9 000760 SADD R3 ;UPM(D)
10 00766 CLR R1 ;AID=0
11 00770 JSR R5,CLSND
12 00774 JSR R5,WAITRP
13 01000 RESREG 0,1,2
14 01006 CMPB NOIN(R3),#2
15 01014 BGE 10$
16 01016 CLR @#PLSR
17 01022 .PRINT #60$
18 01030 .EXIT
19 01032 10$:
20 01032 RTS R5
21 01034 60$: .ASCIZ /1 OR LESS PROCESSORS IN CA NODE/
22      .EVEN
23      ;
24      ;
25      ;
26      .SBTTL SELIN: SEND LINE OF PLAY
27 01074 SELIN: ;GIVEN R3=UPM(D), SEND INFORMATION ABOUT NODE:
28      ;SELIN, BASE(D),NOIN(D), VSCOR(D), BSTMVS(D,*)
29 01074 SAVREG 0,1
30 01100 JSR R5,OPNSE
31 01104 SADD #SELINE
32      ;TST D ;IF D=0 THEN BMV(D,*)=0 TEMPORARILY, AVOIDS SENDIN
33      ;BEQ 5$ ; MOVES
34      ; MOV <BMV-2>(R3),--(SP)
35      ; CLR <BMV-2>(R3)
36 01114 5$:
37 01114 JSR R5,SNODE
38      ;TST D ;RESTORE BMV
39      ;BEQ 15$
40      ; MOV (SP)+,<BMV-2>(R3)
41 01120 15$:
42 01120 CLR R1 ;AID=0
43 01122 JSR R5,CLSND
44 01126 RESREG 0,1
45 01132 RTS R5
46      ;
47      ;
48      ;

```

```

1      .SBTTL SNODE: SEND NODE DATA
2 001134      SNODE:
3              ;R0->BUFFER
4              ;ADD BASE,NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*)
5              ; TO SEND BUFFER
6              ;R3->UPM(D)
7 001134      SAVREG 3
8 001136      SADD R3 ;BASE(D)
9 001144      SADD NOIN(R3)
10 01154      SADD VSCOR(R3) ;VSCOR(D)
11 01164      ADD #BMV,R3 ;BSTMV(D,*)
12 01170      1$:
13 01170      SADD -(R3)
14 01176      TST (R3)
15 01200      BNE 1$
16 01202      RESREG 3
17 01204      RTS R5
18      ;
19      ;
20      .SBTTL RNODE: RECEIVE NODE DATA
21 01206      RNODE:
22              ;R0->BUFFER
23              ;RECEIVE BASE,NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*)
24              ;FROM SEND BUFFER
25              ;R3->UPM(D)
26 01206      SAVREG 3
27 01210      RADD R3 ;BASE(D)
28 01230      RADD NOIN(R3)
29 01252      RADD VSCOR(R3) ;VSCOR(D)
30 01274      ADD #BMV,R3 ;BSTMV(D,*)
31 01300      1$:
32 01300      RADD -(R3)
33 01320      TST (R3)
34 01322      BNE 1$
35 01324      RESREG 3
36 01326      RTS R5
37      ;
38      ;
39      ;

```

```

01330      SENDCM:
01330          BIT    #1,SWITCH
001336          BEQ    10$
001340              MOV    CM,1$+2
001346              JSR    R5,SENDW
001352          1$:      .WORD SETCM,0,0
001360      10$:
001360          RTS    R5
;
0 01362      SENDCTF:
1 01362          MOV    (R3),1$+2 ;NODE FROM WHICH MOVES CUTOFF
2 01366          JSR    R5,SENDW
3 01372          1$:      .WORD CUTOFF,0,0
4 01400          RTS    R5
;
6 01402      SENDEXIT:
7 01402          BIT    #1,SWITCH
8 01410          BEQ    10$
9 01412              JSR    R5,OPNSE
10 01416              SADD #EXIT
11 01426              SADD R3
12 01434              CLR    R1
13 01436              JSR    R5,CLSND
14 01442              JSR    R5,WAITRP
15 01446      10$:
16 01446          RTS    R5
;
8 01450      SENDW: ;PUT WORDS FOLLOWING R5 INTO OUTBUF
9 01450          SAVREG 0,1
0 01454          JSR    R5,OPNSE
1 01460          BR     2$
2 01462          1$:
3 01462              SADD (R5)+
4 01470          2$:
5 01470              TST    (R5)
6 01472              BNE    1$
7 01474              TST    (R5)+
8 01476              CLR    R1
9 01500              JSR    R5,CLSND
0 01504          RESREG 0,1
1 01510          RTS    R5
2
3
4

```

```

.SBTTL INTPT CONTENTS OF RECEIVED MESSAGE
.CSECT INTPTCONT
INTPTCONT:
;USE R0 AS SADD PTR, R1 AS RADD PTR IN MACROS
;INTERPRET CONTENTS OF RECEIVED MESSAGE
;ON CALL R0->TEXT, R1->END OF TEXT, R2=END OF MESSAGE
SAVREG 0,1,2
MOV R1,R2 ;END OF TEXT
MOV R0,R1
JSR R5,OPNSEA
CMP (R1),#REQCAR
BNE 10$
    DEC CA
    BLT 6$
    ;CRITICAL AREA AVAILABLE
    SADD #ACKCA
    6$:
    JMP INTP59$
10$:
CMP (R1),#ACKCA
BNE 15$
    INC CA
    BLT 13$
    ;HAVE CRITICAL AREA
    INC HCA ;PRIVATE SEMAPHORE TO PIPELINE
    ;TO MAIN PROCESS
13$:
    JMP INTP59$
15$:
CMP (R1),#REQM
BNE 18$
    SAVREG 3,4 ;WANT R3->UPM REQUESTED
    RADD -2(SP) ;SKIP HEADER
    MOV (R1),R3
    ;REPLY
    ;RELINE,NEWCM,CD,[BASE,NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*)]
    SADD #RELINE
    MOV R3,R4 ;FIND NEWCM - THE WORD BELOW UPM(D+1)
    ADD #PRESS,R4
17$:
    CMP -(R4),R3
    BNE 17$
    TST (R4)+ ;WANT CM
    MOV R4,CM ;RESET CM
    SADD CM
    SADD CD
    INCB NOIN(R3) ;ADD REQUESTING PROC TO COUNT
    JSR R5,SNODE
    RESREG 3,4
    JMP INTP59$
18$:
CMP (R1),#RELINE
BNE INTP20$
    ;THIS IS REPLY TO REQM
    ;RELINE,NEWCM,NEWCD,[BASE(D),NOIN(D),VSCOR(D),BSTMVS(D,*)]
    RADD -2(SP) ;SKIP HEADER
    RADD CM
  
```

```

58 00272          RADD CD
59 00314          JSR R5,RNODE
60 00320          JMP INTP59$

INTP20$:
61 00324          CMP (R1),#SELINE
62 00324          BNE INTP25$
63 00330          RADD -2(SP)      ;SKIP HEADER
64 00332          JSR R5,RNODE
65 00354          TST ATTENT      ;DON'T CALL UPSCOR WHEN ALREADY
66 00360          BLT 22$         ;CUTOFF
67 00364          INC ATTENT
68 00366
69 00372          22$:
70 00372          JMP INTP59$

INTP25$:
71 00376          CMP (R1),#SETCM
72 00376          BNE INTP30$
73 00402          RADD -2(SP)
74 00404          MOV (R1),CM
75 00426          CLR LEAD
76 00432          JMP INTP59$
77 00436

INTP30$:
78 00442          CMP (R1),#CUTOFF
79 00442          BNE 35$
80 00446          RADD -2(SP)
81 00450          MOV #-1,OSC     ;DISABLES SCORING
82 00472          MOV (R1),PRX2  ;NEWSC WILL RESTOR TO PRX2
83 00500          MOV #-1,ATTENT
84 00504          CLR LEAD
85 00512          JMP INTP59$
86 00516

35$:
87 00522          CMP (R1),#EXIT
88 00522          BNE 40$
89 00526          RADD -2(SP)
90 00530          SAVREG 3
91 00552          RADD R3
92 00554          DECB NOIN(R3)   ;DECREASE NO OF PROCESSORS IN NODE
93 00574          RESREG 3
94 00600          JMP INTP59$
95 00602

40$:
96 00606          45$:
97 00606          CMP (R1),#PCHARS      ;PARALLEL LINK CHARACTER TRANSFER
98 00612          BNE INTP50$          ;MOVE CHARACTERS TO PLINK CHAR BUFFER
99 00614          SAVREG 0
100 00616          RADD -2(SP)
101 00640          MOV RPCH,R0
102 00644          41$:
103 00644          MOVB (R1)+,(R0)+
104 00646          BEQ 42$
105 00650          NXTWD R1,#MINR,#MAXR
106 00666          NXTWD R0,#MINPCH,#MAXPCH
107 0704          BR 41$
108 0706          42$:
109 0706          NXTWD R0,#MINPCH,#MAXPCH
110 0724          MOV R0,RPCH
111 0730          RESREG 0
112 0732          BR INTP59$
113 0734          INTP50$:

```

```

0734      CMP (R1),#RDY
0740      BNE 54$
17 0742      DEC BUSY
18 0746      JMP INTP59$
19 0752      54$:
20 0752      CMP (R1),#SNDARR
21 0756      BNE 60$
22 0760      SAVREG 3
23 0762      RADD R3      ;SKIP HEADER
24 1002      RADD R3      ;ADDRESS FOR PLACING DATA
25 1022      56$:
26 1022      CMP R1,R2      ;R2=END OF TEXT
27 1024      BEQ 58$
28 1026      RADD (R3)+
29 1046      BR 56$
30 1050      58$:
31 1050      RESREG 3
32 1052      BR INTP59$
33 1054      60$:
34 1054      CLR @#PLSR
35 1060      SPRINT #M26      ;PARALLEL LINK MESSAGE NOT RECOGNISED
36 1072      .EXIT
37 1074      INTP59$:
38 1074      MOV (SP),R1      ;AID
39 1076      JSR R5,CLSNDA
40 1102      RESREG 0,1,2
1110      RTS R5
42      ;
43      ;
44      ;

```

```

1      .SBTTL PARALLEL LINK CHARACTER ECHOING TO OTHER PROCESSOR
2      01112      READPCH:      ;READ FROM PARALLEL LINK CHR INPUT BUFFER
3      ;R1->RECEIVING BUFFER
4      001112      SAVREG 0,1,2
5      001120      1$:
6      001120      CMP  FPCH,RPCH
7      001126      BEQ  4$
8      001130      MOV  FPCH,R2
9      001134      SPRINT #QUOTE
10     01146      2$:
11     01146      MOVB (R2),CHARAC
12     01152      BEQ  5$ ;DON'T PRINT END MARKER
13     01154      SPRINT #CHARAC ;ECHO CHARACTERS
14     01166      5$:
15     01166      MOVB (R2)+,(R1)+
16     01170      BEQ  3$
17     01172      NXTWD R2,#MINPCH,#MAXPCH
18     01210      BR   2$
19     01212      3$:
20     01212      SPRINT #QUOTE
21     ;ALL OF MESSAGE READ
22     01224      NXTWD R2,#MINPCH,#MAXPCH
23     01242      MOV  R2,FPCH
24     01246      BR   1$
25     01250      4$:
26     01250      RESREG 0,1,2
27     01256      RTS  R5
28     ;
29     ;
30     ;
31     01260      PSEND:
32     ;PARALLEL SEND OF CHARACTER INPUT
33     ;R1->BEGINNING OF MESS , WHICH IS TERMINATED BY 0 BYTE.
34     01260      BIT  #1,@#SWREG ;PARALLEL MODE ?
35     01266      BEQ  30$
36     01270      SAVREG 0,1
37     01274      JSR  R5,OPNSE ;RETURNS R0->BUFFER
38     01300      SADD #PCHARS
39     01310      1$:
40     01310      SADDB (R1)
41     01330      TSTB (R1)+
42     01332      BNE  1$
43     01334      CLR  R1 ;NO AID
44     01336      JSR  R5,CLSND
45     01342      RESREG 0,1
46     01346      30$:
47     01346      RTS  R5
48     ;
49     ;
50     ;

```

```

        .SBTTL VARIABLES USED IN MINMAX, SETMVS, UPDATE & RESTORE
        .CSECT MINVARS
;
;
;OFFSETS FROM BASE OF UPM
        PRESS=-214.
        LMV=214.      ;LENGTH OF MOVE AREA EXCLUDING PRESS AREA
        LBMV=204.     ;LENGTH OF BEST MOVE PART OF MOVE AREA
        BMV=-10.      ;OFFSET OF BEGINNING OF BESTMOVE AREA
        CHK=-11.      ;DOES THE MOVE CHECK THE OPPONENT ?
        NDIN=-10.     ;NO OF PROCESSORS IN NODE
        SCOR=-8.      ;A SCORE BASED UPON MATERIAL
        CPCE=-6 ;A POINTER TO THE PIECE CAPTURED BY THE MOVE
        NIM=-4. ;NO OF IRRELEVANT MOVES
                ;WHEN<0 GENERATE CAPTURES ONLY
        VSCOR=-2      ;THE VIRTUAL SCORE - THE BACKED UP SCORE
        LUM=0 ;A POINTER TO THE PRECEDING UPDATED MOVE
        SQ0=2 ;FROM SQAURE OF THE UPDATED MOVE
        SQ1=4 ;TO SQAURE
        MT=6 ;TYPE OF THE UPDATED MOVE
;
;VARIABLES USED IN MINMAX
2 00000 BOTM: .WORD ;BOTTOM OF MSTACK FOR CURRENT SET OF MOVES
3 00002 TOPCM: .WORD ;TOP OF CAPTURES STACK
4 00004 REPEAT: .WORD
5 00006 KCAP: .WORD
6 00010 D: .WORD ;DEPTH
7 00012 CD: .WORD 0 ;COMMON DEPTH
8 00014 CDO: .WORD 0,0 ;INITIAL COMMON DEPTH FOR SEARCH
9 00020 VARCD: .WORD 0 ;WHETHER TO DECREASE CD DURING SEARCH
0 00022 PBUF: .BLKB 100
1 00122 LASTD: .WORD 0 ;LAST PRINTED UPDATED DEPTH
2 00124 PDPTH: .WORD 0 ;DEPTH TO WHICH TO PRINT BOARD
3 00126 UFLAG: .WORD 0 ;TEST NO OF UPDATES SINCE LAST MOVE PRINTING
4 00130 .WORD 0
5 00132 .WORD W,SQUARE+<63.*LENSQ> ;BKROOK
6 00136 .WORD E,SQUARE+<8.*7*LENSQ> ;BQROOK
;VARIABLES USED IN SETMVS
8 00142 BROOK:
9 00142 .WORD 0
0 00144 .WORD W,SQUARE+<7*LENSQ> ;WKROOK
1 00150 .WORD E,<SQUARE> ;WQROOK
2 00154 WROOK:
3 00154 CLRKING: .WORD
4 00156 OPPKING: .WORD
5 00160 UPMOVE: .WORD 0 ;
6 .=.+200. ;TEMPORARY STACK FOR HOLDING CAPTURES
7 ;AND ENSURING THEY ARE ON TOP OF THE MOVE STACK
8
9 00472 CMVE: .WORD 0
0 00474 MTYPE: .WORD
1 00476 SPEC: .WORD
;VARIABLES USED IN SETMVS BUT ALSO USED ELSEWHERE
2 00500 BKING: .WORD PIECE
4 00502 WKING: .WORD PIECE+<16.*LENP>
5 00504 EPSQ: .WORD
6 ;VARIABLE USED IN UPDATE AND RESTORE
7 00506 RCAST: .WORD SQUARE+0
    
```

```

50 00510      .WORD SQUARE+<3*LENSQ>
51 00512      .WORD SQUARE+<7*LENSQ>
52 00514      .WORD SQUARE+<5*LENSQ>
53 00516      .WORD SQUARE+<56.*LENSQ>
54 00520      .WORD SQUARE+<59.*LENSQ>
55 00522      .WORD SQUARE+<63.*LENSQ>
56 00524      .WORD SQUARE+<61.*LENSQ>
57      ;COUNTER FOR TOTAL # BOARD UPDATES
58 00526      NOUPS: .WORD 0,0
59 00532      NOSETMVS: .WORD 0,0
60 00536      NOCSTMVS: .WORD 0,0
61 00542      NOMAXD: .WORD 0,0
62 00546      NOMMAXD: .WORD 0,0      ;NO OF CALLS TO CSTMVS TERMINATED BY MAXDD
63 00552      NBP: .WORD 0,0      ;NO OF BOTTOM POSITIONS
64 00556      T2: .WORD 0,0      ;MINMAX ELAPSED TIME
65 00562      ENDCO:
66 00562      NORCUT: .WORD 0,0
67 00566      NOMINMX2: .WORD 0,0
68      ;
69      ;
70      ;
    
```

```

.SBTTL MINIMAX PARALLEL TREE SEARCH
.CSECT MINMAX

000000 MINMAX:
000000 BITB #1,SWITCH ;PARALLEL SEARCH?
000006 BEQ 15$
000010 .PRINT #M27 ;PARALLEL SEARCH
000016 BIT #2,SWITCH ;LEAD ?
000024 BEQ 20$
000026 .PRINT #M28 ;LEAD SEARCH INITIALLY
0 00034 BR 20$
1 00036 15$:
2 00036 .PRINT #M33 ;SINGLE PROC SEARCH
3 00044 20$:
4 00044 MINMX1:
5 ;COLOUR=THAT OF PLAYER TO MOVE
6 ;ON RETURN R3->UPM(0), & R4=TOP OF MSTACK.
7 ;ELAPSED TIME RETURNED IN T2
8 ;INITIALISE VARIABLES NOT ON THE MOVE STACK
9 00044 STIME T1,T1+2
0 00116 SAVREG 5
1 ;SWAP ALPHA,BETA IF NECESSARY
2 00120 TST COLOUR
3 00124 BGT 1$
4 00126 CMP ALPHA,BETA ;WANT ALPHA>BETA
5 00134 BGE 3$
6 00136 BR 2$ ;SWAP ALPHA,BETA
7 00140 1$:
8 00140 CMP ALPHA,BETA ;WANT ALPHA<BETA
9 00146 BLE 3$
0 00150 2$:
1 00150 ;SWAP
2 00154 MOV ALPHA,R0
3 00162 MOV BETA,ALPHA
4 00166 MOV R0,BETA
5 3$:
6 ;MOV MAXD,MMAXD ;ABSOLUTE MAX DEPTH OF SEARCH
7 ;ADD #4,MMAXD
8 MO$:
9 DCLR NOUPS
0 DCLR NOSETMVS
1 DCLR NOCSTMVS
2 DCLR NOMAXD
3 DCLR NOMMAXD
4 DCLR NORCUT
5 DCLR NOMINMX2
6 DCLR NBP
7 CLR REPEAT ;REPEAT=0
8 CLR KCAP
9 CLR D
0 CLR LASTD
1 CLR NTAB
2 CLR UFLAG
3 JSR PC,INVSTACK
4 ;LENPSQ WILL BE SET BY MINMAX IF NECESSARY
5 ;COLOUR IS THAT OF OPPONENT
6 ;R3-->UPM(0)
7 ;R4-->TOP OF MOVE STACK
00322 CLR LEAD

```

```
58 00326      MOV  CD0,CD      ;INITIALISE CD
59 00334      BITB #1,SWITCH  ;PARALLEL SEARCH?
60 00342      BEQ  15$
61 00344          BIT  #2,SWITCH  ;LEAD ?
62 00352          BNE  12$
63              ;NOT LEAD // SEARCH
64 00354          JSR  R5,REQCA
65 00360          BR   20$
66 00362          12$:
67              ;CRITICAL AREA IS ENTERED, AND CA=0
68 00362          INC  LEAD
69 00366          BR   20$
70 00370          15$:
71 00370          INC  LEAD
72 00374      20$:
73 00374      BR   MSTART      ;START
```

; DESCEND

DESCEND:JSR PC,UPDATE ;R0 CONTAINS FROM, R4 POINTS TO IT

; START:

MSTART:

MOVB #1,N0IN(R3) ;N0IN(D)=1

TST NIM(R3) ;IF ALLN(D) THEN DO;

BLT 41\$

8\$:

CMP D,MAXDPH ;IF D<MAXDPH THEN DO;

BGE 40\$

;R4-->PRESS(D,0)

MOV FIRREL,R0 ;SQPRESS(D,*)=0

BNE 11\$

;NO NEED FOR RELEVANCE TESTING

JSR PC,SETMVS

TST KCAP

BEQ 50\$

JSR R5,KCAPT

CLR LANDIN;NO PROCS AT D+1

JMP RETCALL

11\$: CLR -(R4) ;MAKE SPACE FOR RELEVANCE DATA

CLR -(R4)

MOV NXTR(R0),R0

BNE 11\$

12\$: JSR PC,SETMVS

;R4-->TOP OF MOVE STACK

TST KCAP

BEQ 14\$

TST D ;RETURN IF DEPTH=0 SINCE ILLEGAL POSITION

BEQ 13\$

JSR R5,KCAPT

CLR LANDIN;NO PROCS AT D+1

JMP RETCALL

13\$: JMP M150\$;D=0, ILLEGAL POSITION

14\$:

INC REPEAT

NEG COLOUR

JSR PC,SETMVS ;NO MOVES INSERTED, R4 UNCHANGED

CLR REPEAT

NEG COLOUR ;COLOUR=-COLOUR

TST D

BEQ 50\$

JSR PC,EVAL

BCC 50\$

JMP RETCALL ;BOARD RESTORED

40\$:

DINC NOMAXD,NOMAXD+2

MOV #-1,NIM(R3)

41\$: ;ELSE DO;

DINC NBP,NBP+2

CMP D,MMAXD

BLT 43\$

DINC NOMMAXD,NOMMAXD+2

CLR -(R4)

```

80 00662          CLR  LANDIN      ;NOIN(D+1)=0
81 00666          BR   50$
82 00670          43$:
83 00670          JSR  PC,CSTMVS
84 00674          TST  KCAP
85 00700          BEQ  49$
86 00702          JSR  R5,KCAPT
87 00706          CLR  LANDIN;NO PROCS AT D+1
88 00712          JMP  RETCALL
89 00716          49$:
90 00716          MOV  #DUMMY,-(R4)
91 00722          CLR  LANDIN      ;NOIN(D+1)=0
92 00726          50$:
93 00726          TST  LEAD
94 00732          BGT  M55$
95 00734          JSR  R5,REQMUPM ;RETURN MADE AFTER REPLY RECEIVED
96          ;DOES THE NEW VSCOR CAUSE A CUTOFF ?
97          CLR  PRX2      ;PRX2=0
98          JSR  R5,UPSCOR  ;LOOKFOR CUTOFFS & UPDATE SCORES
99          TST  PRX2
100 00754          BEQ  54$
101 00756          JMP  M130$      ;GO TO CUTOFF
102 00762          54$:
103 00762          MOV  CM,R4
104 00766          M55$:
105          ;PRINT UPDATED MOVE
106          INC  UFLAG      ;SHOWS UPDATE MADE SINCE LAST PVSCOR
107          CMP  D,PDPTH
108          BGT  MLOOP
109          TST  D
110          BEQ  MLOOP
111          MOV  #PBUF,R0
112          JSR  R5,CHARMV
113          JSR  R5,PRINTMV
114          ;
115          ;
116          ;

```

```

01024      MLOOP:
;
001024      CLR   OSC           ;OTHER SCORE=0
001030      TST   LEAD
001034      BGT   10$
001036      CMP   CM,R3
001042      BLOS  3$
001044      JMP   M140$
001050      3$:
0 01050      MOV   CM,R4
1 01054      TST   (R4)           ;IN SPECIAL CASE OF CUTOFF
2 01056      BNE   4$           ; (R4) WILL BE SET.
3
4 01060      JMP   M140$           ;O AT END OF SEARCH
5 01064      4$:
6 01064      CMP   D,CD
7 01072      BGE   5$
8 01074      JMP   DESCEND
9 01100      5$:
10 01100      ADD   $6,R4         ;M+
11 01104      INC   LEAD
12 01110      10$:
13 01110      CMP   R4,CM
14 01114      BLOS  20$
15 01116      MOV   R4,CM
16 01122      JSR   R5,SEND CM
17 01126      20$:
18 01126      MOV   (R4),R1       ;IF FROM(M)=0 THEN GOTO BREAK
19 01130      BEQ   M140$
20 01132      CMP   R1,$DUMMY     ;ELSE IF FROM(M)~=DUMMY THEN GOTO DESCEND
21 01136      BNE   31$
22 01140      TST   (R4)+         ;MOVE PAST DUMMY TO NEXT MOVE
23 01142      CLR   LANOIN        ;NOIN(D+1)=0
24 01146      MOV   SCOR(R3),R0   ;VSCOR(D+1)=SCOR(D)
25 01152      BR    RETCALL
26 01154      31$:
27 01154      CMP   D,CD
28 01162      BGE   33$
29 01164      JMP   DESCEND
30 01170      33$:
31 01170      CLR   PRX2          ;REINITIALISE, MAY BE SET .
32 01174      CLR   ATTENT        ;DUE TO SCOR COMING AFTER SEARCH
33 01200      DINC  NOMINMX2,NOMINMX2+2
34 01212      MOV   R3,-2(R4)     ;SAVE BACK PTR IN CASE OF REQ(M,D)
35 01216      JSR   R5,FRECA
36 01222      JSR   PC,MINMX2
37 01226      JSR   R5,REQCA
38 01232      TST   ATTENT        ;COULD HAVE BEEN NEW SCORE WHICH
39 01236      BEQ   35$           ;INVALIDATES SCORE.
40 01240      JSR   R5,NEWSC
41 01244      35$:
42 01244      CLR   LANOIN        ;NOIN(D+1)=0

```

RETCALL:

R0=VSCOR(D+1)

CMPB OSC, LANDIN ; IF OSC=NOIN(D+1) THEN EVALUATE
BNE MLOOP

39\$:

MOV (R3), R2

TST COLOUR

BGT 38\$

; BLACK

CMP VSCOR(R3), VSCOR(R2)

BLE 44\$; UNEXPECTED CUTOFF

CMP R0, VSCOR(R3) ; VSCOR(D)=VSCOR(D+1)

BGE MLOOP

MOV R0, VSCOR(R3)

CMP R0, VSCOR(R2) ; IF VSCOR(D) <= VSCOR(D-1)

BLE M130\$; GOTO CUTOFF

CMP R1, #DUMMY ; IF R1 != #DUMMY THEN DO;

BEQ MLOOP

JSR PC, BSTMVS ; ELSE COPY BESTMOVES

CMP CM, R3 ; UP STACK.

BHIS MLOOP

JSR R5, SELIN

BR MLOOP

38\$:

CMP VSCOR(R3), VSCOR(R2)

BGE 44\$; UNEXPECTED CUTOFF

CMP R0, VSCOR(R3)

BLE MLOOP

MOV R0, VSCOR(R3)

CMP R0, VSCOR(R2)

BGE M130\$

CMP R1, #DUMMY ; IF R1 != #DUMMY THEN DO;

BEQ 40\$

JSR PC, BSTMVS

CMP CM, R3

BHIS 40\$

JSR R5, SELIN

40\$:

JMP MLOOP

44\$:

.PRINT #M46 ; UNEXPECTED CUTOFF

JSR R5, PDUMPO ; PRINT STATUS

.EXIT

; CUTOFF
M130\$:

DECB NOIN(R3)

BLE M145\$

MOVB NOIN(R3), OSC

JSR R5, SENDCTF

INC LEAD

BR M145\$

; BREAK:
M140\$:

DECB NOIN(R3) ; NOIN(D)=NOIN(D)-1

BLE M145\$

JSR R5, SENDEXIT

M145\$:

```

MOV D,R0          ;D=0?
BEQ M150$
    CMP R0,DEPTH   ;PRINT THE SCORE
    BGT 42$
    BEQ 41$
        TST UFLAG
        BEQ 42$
        41$: JSR R5,PVSCOR
              CLR UFLAG

```

42\$:

```

MOVB NOIN(R3),LANDIN ;LAST NO. IN= NOIN(D)
JSR PC,RESTOR ;RETURNS R0=VSCOR(D+1).
CMP D,CD       ;IF D<=CD THEN (CD=D;IF CD= 0 THEN CD=MAXCD;);
BGT 45$
    TST VARCD    ;VARIABLE COMMON DEPTH ?
    BEQ 45$
    MOV D,CD
    BNE 45$
        MOV CD0,CD

```

45\$:

```
BR RETCALL
```

M150\$:

```

JSR R5,SENDCH ;GIVES OTHER PROC UP TO DATE CM - THERE MAY BE
               ;ILLEGAL MOVES WHICH NEED SKIPPING
JSR R5,FRECA
STIME T3,T3+2 ;MEASURE BUSY TIME
JSR R5,SYNC
CLR CA ;CLEAR CA TO EXCLUDE INITIAL PROBLEM NEXT TIME
MOV #-1,CM
DMOV WDSIN,WDSI
DMOV WDSOUT,WDSO
DCLR WDSIN
DCLR WDSOUT
;WANT ALPHA<BETA
CMP ALPHA,BETA
BLT 52$
    ;SWAP ALPHA,BETA
    MOV ALPHA,R0
    MOV BETA,ALPHA
    MOV R0,BETA

```

52\$:

```

STIME T2,T2+2
DSUB T2,T2+2,T3,T3+2 ;BUSY TIME ;BUSY TIME =-(T3-T2)
DNEG T3,T3+2
DSUB T1,T1+2,T2,T2+2
RESREG 5
RTS PC ;BEST MOVES ARE IN BSIMVE(0,*)

```

```

1          .SBTTL INITIALISE MOVE STACK
2 002136  IMVSTACK:
3          ;INITIALISE STACK
4 002136      MOV    #MSTACK,R4
5 002142      CLR    -(R4)      ;LUM(-1)=0
6 002144      MOV    BETA,-(R4) ;VSCOR(-1)=BETA
7 002150      CLR    -(R4)      ;MT(D=0)=0
8 002152      CLR    -(R4)      ;SQ1(0)=0
9 002154      CLR    -(R4)      ;SQ0(0)=0
10 02156     MOV    #MSTACK-2,-(R4) ;LUM(0)=->LUM(-1)
11 02162     MOV    R4,R3      ;R3=->UPMOVE
12 02164     MOV    ALPHA,-(R4) ;VSCOR(0)=ALPHA
13 02170     MOV    MAXNIM,-(R4) ;NIM(0)=MAXNIM
14 02174     CLR    -(R4)      ;CPCE(0)=
15 02176     MOV    SCORE,-(R4) ;SCOR(0)=SCORE
16 02202     CLR    -(R4)      ;CHK(0)=0
17 02204     CLR    -(R4)      ;BMVS(0,*)=0
18 02206     SUB    #LBMV-2,R4 ;RESERVE PLACE FOR BESTMOVES(0,*)
19 02212     RTS    PC
20          ;
21          ;
22          ;

```

```

.SBTTL NEWSC: HANDLE COMMUNICATED SCORES AND CUTOFFS
;IF A CUTOFF IS FOUND RESTOR BOARD.
;ON CALL ATTENT=-1 WHEN CUTOFF RECEIVED,
;      & PRX2 IS THEN ALREADY SET IN BACKGROUND
;      >0 WHEN ONLY NEW SCORE(S) RECEIVED

NEWSC:
TST  ATTENT      ;IF ATTENT>0 THEN CALL UPSCOR
BLE  20$
      JSR  R5,PRINVS
      JSR  R5,UPSCOR
      JSR  R5,PRINVS

20$:
TST  PRX2      ;RESTORE BOARD ?
BEQ  50$
      MOV  R3,55$
      SPRINT #NEWLINE
      JSR  R5,PRNOS
      ;      .WORD 0,8.,56$,55$,61$,ATTENT,57$,PRX2,D8,D,0

30$:
CMP  R3,PRX2    ;WHILE (BASE(D)<PRX2)
BHS  49$
      JSR  PC,RESTOR ;CALL RESTOR
      BR   30$

49$:
      MOV  R3,55$
      JSR  R5,PRNOS
      ;      .WORD 0,8.,60$,D,56$,55$,0

50$:
CMP  D,CD      ;IF D<=CD THEN (CD=D;IF CD= 0 THEN CD=MAXCD);
BGT  45$
      TST  VARCD      ;VARIABLE COMMON DEPTH ?
      BEQ  45$
      MOV  D,CD
      BNE  45$
      MOV  CD0,CD

45$:
      CLR  PRX2      ;PRX2=0
      CLR  ATTENT
      RTS  R5

;55$: .WORD 0
;56$: .ASCIZ /R3=/
;57$: .ASCIZ /PRX2=/
;60$: .ASCIZ /FINAL D=/
;61$: .ASCIZ /ATTENT=/
;
;      .EVEN
;
;
;

.SBTTL PRINVS: PRINT VSCORES ON STACK
PRINVS: ;PRINT VSCOR STACK
TST  MSTACK-2
BEQ  5$
      MOV  #NOINT,0#PLSR
      .PRINT #59$
      .EXIT

5$:
      SAVREG 3,0

```

PRINVS: PRINT VSCORES ON STACK

```

58 02346          CLR  -(SP)
59 02350      10$:      MOV  R3, -(SP)
60 02350          MOV  (R3), R3
61 02352          BNE  10$
62 02354          .PRINT #NEWLINE
63 02356          .PRINT #D8
64 02364          MOV  SP, R0
65 02372      20$:      MOV  (R0)+, R3
66 02374          BEQ  25$
67 02374          MOV  R3, 58$
68 02376          BIC  #100000, 58$      ;ADDRESS NOT NEGATIVE
69 02400          JSR  R5, PRNO
70 02404          .WORD 0, 8., 58$, 0
71 02412          BR   20$
72 02416      25$:      .PRINT #60$
73 02426          MOV  SP, R0
74 02430      30$:      MOV  (R0)+, R3
75 02430          BEQ  35$
76 02436          MOV  VSCOR(R3), 58$
77 02440          JSR  R5, PRNO
78 02440          .WORD 0, 8., 58$, 0
79 02442          BR   30$
80 02444      35$:      MOV  R0, SP
81 02452          RESREG 3, 0
82 02456          RTS  R5
83 02466      58$:      .WORD 0, 0
84 02470      59$:      .ASCIZ /NON-ZERO PTR AT D=-1/
85 02470      60$:      .ASCIZ <CR><LF>/VSCOR=/<>TERM>
86 02472          .EVEN
87 02476          ;
88 02500          ;
89 02504          ;
90 02531          .SBTTL UPSCOR: PASS COMMUNICATED SCORE DOWN MOVE STACK
91          UPSCOR:
92          ;PASS COMMUNICATED SCORE DOWN STACK UNTIL
93          ;EITHER ORIGINAL DEPTH IS REACHED OR A CUTOFF IS FOUND
94          SAVREG 0, 1, 2, 3
95          SUB  #6, SP
96 02544      CLRD=0
97          NEWSC0=2      ;BLACK BETA VALUE
98          NEWSC1=4      ;WHITE ALPHA VALUE
99 02544      MOV  SP, R0      ;BASE R0
100 2554      ;FIND BASES DOWN TO DEPTH ==-1
101          CLR  -(SP)      ;END MARKER
102          MOV  R3, R2
103      10$:          ;LOOP
104          MOV  R2, -(SP)      ;
105          MOV  (R2), R2      ;
106          BNE  10$          ;UNTIL (D=-2)
107          MOV  (SP)+, R1      ;D'-1=-1
108          MOV  (SP)+, R2      ;D' =0
109          CMP  VSCOR(R1), VSCOR(R2) ;IF VSCOR(-1)<VSCOR(0) THEN DO;
110          ;
111          ;
112          ;
113          ;
114          ;

```

```

117 2606          BGT 15$
118 2610          ;BLACK MOVES FROM D'=0
119 2616          MOV #-1,CLRD(R0)          ;CLR'=-1
120 2624          MOV VSCOR(R2),NEWSC0(R0)    ;NEWSC(0)=VSCOR(0)
121 2632          MOV VSCOR(R1),NEWSC1(R0)    ;NEWSC(1)=VSCOR(-1)
122 2634          BR 20$
123 2642          15$: ;WHITE AT D'=0
124 2650          MOV #1,CLRD(R0)          ;CLR'=1
125 2656          MOV VSCOR(R1),NEWSC0(R0)    ;NEWSC(0)=VSCOR(-1)
                MOV VSCOR(R2),NEWSC1(R0)    ;NEWSC(1)=VSCOR(0)
                20$:

```

UP20\$:

20\$:

```

;LOOP
NEG CLRD(R0) ;CLR'=CLR'-1
MOV R2,R1 ;D'=D'+1
MOV (SP)+,R2 ;IF D'>D THEN LEAVE LOOP
BEQ 50$
TST CLRD(R0)
BGT 35$

;BLACK
CMP NEWSO(R0),VSCOR(R2) ;IF NEWSO<VSCOR(D') THEN DO;
BGE 25$
MOV NEWSO(R0),VSCOR(R2) ;VSCOR(D')=NEWSO(0)
CLR BMV-2(R2) ;BSTMVS(D',*)=0
BR 30$

25$:
MOV VSCOR(R2),NEWSO(R0) ;ELSE NEWSO=VSCOR(D')
30$: ;CUTOFF ?
CMP VSCOR(R2),VSCOR(R1) ;IF VSCOR(D')<=VSCOR(D'-1) THEN
BGT 20$ ;do
MOV R1,PRX2 ;PRX2=D'-1
BR 49$ ;LEAVE A LOOP AND RESTOR STACK

35$: ;WHITE
CMP NEWSO1(R0),VSCOR(R2) ;IF NEWSO1>VSCOR(D') THEN DO;
BLE 40$ ;do
MOV NEWSO1(R0),VSCOR(R2) ;VSCOR(D')=NEWSO1
CLR BMV-2(R2) ;BMV(D',*)=0
BR 45$

40$:
MOV VSCOR(R2),NEWSO1(R0);ELSE NEWSO1=VSCOR(D')
45$:
CMP VSCOR(R2),VSCOR(R1) ;IF VSCOR(D')>=VSCOR(D'-1) THEN
BLT 20$ ;do
MOV R1,PRX2 ;PRX2=D'-1

49$:
TST (SP)+
BNE 49$

;REPEAT
50$:
ADD #6,SP
RESREG 0,1,2,3
RTS R5

```

;

```
.SBTTL MINMX2
.CSECT MINMX2
```

```
;
;
;DESCEND
MINMX2:
```

```
JSR PC,UPDATE ;R0 CONTAINS FROM, R4 POINTS TO IT
TST NIM(R3) ;IF ALLM(D) THEN DO;
BLT 21$
8$:
    CMP D,MAXDPTH ;IF D<MAXDPTH THEN DO;
    BGE 20$
    ;R4-->PRESS(D,0)
    MOV FIRREL,R0 ;SQPRESS(D,*)=0
    BNE 11$
    ;NO NEED FOR RELEVANCE TESTING
    JSR PC,SETMVS
    TST KCAP
    BEQ 25$
    JSR R5,KCAPT
    JMP RETCL1 ;GOTO RETCALL
11$:
    CLR -(R4) ;MAKE SPACE FOR RELEVANCE DATA
    CLR -(R4)
    MOV NXTR(R0),R0
    BNE 11$
12$:
    JSR PC,SETMVS
    ;R4-->TOP OF MOVE STACK
    TST KCAP
    BEQ 14$
    JSR R5,KCAPT
    JMP RETCL1
14$:
    INC REPEAT
    NEG COLOUR
    JSR PC,SETMVS ;NO MOVES INSERTED, R4 UNCHANGED
    CLR REPEAT
    NEG COLOUR ;COLOUR=-COLOUR
    JSR PC,EVAL
    BCC 25$
    JMP RETCL1 ;BOARD RESTORED- GOTO RETCALL
20$:
    DINC NOMAXD,NOMAXD+2
    MOV #-1,NIM(R3)
21$:
    ;ELSE DO;
    ;DINC NBP,NBP+2
    CMP D,MMAXD
    BLT 23$
    DINC NOMMAXD,NOMMAXD+2
    CLR -(R4)
    MOV #DUMMY,-(R4)
    BR 25$
23$:
    TST FIRREL
    BEQ 24$
    JSR PC,EVAL ;SEE IF OCCUPATION OF REL SQ
24$:
    MOV #<DUMMY-1>,-(R4) ;INDICATOR THAT CSETMVS HAS NOT
    ;YET BEEN CALLED.
```

```

                                ;BEEN CALLED
MOV  #DUMMY,-(R4)              ;TRY STATIC EVALN FIRST
;JSR  PC,CSTMVS
;TST  KCAP
;BEQ  25$
;      JSR  R5,KCAPT
;      JMP  RETCL1
)  25$:
    ;PRINT UPDATED MOVE
    INC  UFLAG                ;SHOWS UPDATE MADE SINCE LAST PVSCOR
    CMP  D,PDPH
    BGT  M230$
    MOV  #PBUF,R0
    JSR  R5,CHARMV
    JSR  R5,PRINTMV
M230$:
    .ENABL LSB
;
;
;MLOOP
;
0  30$:
    MOV  (R4),R1              ;IF FROM(M)=0 THEN GOTO BREAK
    BEQ  40$
    CMP  R1,#DUMMY            ;ELSE IF FROM(M)≠DUMMY THEN GOTO DESCEND
    BHI  MINMX2
    BEQ  31$
    ;(R4)=<#DUMMY-1>, SO NEED TO GENERATE MOVES.
    TST  (R4)+                ;REMOVE INDICATOR
    JSR  PC,CSTMVS
    TST  KCAP
    BEQ  30$                  ;LEGAL UPDATE
    JSR  R5,KCAPT
    JMP  RETCL1
    31$:
    MOV  SCOR(R3),R0           ;VSCOR(D+1)=SCOR(D)
    TST  (R4)+
;RETCALL:
RETCL2:
33$:
34$:
;R0=VSCOR(D+1)
    MOV  (R3),R2
    TST  COLOUR
    BGT  35$
    ;BLACK
    CMP  VSCOR(R3),VSCOR(R2)
    BLE  38$
    CMP  R0,VSCOR(R3)          ;VSCOR(D)=VSCOR(D+1)
    BGE  30$
    MOV  R0,VSCOR(R3)
    CMP  R0,VSCOR(R2)          ;IF VSCOR(D)≤VSCOR(D-1)
    BLE  40$                  ;GOTO BREAK
    CMP  R1,#DUMMY            ;IF R1≠#DUMMY THEN DO$
    BEQ  30$
    JSR  PC,BSTMVS            ;ELSE COPY BESTMOVES UP
    BR   30$

```

35\$:

```

CMP VSCOR(R3),VSCOR(R2)
BGE 38$
CMP R0,VSCOR(R3)
BLE 30$
    MOV R0,VSCOR(R3)
    MOV (R3),R2
    CMP R0,VSCOR(R2)
    BGE 40$
    CMP R1,#DUMMY ;IF R1^=#DUMMY THEN DO;
    BEQ 30$
        JSR PC,BSTMVS
    BR 30$

```

38\$:

```

TST ATTENT ;CUTOFF DUE TO RECEIVED SCORE
BNE 40$ ;ALLOW CUTOFFS AFTER RECEIVED
    .PRINT #M47 ;UNEXPECTED CUTOFF
    MOV #NOINT,0#PLSR
    JSR R5,PRNDS
    .WORD 0,10.,D35,D,0
    .EXIT

```

;BREAK;

40\$:

```

CMP D,PDPH ;PRINT THE SCORE
BGT 42$
BEQ 41$
    TST UFLAG
    BEQ 42$
    41$: JSR R5,PVSCOR
        CLR UFLAG

```

42\$:

JSR PC,RESTOR ;RETURNS R0=VSCOR(D+1).

RETCL1:

```

TST ATTENT
BEQ 50$
    JSR R5,REQCA
    JSR R5,NEWSC
    JSR R5,FRECA

```

50\$:

```

CMP D,CD
BGT 33$
RTS PC ;BEST MOVES ARE IN BSTMVE(CD,*)
.DSABL LSB

```

```

    .SBTTL EVAL: EVALUATE SCORE AFTER UPDATED MOVE
EVAL: ;EVALUATE SCORE AFTER UPDATED MOVE
      ;BY FINDING IF MOVE WAS RELEVANT
      ;TEST FOR RELEVANCE: CPIECE ?, REL(TO), RP(TO),CHECK
      CLR R0 ;DS=0
      MOV SQ0(R3),R1 ;SQ0 REL ?
      TST REL(R1)
      BEQ 18$

      ;FROM REL SQ
      MOV #-PCNT,R0
      MOV SQ1(R3),R1
      TST REL(R1)
      BEQ 50$
      BR 20$

18$: MOV SQ1(R3),R1 ;R1=TO
      TST REL(R1) ;REL SQ(TO)?
      BEQ 22$
      20$: ADD #PCNT,R0
      TST CPCE(R3)
      BEQ 50$

      ADD #PCNT,R0
      BR 50$

22$: MOV (R1),R1 ;RP(TO) ?
      BEQ 24$
      TST REL(R1)
      BNE 50$

24$: CMP D,MAXDPH ;ONLY EVAL OCCUPATION IF D>MAXD SINCE MOV
      BGE 50$ ;NOT GENERATED YET

      MOV FIRREL,R0
      MOV R3,R1 ;IS THE PRESSURE ON ANY RP OR REL SQ
      ADD #PRESS,R1 ;R1-->PRESS(D,0)
      MOV (R3),R2
      ADD #PRESS,R2 ;R2-->PRESS(D-1,0)
      26$: MOV -(R2),R5 ;PRESS(D)& ^PRESS(D-1)=0?
      COM R5
      BIT -(R1),R5
      BNE 25$
      MOV -(R2),R5 ;PRESS(D)& ^PRESS(D-1)=0?
      COM R5
      BIT -(R1),R5
      BNE 25$

      MOV NXTR(R0),R0 ;R0-->NXTR SQ OR P
      BNE 26$
      BR 27$

      25$: MOV #TEMPO,R0 ;IF PRESS(D)&^PRESS(D-1)
      BR 50$

27$: CLR R0
      CMP MT(R3),#THR ;CASTLE,EPCAP,QPAWN OR NPAWN ?
      BGT 50$
    
```

```

TST CPCE(R3)
BNE 50$
TSTB CHK(R3) ;CHECKS ARE RELEVANT
BNE 50$
MOV (R3),R2 ;R2 USED ABOVE BUT LOST
TSTB CHK(R2) ;REPLIES TO CHECK ARE RELEVANT
BNE 50$
;IRRELEVANT MOVE
SUB PEN,R0 ;IRRELEVANT MOVE PENALTY
ADD D,R0 ;DEPTH BONUS
DEC NIM(R3)
BGE 50$
DINC NORCUT,NORCUT+2
JSR PC,RESTOR ;RESTOR BOARD & GOTO NEXT MOVE
MOV SCOR(R3),R0 ;VSCOR(D+1)=SCOR(D)+PENAL
TST COLOUR
BGE 28$
SUB D,R0;DEPTH BONUS
ADD PEN,R0
BR 29$
28$:
ADD D,R0
SUB PEN,R0;IRRELEVANT MOVE PENALTY
29$:
SEC
RTS PC
50$:
TST COLOUR
BGT 52$
ADD R0,SCOR(R3)
BR 55$
52$:
SUB R0,SCOR(R3)
55$:
CLC
RTS PC

```

```
.SBTTL KING CAPTURED
KCAPT: ;KING IS CAPTURED,
      ;LAST UPDATED MOVE WAS ILLEGAL
      ;SINCE IT MOVED PLAYER INTO CHECK
      JSR PC,RESTOR
      MOV SCOR(R3),R0          ;VSCOR(D+1)=SCOR(D)-PIECE(P1).VAL
      MOV KCAP,R1
      SUB VAL(R1),R0
      ;ENCOURAGE FAST KING CAPTURES
      TST COLOUR
      BGT 35$
      ;BLACK HAS HIS KING CAPTURED:GIVE BLACK DEPTH BON
      SUB D,R0
      BR 36$
35$:  ADD D,R0
36$:
      MOV #DUMMY,R1 ;PREVENTS CALL TO BESTMVS
      CLR KCAP
      RTS R5
```

```

      .SBTTL BESTMOVES: COPY THEM DOWN FROM D+1 TO D
      .CSECT BSTMVS
000000  BSTMVS:
      ;IF R1=#DUMMY THEN
      ;    BSTMVE(D,*)=0
      ;ELSE
      ;    BSTMVE(D,*)=MOVE(M)& BSTMVE(D+1,*)
      ;R1=TYPE OF LAST MOVE
      ;R3=->UPM
      ;R4=->TYPE+2 OF LASTM (TOP OF MOVE STACK) AT DEPTH D TO D+1
      ;COPY THIS MOVE DOWN UNTIL A PTR TO R3=UPM(D) IS OBTAINED
      ;THEN COPY BSTMVE(D+1)->BSTMVE(D)
000000      MOV R2,-(SP)
000002      MOV R3,R2      ;R2=->BSTMVE(D)
000004      ADD #BMV,R2
000010      MOV R4,-(SP)      ;ELSE
000012  2$:      MOV -(R4),-(R2)
000014      CMP (R4),R3
000016      BNE 2$
000020      TST (R2)+      ;DELETE PTR FROM MOVE STACK
000022      ;R4=->MOVE(D+1)
000026      ADD #BMV,R4      ;R4=->BSTMVE(D+1,*)
000030  3$:      MOV -(R4),-(R2)
000032      BNE 3$
000034      MOV (SP)+,R4
000036  4$:      MOV (SP)+,R2
      RTS PC
      ;
      ;
      ;

```

```

      .SBTTL INSERT MOVE MACROS
      .CSECT SETMVS

;INSMVE
;R3=DEPTH
;R0=P0, (R0)=SQ0
;R1=SQ1
;R2=
;IF ALLM(D) THEN DO;
;   IF REL(SQ1) THEN PRESS(D,REL(SQ1))=&PTYP(P0);
;   IF ^REPEAT THEN DO;
;       M=M-1;
;       MOVE(M).TYPE=MT;
;       MOVE(M).TO=SQ1;
;       MOVE(M).FROM=SQ0;
;       END;
;   END;
;
;MACRO INSMVE $P0,$SQ1,TYPE,L2,?L1
;   TST REL($SQ1) ;REL SQ?
;   BEQ L1
;       MOV  UPMOVE,R2
;       ADD  REL($SQ1),R2      ;R2-->PRESS(D,SQ1)
;       BIS  PTYP($P0),-(R2)
;       BIS  <PTYP+2>($P0),-(R2)
;
;L1:
;   TST REPEAT
;   BNE L2
;       MOV  TYPE,--(R4)
;       MOV  $SQ1,--(R4)
;       MOV  ($P0),--(R4)
;       BR   L2
;
;ENDM
;
;
;
;INSCMVE
;IF ALLM(D) THEN DO;
;   IF REL(SQ1) THEN PRESS(D,REL(SQ1))=&PTYP(P0);
;   IF REL(P1) THEN PRESS(D,REL(P1))=&PTYP(P0);
;   END;
;IF REPEAT THEN
;   IF P1=OPPKING THEN CHK(D-1)=1;
;ELSE DO;
;   M=M-1;
;   MOVE(M).FROM=SQ0;
;   MOVE(M).TO=SQ1;
;   MOVE(M).TYP=MT;
;   IF P1=OPPKING THEN DO;
;       GOTO RESET;
;   END;
;   END;
;
;
;R3=D
;R2=P1
;R1=SQ1

```

```

0      ;RO=P0
1      ;
2      .MACRO TCMVE $P0,$SQ1,TYPE,$P1,L2,?L1
3          TST REL($SQ1)
4          BEQ L1
5              MOV R3,-(SP)
6              MOV UPMOVE,R3
7              ADD REL($SQ1),R3
8              BIS PTYPE($P0),-(R3)
9              BIS <PTYP+2>($P0),-(R3)
10             MOV (SP)+,R3
11 L1:    TST REL($P1)
12             BEQ L2
13             MOV R3,-(SP)
14             MOV UPMOVE,R3
15             ADD REL($P1),R3
16             BIS PTYPE($P0),-(R3)
17             BIS <PTYP+2>($P0),-(R3)
18             MOV (SP)+,R3
19 .ENDM
20
21 ;
22 ;
23 ;
24
25 .MACRO INSCMVE $P0,$SQ1,TYPE,$P1,L4,?L2,?L3
26 TCMVE $P0,$SQ1,TYPE,$P1,L2
27
28 L2:    CMP CLR($P0),CLR($P1)
29             BEQ L4
30             TST REPEAT
31             BEQ L3
32             CMP $P1,OPPKING
33             BNE L4
34             MOV R3,-(SP)
35             MOV UPMOVE,R3
36             INCB CHK(R3)
37             MOV (SP)+,R3
38             BR L4
39 L3:    MOV ($P0),-(R5)
40             MOV $SQ1,-(R5)
41             MOV TYPE,-(R5)
42             CMP $P1,OPPKING ;CAPTURE OPPONENTS KING ?
43             BNE L4
44             MOV $P1,KCAP ;KCAP CONTAINS THE KING
45                             ;WHICH IS CAPTURED
46             JMP RESET
47 .ENDM
48
49 ;
50 ;
51 ;
52

```

.SBTTL SETMOVES

SETMVS:

;R5 IS USED AS CMVE PTR FOR INSMVE

;R4 GIVES WHERE MOVES MAY BE PLACED, AND ON RETURN PTS TO TOP OF MSTACK

;R3=->UPM(D) INITIALLY, IS STORED IN UPM & IS RETURNED UNCHANGED

;

.MACRO ROKSQS A,B,?L1,?L2,?L3,?L4

;GIVEN A=TO OF KING, RETURN A PTR TO FROM & TO SQUARES OF CASTLING ROOK

CMP A,#SQUARE+<2*LENSQ>

BNE L1

MOV #RCAST,B

BR L4

L1: CMP A,#SQUARE+<6*LENSQ>

BNE L2

MOV #RCAST+4,B

BR L4

L2: CMP A,#SQUARE+<58,*LENSQ>

BNE L3

MOV #RCAST+8.,B

BR L4

L3: MOV #RCAST+12.,B

L4:

.ENDM

;

;

;

TST COLOUR ;IF COLOUR =BLACK THEN DO;

BGT 1\$

MOV BKING,R0 ;SET R0=P0

MOV R0,CLRKING

MOV WKING,OPPKING

BR 2\$

1\$:

MOV WKING,R0 ;ELSE DO;

MOV R0,CLRKING

MOV BKING,OPPKING

2\$:

TST REPEAT ;IF ^REPEAT THEN DO;

BNE 5\$

CLR -(R4) ;END MARKER

TST NIM(R3) ;IF ^ALLM(D) THEN

BGE 3\$

MOV #DUMMY,-(R4) ;FROM(M)=DUMMY

3\$:

CMP MT(R3),#THRUP

BLT 5\$;CHECK LABEL

CMP MT(R3),#UPAWN

BNE 4\$

;SET EPSQ=MID SQUARE OF LAST MOVE

MOV MT(R3),SPEC ;SPEC MOVE

MOV SQ1(R3),R2 ;TO SQ OF LAST MOVE

ADD SQ0(R3),R2

ROR R2 ;WANT NO NEGATIVE BIT INSERTED

MOV R2,EPSQ ;SET EN PASSANT SQUARE

BR 5\$

4\$: CMP MT(R3),#CASTLE

BNE 5\$

```

;PLACE KING ON SQUARES HE PASSED OVER
;IN CASTLING - IF ANY OF THE SQUARES ARE
;IN CHECK, KCAP WILL BE FLAGGED
MOV MT(R3),SPEC ;SPEC MOVE
ROOKSQS SQ1(R3),R2
MOV @2(R2),R2 ;R2=P2
MOV R2,-(SP) ;STACK THE ROOK POINTER
MOV CLRKING,@(R2) ;GHOST KINGS
MOV CLRKING,@SQ0(R3)

```

```

5$:
    MOV R3,UPMOVE ;SAVE UPDATED MOVE PTR
    MOV #CMVE,R5 ;FREE R5, R5=CMOVE AREA. N.B.MAKE SURE 0 AT CMOVE
    BR S7$
;NPIECE
NPIECE:
;R0=PIECE(P0)
    MOV NXTP(R0),R0
    BEQ S9$
S7$:
    MOV TYP(R0),R1
    MOV R1,NTYPE
    JMP @8$(R1)
8$:
    .WORD 0,0,S30$,S10$,S10$,S10$,S30$,S40$,S10$,0,S20$,S40$
S9$:
    JMP RESET
;DUMMY,NM,BM,RM,QM,KM,PM,URM,UKM,UPM
;N.B. R3 SHOULD INITIALLY PT ABOVE THE 1ST. DIRECTION

```

```

        .SBTTL SETMOVES: ROOKS, BISHOPS & QUEENS.
;ROOKS, BISHOPS, AND QUEENS
;URM:RM:QM:BM:
;R0=PIECE(P0)
000342 S10$:
000342     MOV DADD(R0),R3 ;R3==>DIRS
;NRDIR:
11$:
000346     TST -(R3)
000346     BEQ NPIECE
0 00350     MOV (R0),R1      ;R1=SQ0
1 00352
2 ;SAMRDIR:
3 00354     12$:
4 00354     ADD (R3),R1      ;(R3)==>ADDR OF NEXTSQ
5 00356     MOV (R1),R1      ;R1=SQ1
6 00360     BEQ 11$
7 00362     MOV (R1),R2      ;R2=PIECE(P1)
8 00364     BNE 13$ ;IF EMPTY
9 00366     INSMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,12$
0 00434     13$:
1 00434     INSMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,R2,11$
2

```

.SBTTL SETMOVES:CASTLING

;UNMOVED KING

;CASTLING

;UKM:

S20\$:

TST REPEAT ;IF ^REPEAT THEN DO;

BNE S30\$

TST COLOUR ;IF COLOUR=BLACK THEN R3==>BROOK

BGT 21\$

MOV #BROOK,R3

BR 22\$

21\$: MOV #WROOK,R3;ELSE R3=>WROOK

;NEXTTR:

22\$:

MOV -(R3),R1 ;R1=SQ2

BEQ S30\$;IF SQ2^=0 THEN DO;

TST -(R3) ;R3==>DIR

MOV (R1),R2 ;R2=P2

BEQ 22\$;IF P2^=0 THEN DO;

CMP TYP(R2),#UROOK

;IF PIECE(P2),TYP

BNE 22\$

=UROOK THEN

CLR -(SP)

;0 END MARKER

;NEXTSQ:

23\$: ADD (R3),R1

MOV (R1),R1

;R1=(SQ4),SQ1,SQ3

CMP R1,(R0)

BNE 24\$

;SQ=SQ0 & CASTLING VALID

TST (SP)+

MOV (SP)+,R1 ;R1=SQ1

INSMVE R0,R1,#CASTLE,26\$

24\$:

MOV R1,-(SP)

;STACK<=(SQ4),SQ1,SQ3

TST (R1)

;PIECE ON SQ1 ?

BEQ 23\$

26\$:

TST (SP)+

BNE 26\$

BR 22\$

;

```

1      .SBTTL SETMOVES: KING AND NIGHT MOVES
2      ;KING & NIGHT MOVES
3      ;
4      ;R0=P0
5      S30$:
6      MOV DADD(R0),R3 ;FIND DIRS
7      31$:
8      ;NEXT N DIR
9      MOV -(R3),R1      ;R1=NEXTDIR
10     BEQ 33$
11     ADD (R0),R1
12     MOV (R1),R1      ;R1=SQ1
13     BEQ 31$
14     MOV (R1),R2      ;PIECE(P1)
15     BNE 32$
16     INSMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,31$
17     BR 31$ ;NNDIR
18     32$:
19     INSCMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,R2,31$
20     33$:    JMP  NP1ECE
21     ;

```

```

1          .SBTTL SETMOVES: PAWN MOVES
2          ;PAWNS & UNMOVED PAWNS
3          ;PM:UPM
4 001232   S40$:
5          ;FORWARD MOVES N OR S
6 001232   MOV DADD(R0),R3 ;R3-->DIRS
7 001236   MOV (R0),R1
8 001240   ADD -(R3),R1
9 001242   MOV (R1),R1      ;R1=SQ1, N OR S OF SQ0
10
11 01244   MOV R1,R2
12 01246   ADD (R3),R2
13 01250   MOV (R2),R2      ;R2=SQ2
14 01252   BNE 41$
15          ;IF SQ2=0 THEN IF MT=PAWN THEN MT=QPAWN
16 01254   CMP MTYPE,#PAWN
17 01262   BNE 41$
18 01264   MOV #QPAWN,MTYPE
19          ;GENERATE QUEENING PAWN MOVES EVEN WHEN ALLM(D)=0
20          ;BY SETTING ALLM(D)=1
21          ;R2=0
22          ;N.B. IF PAWN CAPTURES KING, IMMEDIATE EXIT
23          ;IS TAKEN TO RESET AND ALLM(D) IS WRONG.
24          ;CLR R2 ;IS UNNECESSARY
25 01272   41$:
26 01272   TST (R1)          ;PIECE(P1) ?
27 01274   BNE S42$
28 01276   INSMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,42$ ;R2 LOST
29 01344   42$:
30 01344   CMP MTYPE,#UPAWN
31 01352   BNE S42$
32 01354   ADD (R3),R1      ;FIND SECOND SQ AGAIN
33 01356   MOV (R1),R1      ;R1=SQ2
34 01360   TST (R1)        ;IF NO PIECE ON SQ2
35 01362   BNE S42$
36 01364   INSMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,S42$
37 01432   S42$:
38          ;DIAGONALS
39 01432   MOV -(R3),R1
40 01434   BEQ S44$
41 01436   ADD (R0),R1
42 01440   MOV (R1),R1      ;R1=SQ1
43 01442   BEQ S42$        ;NPDIR
44 01444   MOV (R1),R2      ;R2=P1
45 01446   BEQ 43$
46 01450   INSMVE R0,R1,MTYPE,R2,S42$
47 01624   43$:
48 01624   CMP R1,EPSQ
49 01630   BNE S42$
50          ;R1=SQ1=EPSQ
51 01632   MOV UPMOVE,R1
52 01636   MOV SQ1(R1),R1
53 01642   MOV (R1),R2      ;R2=P1
54 01644   INSMVE R0,R1,#EPCAP,R2,S42$
55 02020   S44$:
56 02020   CMP MTYPE,#THR
57 02026   BLT 46$
    
```

IS: PAWN MOVES

```

0          CMP MTYPE,#QPAWN
4          BNE 45$
0          MOV #NPAWN,MTYPE
6          JMP S40$
2          45$:
           ;MT=NPAWN
12         46$: JMP NPPIECE
           ;
           ;RESET BOARD
           ;
16         RESET:
16           MOV UPMOVE,R3
2           TST SPEC
6           BEQ 52$
0           CMP SPEC,#CASTLE
6           BNE 51$
           ;RESET BOARD: REMOVE KING AND REPLACE ROOK
           CLR @SQ0(R3)
14          MOV (SP)+,R2    ;R2=P2, THE ROOK
16          MOV R2,@(R2)    ;SQUARE(SQ3).PIECE=P2
2           CLR SPEC
6           BR 52$
0           51$:
10          CLR EPSQ        ;PREVENT OTHER CALLS FROM
10          CLR SPEC        ;USING THIS EPSQ.
14
           ;PUT CMOVES ON MOVE STACK
           ;R5=CMOVES, R4=MOVES
0          52$:
0          53$:
2           MOV (R5)+,-(R4)
2           BEQ 55$
4          54$: MOV (R5)+,-(R4)
6           MOV (R5)+,-(R4)
0           MOV (R5)+,-(R4)
2           BNE 54$
4          55$:
4           TST (R4)+      ;REMOVE 0 FROM TOP OF STACK
6           INC NOSETMVS
2           BNE 56$
4           INC NOSETMVS+2
0          56$:
0          RTS PC
           ;
           ;
           ;

```

```

.SBTTL CSTMVS:CAPTURING MOVES ONLY
.CSECT CSTMVS
.MACRO CINSMV $P0,$SQ1,TYPE,$P1,L1
MOV TYPE,-(R4)
MOV $SQ1,-(R4)
MOV ($P0),-(R4)
CMP $P1,OPPKING ;CAPTURE OPPONENTS KING?
BNE L1
        MOV $P1,KCAP ;KCAP CONTAINS THE KING WHICH IS CAPTURED
        JMP C50$
.ENDM

;
;
;
CSTMVS:
CLR -(R4) ;END MARKER
TST COLOUR ;IF COLOUR =BLACK THEN DO;
BGT 1$
        MOV BKING,R0 ;SET R0=P0
        MOV WKING,OPPKING
        BR 2$
1$:
        MOV WKING,R0 ;ELSE DO;
        MOV BKING,OPPKING
2$:
4$:
        CMP MT(R3),#UPAWN
        BNE C7$
        ;SET EPSQ=MID SQUARE OF LAST MOVE
        MOV MT(R3),SPEC ;SPEC MOVE
        MOV SQ1(R3),R2 ;TO SQ OF LAST MOVE
        ADD SQ0(R3),R2
        ROR R2 ;WANT NO NEGATIVE BIT INSERTED
        MOV R2,EPSQ ;SET EN PASSANT SQUARE
        BR C7$

;ROOKS, BISHOPS, AND QUEENS
;URM:RM:QM:BM:
;R0=PIECE(P0)
C10$:
;NRDIR:
11$:
        TST -(R5)
        BEQ C5$
        MOV (R0),R1 ;R1=SQ0
;SAMRDIR:
12$:
        ADD (R5),R1 ;(R5)-->ADDR OF NEXTSQ
        MOV (R1),R1 ;R1=SQ1
        BEQ 11$
        MOV (R1),R2 ;R2=PIECE(P1)
        BEQ 12$ ;IF EMPTY
        CMP CLR(R0),CLR(R2)
        BEQ 11$
        CINSMV R0,R1,MTYPE,R2,11$
;
;
;

```

```

58      ;KING & NIGHT MOVES
59      ;
60      ;R0=P0
61 00152 C20$;UNMOVED KING DOES NOT CASTLE
62 00152 C30$;
63 00152 31$;
64      ;NEXT N DIR
65 00152     MOV -(R5),R1      ;R1=NEXTDIR
66 00154     BEQ C5$
67 00156     ADD (R0),R1
68 00160     MOV (R1),R1      ;R1=SQ1
69 00162     BEQ 31$
70 00164             MOV (R1),R2      ;PIECE(P1)
71 00166             BEQ 31$
72 00170             CMP CLR(R0),CLR(R2)
73 00176             BEQ 31$
74 00200             CINSMV R0,R1,MTYPE,R2,31$
75      ;

```

```

      .SBTTL CSTMVS: PAWN MOVES
1      ;NPIECE
3 000226 C5$:
4      ;R0=PIECE(P0)
5 000226     MOV NXP(R0),R0
6 000232     BEQ C50$
7 000234 C7$:     MOV TYP(R0),R1
8 000240     MOV DADD(R0),R5           ;GET POINTER TO PIECES' DIRECTIONS
9 000244     MOV R1,MTYPE
10 00250     JMP @B$(R1)
11 00254 B$:      .WORD 0,0,C30$,C10$,C10$,C10$,C30$,40$,C10$,0,C20$,39$
12          ;DUMMY,NM,BM,RM,QM,KM,PM,URM,UKM,UPM
13      ;N.B. R3 SHOULD INITIALLY PT ABOVE THE 1ST. DIRECTION
14      ;
15      ;
16      ;UNMOVED PAWNS
17 00304 39$:
18 00304     TST -(R5)           ;MOVE PAST N OR S DIRECTIONS
19 00306     BR 42$
20          ;PAWNS : SEE IF THEY QUEEN
21 00310 40$:
22          ;FORWARD MOVES N OR S
23 00310     MOV (R0),R1
24 00312     ADD -(R5),R1
25 00314     MOV (R1),R1       ;R1=SQ1, N OR S OF SQ0
26      ;
27 00316     MOV R1,R2
28 00320     ADD (R5),R2
29 00322     MOV (R2),R2       ;R2=SQ2
30 00324     BNE 42$ ;WANT NO MOVES FORWARD WHICH DO NOT QUEEN
31          ;IF SQ2=0 THEN IF MT=PAWN THEN MT=QPAWN
32 00326     CMP MTYPE,#PAWN
33 00334     BNE 41$
34 00336     MOV #QPAWN,MTYPE
35          ;GENERATE QUEENING PAWN MOVES
36 00344 41$:
37 00344     TST (R1)           ;PIECE(P1) ?
38 00346     BNE 42$
39 00350     CINSMV R0,R1,MTYPE,R0,42$           ;NOT A CAPTURE BUT
40 00376 42$:           ;CODE O.K.
41          ;DIAGONALS
42 00376     MOV -(R5),R1
43 00400     BEQ 44$
44 00402     ADD (R0),R1
45 00404     MOV (R1),R1       ;R1=SQ1
46 00406     BEQ 42$ ;NPDIR
47 00410     MOV (R1),R2       ;R2=P1
48 00412     BEQ 43$
49 00414     CMP CLR(R0),CLR(R2)
50 00422     BEQ 42$
51 00424     CINSMV R0,R1,MTYPE,R2,42$
52 00452 43$:
53 00452     CMP R1,EPSQ
54 00456     BNE 42$
55          ;R1=SQ1=EPSQ
56 00460     MOV SQ1(R3),R1
57 00464     MOV (R3),R2       ;R2=P1
  
```

```

0466                                CINS MV R0,R1,#EPCAF,R2,42$
0514    44$:
0514        CMP MTYPE,#THR
0522        BLT C5$
0524            CMP MTYPE,#QPAWN
0532            BNE 45$
0534                MOV #NPAWN,MTYPE
0542                MOV DADD(R0),R5
0546                BR    40$
0550            45$:
0550                ;MT=NPAWN
0550                BR    C5$
0552    ;
0552    ;RESET BOARD
0552    ;
0552    C50$:
0552        CLR EPSQ
0556        INC NOCSTMVS
0562        BNE C51$
0564            INC NOCSTMVS+2
0570    C51$:
0570        RTS PC
0570    ;
0570    ;
0570    ;

```

.SBTTL UPDATE BOARD
.CSECT UPDATE

UPDATE:

#R3=->LASTUP AND IS RETURNED AS THE NEW ->UPM

#R4=->FROM AND IS RETURNED AS THE TOP OF THE MOVE STACK

```

MOV R4,R5
MOV R3,-(R5) ;MSTACK<=->LUM
MOV R5,-(SP) ;STACK<=->UPM
#R3=->LUM,R4=->FROM, R5=->UPM
MOV (R3),R2 ;VSCOR(D+1)=VSCOR(D-1)
MOV VSCOR(R2),-(R5) ;MSTACK<=VSCOR(D+1)
MOV NIM(R3),-(R5) ;NIM(D+1)=NIM(D)

```

1\$;;RESTART

```

MOV @ (R4)+,R0 ;R0=P0
MOV (R4)+,R1 ;R1=SQ1
#R4=->MOVE(M).TYPE
CLR @ (R0) ;SQUARE(SQ0).PCE=0
MOV R1,(R0) ;PIECE(P0).ON=SQ1
MOV (R1),-(R5) ;MSTACK<=CPIECE
BEQ 3$

```

;PIECE IS CAPTURED

```

MOV (R1),R1 ;R1=P1
MOV SCOR(R3),-(R5) ;SCOR(D+1)=SCOR(D)-PIECE(P1).VAL
SUB VAL(R1),(R5)
MOV LSTP(R1),R2 ;R2 ^=0 SINCE THERE IS A KING
MOV NXTP(R1),R3
BEQ 2$

```

```

                MOV R2,LSTP(R3)
2$:             MOV R3,NXTP(R2)
                TST REL(R1)
                BEQ 21$
                MOV LSTR(R1),R2
                MOV NXTR(R1),R3
                BEQ 20$
                MOV R2,LSTR(R3)
20$:            TST R2
                BEQ 21$
                MOV R3,NXTR(R2)

```

```

21$:            MOV (R1),R1 ;R1=SQ1
                MOV @ (SP),R3 ;RESTOR R3=->LUM
                BR U4$

```

```

3$:             ;NO PIECE CAPTURED
                MOV SCOR(R3),-(R5) ;SCOR(D+1)=SCOR(D)

```

U4\$:

```

MOV R0,(R1) ;SQUARE(SQ1).PCE=P0
CMP (R4),#THRU
BLT U14$
                CMP (R4),#THR
                BGT 5$
                SUB #DT,TYP(R0)
                BR U14$
5$:             CMP (R4),#CASTLE
                BNE 6$
                SUB #DT,TYP(R0)

```

```

)      ROOKSQS R1,R2
)      MOV @ (R2)+,R0 ;R0=P0
)      MOV (R2)+,R1 ;R1=SQ1
)      CLR @ (R0) ;SQUARE(SQ0).PIECE=0
)      MOV R0,(R1) ;SQUARE(SQ1).PIECE=P0
)      MOV R1,(R0) ;PIECE(P0).ON=SQ1
)      SUB #DT,TYP(R0)
)      BR U14$

6$:      CMP (R4),#EPCAP
)      BNE 8$
)      CLR (R1) ;SQUARE(SQ1).PIECE=0
)      TST COLOUR
)      BGT 7$
)      ADD #S,R1 ;BLACK CAPTURES S
)      BR 17$
)      7$: ADD #N,R1
)      17$: MOV (R1),R1 ;R1=SQ2
)      MOV R0,(R1) ;SQUARE(SQ2).PIECE=P0
)      MOV R1,(R0) ;PIECE(P0).SQUARE=SQ2
)      BR U14$

8$:      CMP (R4),#QPAWN
)      BNE 11$
)      SUB VAL(R0),(R5) ;SCOR(D+1)=- VAL(P0)
)      MOV #QUEEN,TYP(R0)
)      TST COLOUR
)      BGT 9$
)      MOV VALUES+QUEEN,VAL(R0)
)      NEG VAL(R0)
)      BR 10$
)      9$: MOV VALUES+QUEEN,VAL(R0)
)      10$: MOV #QDIRS,DADD(R0)
)      ADD VAL(R0),(R5) ;SCOR(D+1)=+ VAL(P0)
)      BR U14$

11$:     CMP (R4),#NPAWN
)      BNE U14$
)      SUB VAL(R0),(R5) ;SCOR(D+1)=- VAL(P0)
)      MOV #NIGHT,TYP(R0)
)      TST COLOUR
)      BGT 12$
)      MOV VALUES+NIGHT,VAL(R0)
)      NEG VAL(R0)
)      BR 13$
)      12$: MOV VALUES+NIGHT,VAL(R0)
)      13$: MOV #NDIRS,DADD(R0)
)      ADD VAL(R0),(R5) ;SCOR(D+1)=+ VAL(P0)

U14$:    CLR -(R5) ;CHK=0 & NOIN(D)=0
)      CLR -(R5) ;BSTMVS(D,*)=0 SAVES TESTING TERMINAL NODES
)      ;FOR #DUMMY
)      MOV (SP)+,R3 ;R3=->UPM
)      MOV R3,R4 ;RETURN R4=->TOP OF MSTACK
)      SUB #LMV,R4
)      INC D ;D=D+1

```

.16	0472		DINC	NOUPS,NOUPS+2
.17	0504		NEG	COLOUR
.17	0510		RTS	PC
.18		;		
.19		;		
.20		;		

.SBTTL RESTORE BOARD
.CSECT RESTOR

RESTOR:

#R3=->UPM

#R4 IS UNDEFINED, AND IS RETURNED AS ->FROM OF NEXTMOVE

#RETURNS R0=VSCOR(OLD D).

MOV R3,R4

TST (R4)+ ;R4-->FROM

DEC D ;D=D-1

NEG COLOUR

MOV (R4)+,R0 ;R0=SQ0

MOV @ (R4)+,R1 ;R1=P0

CMF (R4)+,#THRU

BLT R10\$

CMF -2(R4),#THR

BGT 3\$

ADD #DT,TYP(R1)

BR R10\$

3\$: CMF -2(R4),#CASTLE

BNE 4\$

;MOVE THE KING & THEN SET R0,R1 SO THAT THE

;BE SET BACK

ADD #DT,TYP(R1)

ROOKSQ (R1),R2 ;FIND PTR TO ROOK SQUARES

MOV R1,(R0) ;SQUARE(SQ0).PIECE=P0

CLR @ (R1) ;SQUARE(SQ1).PIECE=0

MOV R0,(R1) ;PIECE(P0).ON=SQ0

MOV (R2)+,R0 ;R0=SQ2

MOV @ (R2)+,R1 ;R1=P2

ADD #DT,TYP(R1)

BR R10\$

4\$:

CMF -2(R4),#EPCAP

BNE 7\$

;MOVE THE CAPTURING PIECE BACK TO THE SQUARE
; THE CAPTURED PIECE SHOULD BE LEFT.

MOV -4(R4),R2 ;R2=SQ1

MOV R2,R1 ;WANT R1=SQ2

TST COLOUR

BGT 5\$

ADD #S,R1

BR 6\$

5\$: ADD #N,R1

6\$:

MOV @ (R1),R1 ;R1=P0

;NOW MOVE THE CAPTURING PIECE BACK TO SQ1

CLR @ (R1) ;SQUARE(SQ2).PIECE=0

MOV R1,(R2) ;SQUARE(SQ1).PIECE=P0

MOV R2,(R1) ;PIECE(P0).ON=SQ1

;R0=SQ0, R1=P0

BR R10\$

7\$:

;QPAWN AND NPAWN

MOV #PAWN,TYP(R1) ;PIECE(P0).TYP=PAWN

MOV VALUES+PAWN,VAL(R1) ;PIECE(P0).VAL=VALUE(WP

TST COLOUR ;

BGT 8\$

N)

ACDIR	000516R	011	ACDMOL	001032R	011	ACKCA =	000002	
ADIR	000424R	011	ADDOQ	000516R	022	ADIRS	037662R	002
ADT	044322R	002	ALPHA	044610R	002	ATTENT	000124R	022
BASE	000040R	022	BDIRS	040002R	002	BETA	044612R	002
BIN	002164R	004	BISHOP=	000006		BKING	000500R	024
BL =	000040		BMV =	177766		BOARD	000126R	006
BOTM	000000R	024	BPDIRS	040046R	002	BROOK	000142R	024
BSQCOL	000000R	006	BSTMVS	000000R	027	BUSY	000100R	022
CA	000112R	022	CALPHA	044015R	002	CASTLE=	000036	
CBETA	044023R	002	CCDEPT	044124R	002	CD	000012R	024
CDO	000014R	024	CHARAC	000334R	022	CHAREP	000272R	007
CHARMV	000000R	007	CHARSQ	000444R	004	CHK =	177765	
CHKSUM	000110R	021	CKCAST	000260R	007	CLR =	000010	
CLRD =	000000		CLRKIN	000154R	024	CLSND	000066R	020
CLSND	000122R	020	CM	000114R	022	CMAXD	044030R	002
CMAXNI	044041R	002	CMMAXD	044116R	002	CMVE	000472R	024
CNPAWN	000302R	007	CNUMIC	001340R	011	CNUMIL	001256R	011
COLOUR	044342R	002	CPCE =	177772		CPEN	044145R	002
CQCAST	000264R	007	CQPAWN	000277R	007	CR =	000015	
CSQ =	000010		CSTMVS	000000R	031	CUTOFF=	000006	
CVARCD	044133R	002	C10\$	000074R	031	C20\$	000152R	031
C30\$	000152R	031	C5\$	000226R	031	C50\$	000552R	031
C51\$	000570R	031	C7\$	000234R	031	D	000010R	024
DADD =	000026		DADDNO	001116R	011	DDEC	001422R	011
DDIVR	000602R	011	DDIVS	002120R	011	DEC	001652R	011
DESCEN	000376R	025	DIRS	037600R	002	DMOLS	002006R	011
DENO	001154R	011	DT =	000010		DTT	044316R	002
DUMMY =	000002		D1	000172R	012	D10	000272R	012
D11	000277R	012	D12	000304R	012	D13	000311R	012
D14	000317R	012	D15	000325R	012	D16	000333R	012
D17	000335R	012	D18	000344R	012	D19	000354R	012
D2	000211R	012	D20	000375R	012	D21	000435R	012
D22	000451R	012	D23	000467R	012	D24	000512R	012
D25	000526R	012	D27	000564R	012	D28	000633R	012
D29	000707R	012	D3	000223R	012	D30	000745R	012
D31	000775R	012	D32	001053R	012	D33	001127R	012
D34	001162R	012	D35	001166R	012	D36	001171R	012
D37	001175R	012	D38	001202R	012	D39	001205R	012
D4	000227R	012	D41	001210R	012	D5	000235R	012
D6	000241R	012	D7	000245R	012	D8	000252R	012
D9	000255R	012	E =	000032		ENDCO	000562R	024
ENDP	032400R	002	ENDSQ	037600R	002	ENE =	000044	
EPDAP =	000040		EPSQ	000504R	024	ESE =	000026	
EVAL	000612R	026	EXIT =	000011		EXPID	001022R	013
FIN	000002R	013	FIRREL	044622R	002	FOUT	000010R	013
FPCH	000126R	022	FR	030000R	002	FREPID	000426R	015
FRECA	000716R	022	FREEOB	000556R	015	FRONT	031000R	002
FET	002060R	004	HCA	000110R	022	HEAD =	000125	
FUNDRE	044644R	002	IMVSTA	002136R	025	INDEX	002034R	004
FNPOS	044344R	002	INT =	000140		INTCON	000354R	015
INTPT	000000R	015	INTPTC	000000R	023	INTPTP	000474R	004
INT20	000324R	023	INTP25	000376R	023	INTP30	000442R	023
INT50	000734R	023	INTP59	001074R	023	INTSW =	000340	
PTYPEC	000000R	004	ISQUAR	000104R	004	ISR	000000R	014
SR0\$	000004R	014	KCAP	000006R	024	KCAPT	001156R	026
LING =	000014		LALPHA	000400R	003	LANDIN	000106R	022
ASTD	000122R	024	LBETA	000414R	003	LBLACK	000242R	003

LCU = 000314		LBOARD 000470R	003	LCD 000550R	003
LCZAR 000316R	003	LEAD 000120R	022	LEND 000702R	003
LENF = 000030		LENSQ = 000052		LF = 000012	
LGO 000430R	003	LINPOS 000154R	003	LMAXCD 000644R	003
LMAXDP 000354R	003	LMAXNI 000366R	003	LMMAXD 000534R	003
LMOVEN 000600R	003	LMV = 000326		LOOP 000060R	003
LPDPTH 000506R	003	LPEN 000630R	003	LPIECE 000300R	003
LPLAY 000522R	003	LK 001030R	013	LREL 000252R	003
LREST 000724R	003	LREST1 001146R	003	LREST2 001676R	003
LS 001032R	013	LSETBU 000264R	003	LSQUAR 000310R	003
LSTF = 000024		LSTR = 000004		LSTRGS 044172R	002
LSWEEP 000660R	003	LUM = 000000		LVARCD 000564R	003
LWHITE 000232R	003	MAKEBD 003660R	005	MAXCD 000102R	022
MAXDPT 044576R	002	MAXID = 000177		MAXNIM 044600R	002
MAXFCH 000332R	022	MAXR 000414RG	013	MAXS 001014RG	013
MINMAX 000000R	025	MINMX1 000044R	025	MINMX2 000000R	026
MINFCH 000132R	022	MINR 000014RG	013	MINS 000414RG	013
MLDDP 001024RG	025	MMAXD 044604R	002	NOVENO 044606R	002
MSGIN 001016R	013	MSGOUT 001020R	013	MSTACK 030000RG	002
MSTART 000402R	025	MT = 000006		NTYPE 000474R	024
M0\$ 000166R	025	M1 040063R	002	M10 040250R	002
M11 040274R	002	M12 040276R	002	M130\$ 001442R	025
M140\$ 001470R	025	M145\$ 001502R	025	M15 040314R	002
M150\$ 001606R	025	M16 040335R	002	M17 040361R	002
M18 040366R	002	M19 040370R	002	M2 040070R	002
M20 040411R	002	M21 040432R	002	M22 040442R	002
M21 040452R	002	M230\$ 000270R	026	M24 040476R	002
M22 040515R	002	M26 040536R	002	M27 040606R	002
M28 040626R	002	M29 040654R	002	M3 040112R	002
M30 040704R	002	M31 040721R	002	M32 040747R	002
M33 040767R	002	M35 041013R	002	M36 041044R	002
M37 041064R	002	M38 041100R	002	M4 040143R	002
M40 041105R	002	M41 041122R	002	M42 041136R	002
M43 041152R	002	M44 041166R	002	M45 041203R	002
M46 041214R	002	M47 041241R	002	M48 041276R	002
M49 041332R	002	M5 000305R	007	M50 041342R	002
M51 041353R	002	M52 041365R	002	M53 041400R	002
M54 041410R	002	M55 041417R	002	M55\$ 000766R	025
M56 041465R	002	M57 041506R	002	M58 041516R	002
M59 041526R	002	M6 040162R	002	M60 041536R	002
M61 041546R	002	M62 041556R	002	M63 041564R	002
M64 041574R	002	M65 041604R	002	M66 041614R	002
M67 041616R	002	M68 041626R	002	M69 041634R	002
M7 040220R	002	M70 041644R	002	M71 041655R	002
M72 041670R	002	M73 041701R	002	M74 041714R	002
M75 041725R	002	M8 040230R	002	M9 040240R	002
V = 000040		NADT 044326R	002	NBP 000552R	024
VDIRS 037770R	002	NE = 000042		NEWLIN 000172R	010
VEWSC 002214RG	025	NEWSC0= 000002		NEWSC1= 000004	
VEXTSQ= 000012		NIGHT = 000004		NIM = 177774	
VLHEAD 000346R	011	NLTB 040056R	002	NLTBHD 000332R	011
VN = 000050		NNW = 000046		NOCSTM 000536R	024
VN = 177766		NOINT = 000000		NOMAXD 000542R	024
VOMINM 000566R	024	NOMMAX 000546R	024	NORCUT 000562R	024
VORINT 001040R	013	NOSETM 000532R	024	NOUPS 000526R	024
VOUTB = 000012		NPAWN = 000044		NPIECE 000264R	030
VTAB 000176R	010	NW = 000036		NXTP = 000022	

NXMR = 000002		NXTSID 001024R	013	NXTSQ = 000012	
ON 001014R	013	ON = 000000		OPNSE 000000R	020
OPNSEA 000044R	020	OPPKIN 000156R	024	OSC 000116R	022
OUTBUF 001026R	013	PAR 000000R	022	PAWN = 000016	
PBMVES 003506R	005	PBUF 000022R	024	PB1\$ 003544R	005
PC = %000007		PCE = 000000		PCHARS= 000007	
PCNT = 000041		PCOUNT 002776R	005	PC020\$ 003150R	005
PC055\$ 003436R	005	PDPH 000124R	024	PIUMP 000000RG	012
PDUMPO 000112R	012	PDUMP1 000014R	012	PI59\$ 000110R	012
PEN 037742R	002	PERCEN 001342R	005	PIECE 031000R	002
PIN 000000R	013	PLAY 044260R	002	PLIB = 164004	
PLOB = 164002		PLSR = 164000		PLSW = 000322	
PLVA = 000320		POUT 000006R	013	PPIECE 000064R	011
PRC016 001226R	005	PRESS = 177452		PRHEAD 000360R	011
PRINTM 000000R	010	PRINVS 002316R	025	PRMSG 001520RG	012
PRMSG0 001530R	012	PRNO 000200R	011	PRNOS 001220R	012
PROUTB 001374R	012	PRX2 000122R	022	PS = 177776	
PSEND 001260R	023	PSTACK 000246R	014	PTABLE 000330R	007
PTYP = 000014		PVSCOR 000000R	011	QDIRS 040036R	002
QPAWN = 000042		QUEEN = 000012		QUOTE 000332R	022
RCAST 000506R	024	RDIRS 040014R	002	RDY = 000013	
READPC 001112R	023	REL = 000006		RELIN= 000015	
RELOFF 044626R	002	REPEAT 000004R	024	REQCA 000632R	022
REQCAR= 000001		REQM = 000003		REQMUP 000736R	022
RESEND 001036R	013	RESET 002056R	030	RESTOR 000000R	033
RETCAL 001250RG	025	RETCL1 000556R	026	RETCL2 000336R	026
R 000004R	013	RINT = 000100		RNODE 001206R	022
R00K = 000010		ROUT 000012R	013	RPCH 000130R	022
RSEM 001064R	013	RULEOF 001212R	011	RWD = 000200	
R0 = %000000		R1 = %000001		R10\$ 000300R	033
R2 = %000002		R3 = %000003		R4 = %000004	
R5 = %000005		S = 000022		SCAN 001674R	004
SCANBI 000712R	003	SCOR = 177770		SCORE 044620R	002
SE = 000024		SELIN 001074RG	022	SELINE= 000004	
SEND 001034R	013	SENDA 000376R	014	SENDAC 000000R	017
SENDAY 000424R	022	SENDC 000510R	014	SENDCM 001330RG	022
SENDCT 001362R	022	SENDEX 001402R	022	SENDW 001450R	022
SETBD 044254R	002	SETCM = 000005		SETMVS 000000R	030
SETPIE 001116R	004	SETRPS 001470R	004	SINT = 000040	
SIX 044630R	002	SIXTY 044634R	002	SL = 000057	
SNDARR= 000014		SNDERR 000000R	016	SNODE 001134R	022
SP = %000006		SPEC 000476R	024	SPT 044336R	002
SQCHAR 001552R	004	SQCOLR 000334R	004	SQUARE 032400R	002
SQ0 = 000002		SQ1 = 000004		SRCHOU 000000R	021
SE = 000014		SSW = 000012		ST 044332R	002
START 000000R	003	STRG 041742R	002	STRGS 043744R	002
TRGO 042744R	002	ST26\$ 001416R	003	SW = 000020	
WD = 100000		SWEEP 000000R	005	SWITCH 000104R	022
WPIEC 044256R	002	SWREG = 177570		SYNC 000336R	022
10\$ 000342R	030	S20\$ 000610R	030	S30\$ 000760R	030
40\$ 001232R	030	S42\$ 001432R	030	S44\$ 002020R	030
7 000272R	030	S9\$ 000336R	030	TAB = 000011	
000170R	010	TB = 000011		TC 044306R	002
EMPO = 000021		TEN 044640R	002	TENTHO 044654R	002
ERM = 000200		THOUSA 044650R	002	THR = 000035	
HRU = 000017		THRUP = 000025		TIMESU 002132R	005
IMV0\$ 002342R	005	TIMV1\$ 002630R	005	TM 044312R	002

APPENDIX C : PARALLEL CHESS. RT-11 MACRO VM02-12 20-NOV-78 09:43:52 PAGE 83+
 SYMBOL TABLE

FROM	000002R	024	TOPPCE	044614R	002	TOPREL	044624R	002
TO	044302R	002	TSTRG	041736R	002	TU	044276R	002
YP	= 000012		T1	044262R	002	T2	000556R	024
3	044266R	002	T4	044272R	002	UFLAG	000126R	024
KING	= 000024		UPAWN	= 000026		UPDATE	000000R	032
PMOVE	000160R	024	UPSCOR	002544RG	025	UP20\$	002656R	025
ROOK	= 000020		U14\$	000452R	032	U4\$	000106R	032
AL	= 000020		VALUES	037712R	002	VARCD	000020R	024
ERIFY	002010R	004	VSCOR	= 177776		W	= 000030	
AITRP	000556R	022	WDSI	001054R	013	WDSIN	001044R	013
DSO	001060R	013	WDSOUT	001050R	013	WKING	000502R	024
NW	= 000034		WPDIRS	040056R	002	WROOK	000154R	024
SW	= 000016		...V2	= 000001				
ABS.	000000	000						
	000000	001						
ARIAB	044660	002						
NPUT	002066	003						
NITIA	002314	004						
AKEBD	004012	005						
SQCOL	001652	006						
HARMV	000354	007						
RINTM	000200	010						
VSCOR	002312	011						
UMP	002032	012						
LINK	001066	013						
LISR	000602	014						
INT	000646	015						
ENDER	000126	016						
ENDAC	000064	017						
UTBUF	000364	020						
RCHOU	000150	021						
INTPT	001512	022						
NTPTC	001350	023						
INVAR	000572	024						
INMAX	003036	025						
INMX2	001230	026						
STMVS	000040	027						
ETMVS	002162	030						
STMVS	000572	031						
PDATE	000512	032						
ESTOR	000360	033						

RRORS DETECTED: 0

REE CORE: 10627. WORDS

ARK,DK1:MARK=PRING,MAKEBD,PLINK,PINTPT,MINMXP,MARK3/N:ME:BIN