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[Samuel Bak](#) - Boards Meeting ^[4]

Bitboards,

also called bitsets or bitmaps, are among other things used to represent the [board](#) inside a chess program in a **piece centric** manner. Bitboards, are in essence, [finite sets](#) of up to [64 elements](#) - all the [squares](#) of a [chessboard](#), one [bit](#) per square. Other board [games](#) with greater board sizes may be use set-wise representations as well ^[1], but classical chess has the advantage that one [64-bit word](#) or register covers the whole board. Even more bitboard friendly is [Checkers](#) with 32-bit bitboards and less [piece-types](#) than chess ^{[2] [3]} .

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The Board of Sets

To [represent the board](#) we typically need one bitboard for each [piece-type](#) and [color](#) - likely encapsulated inside a class or structure, or as an [array](#) of bitboards as part of a position object. A one-bit inside a bitboard implies the existence of a piece of this piece-type on a certain square - one to one associated by the bit-position.

- [Square Mapping Considerations](#)
- [Standard Board-Definition](#)

Bitboard Basics

Of course bitboards are not only about the existence of pieces - it is a general purpose, **set-wise** data-structure fitting in one 64-bit register. For example, a bitboard can represent things like attack- and defend

sets, move-target sets and so on.

General Bitboard Techniques

The fundamental bitboard basics.

- [General Setwise Operations](#)
- [Population Count](#)
- [BitScan](#)
- [Flipping Mirroring and Rotating](#)
- [Fill Algorithms](#)

Pattern and Attacks

This is basically about chess, how to calculate attack-sets and various pattern for [evaluation](#) and [move generation](#) purposes.

- [Pawn Pattern and Properties](#)
- [Knight Pattern](#)
- [King Pattern](#)
- [Sliding Piece Attacks](#) including [rotated](#) and [magic bitboards](#)
- [Square Attacked By](#)
- [X-ray Attacks](#)
- [Checks and Pinned Pieces](#)
- [Design Principles](#)

Move Generation Issues

Bitboard aspects on [move generation](#) and [static exchange evaluation](#) (SEE).

- [Bitboard Serialization](#)
- [Pieces versus Directions](#)
- [DirGolem](#)
- [SEE - The Swap Algorithm](#)
- [Attack and Defend Maps](#)

Miscellaneous

- [Backtracking - Eight Queens puzzle with Bitboards](#)
- [De Bruijn Sequence Generator](#)

- [Quad-Bitboards](#)
- [Traversing Subsets of a Set](#)

Defining Bitboards

To be aware of their scalar 64-bit origin, we use so far a type defined unsigned integer U64 in our [C](#) or [C++](#) source snippets, the scalar 64-bit long in [Java](#). Feel free to define a distinct type or wrap U64 into classes for better abstraction and type-safety during compile time. The macro C64 will append a suffix to 64-bit constants as required by some compilers:

```
typedef unsigned __int64 U64;    // for the old microsoft compilers
typedef unsigned long long  U64; // supported by MSC 13.00+ and C99
#define C64(constantU64) constantU64##ULL
```

Bitboard-History

The general approach of [bitsets](#) was proposed by [Mikhail R. Shura-Bura](#) in 1952 ^[5] ^[6]. The bitboard method for holding a board game appears to have been invented also in 1952 by [Christopher Strachey](#) using White, Black and King bitboards in his checkers program for the [Ferranti Mark 1](#) ^[7], and in the mid 1950's by [Arthur Samuel](#) in his checkers program as well. In computer chess, bitboards were first described by [Georgy Adelson-Velsky](#) et al. in 1967 ^[8], reprinted 1970 ^[9]. Bitboards were used in [Kaissa](#) and in [Chess](#). The invention and publication of [Rotated Bitboards](#) by [Robert Hyatt](#) ^[10] and [Peter Gillgasch](#) with [Ernst A. Heinz](#) in the 90s was another milestone in the history of bitboards. [Steffan Westcott's](#) innovations, too expensive on 32-bit [x86](#) processors, should be revisited with [x86-64](#) and [SIMD instructions](#) in mind. With the advent of fast 64-bit multiplication along with faster [memory](#), [Magic Bitboards](#) as proposed by [Lasse Hansen](#) ^[11] and refined by [Pradu Kannan](#) ^[12] have surpassed Rotated.

Analysis

The use of bitboards has spawned numerous discussions about their costs and benefits. The major points to consider are:

- Bitboards can have a high information density.
- Single populated or even empty Bitboards have a low information density.
- Bitboards are weak in answering questions like what piece if any resides on square x. One reason to keep a redundant [mailbox](#) board representation with some additional [update](#) costs during [make/unmake](#).

- Bitboards can operate on all squares in parallel using bitwise instructions. This is one of the main arguments used by proponents of bitboards, because it allows for a flexibility in [evaluation](#).
- Bitboards are rather handicapped on 32 bit processors, as each bitwise computation must be split into two or more instructions ^[13]. As most modern processors are now 64 bit, this point is somewhat diminished ^[14].
- Bitboards often rely on [bit-twiddling](#) and various optimization tricks and special instructions for certain hardware architectures, such as [bitscan](#) and [population count](#). Optimal code requires machine dependent [header-files](#) in [C/C++](#). Portable code is likely not optimal for all processors.
- Some operations on bitboards are less general, f.i. shifts. This requires additional code overhead.

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Viewer & Calculator

- [Bibob](#)
- [Bitboard Calculator](#) by [Giuseppe Cannella](#)
- [Free Chess Bitboard Viewer - Computer Chess Programming](#) by [Steve Maughan](#)
- [New free tool : Bitboards Helper](#) by [Julien Marcel](#)

External Links

- [Bitboards from Wikipedia](#)
- [Bit-Array from Wikipedia](#)
- [Bitboard-History from Wikipedia](#)
- [Chess board representations](#) by [Robert Hyatt](#)

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